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THE
MONTHLY
MAGAZINE;
OR,
BRITISH REGISTER.

VOL. X.

INCLUDING

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS from CORRESPONDENTS, on all
SUBJECTS of LITERATURE and SCIENCE.
MEMOIRS of DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.
ORIGINAL LETTERS, ANECDOTES, &c.
POETRY.
LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.
PROCEEDINGS of LEARNED SOCIETIES.
ACCOUNT of all NEW PATENTS.
REVIEW of the NEW MUSIC.
—— of the FINE ARTS.
—— of the DRAMA.
LIST of NEW BOOKS and IMPORTATIONS.
REGISTER of DISEASES in LONDON.
RETROSPECT of PUBLIC AFFAIRS.
LISTS of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, classed and arranged in the Geographical
Order of the Counties.
MARRIAGES, DEATHS, BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, &c. &c.
REPORT of the STATE of COMMERCE, &c.
—— of AGRICULTURE, &c.

PART II. FOR 1800.

FROM AUGUST TO DECEMBER, INCLUSIVE.

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THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE

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AUGUST 1, 1800. [No. 1, of Vol. 10.

On the 20th of July was published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER to the Ninth Volume of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, containing — A comprehensive Retrospect of the Progress of BRITISH LITERATURE during the last six Months—and similar Retrospects of GERMAN, FRENCH, and SPANISH LITERATURE; with INDEXES, TITLE, &c.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR.

AT MIDST the universal taste which at present seems to prevail in this country for German literature, I am astonished that we are in possession of scarcely an individual version of any German poet of classical and approved ability in his own country. Of works of questionable merit and ephemeral duration—of gew-gaw dramas, incoherent romances, and most terrible ballads—we have been burdened with translations, enough to surfeit us almost for ever; but, excepting Mr. Sotheby's admirable version of the Oberon of Wieland, I am unacquainted with any transposition of sufferable merit into our own language, of a single German writer of classical eminence on the Continent. Goëthe, who has perhaps little reason to complain of the translation of his *Iphigenia*, has much right to be dissatisfied with that of his "*Sorrows of Werter*." The Idylls of Gesner have been transfused with a tolerable portion of success: but he has been so miserably rendered in the only English version extant of his *Death of Abel*, that it is difficult for a German to persuade any one of our own countrymen that this beautiful and simple poem is possessed of any merit whatsoever. Indeed Gesner and Klopstok have equally a right to complain of the injustice they have suffered from the crude and inadequate attempt of the late Mrs. Collyer, who has given the same character of style to poems of a style intrinsically different in themselves, and this a style equally contrary to that of each of them. It is probable, however, that neither herself nor her husband, who completed her labours after her decease, was acquainted with the language in which these excellent poems were originally composed, and that they only acquired their knowledge of them from a bombast and inflated French version.

But Klopstok has even more reason to complain than his friend Gesner. Gesner wrote in prose; and beautiful as his prose

is, and much as it is marred in the English transfusion, it certainly cannot pretend to all the beauties, nor has it, therefore, met with all the misfortunes, of the highly finished and elegantly varied metrical composition of the former poet. With respect to the MESSIAS, indeed, in this only English version of it which is at present in our possession, a person who has perused it in the German must not only be perpetually disgusted with the absurd and stilted language which it exhibits, and its natural frigidity from a prose transposition, but he must find that the most unwarrantable liberties are incessantly taken in altering the names of the personages introduced, and in suppressing whole pages of super-eminent merit. The task of the translator, in this latter respect, seems, indeed, to have been peculiarly unfortunate; for wherever the German bard appears to have laboured most, and to have been more than ordinarily successful in the novelty of his metaphors, or the boldness and felicity of his language, the translator has uniformly, as through design, either totally omitted the passage, or exhibited the dead body alone, without the animating spirit.

And yet even this solitary version of the Messiah does not extend to the whole compass of the poem. When it was first brought forward, Klopstok had composed but the first ten books alone, and of course no more could be moulded into an English dress. But I am truly surprised, that the booksellers who published a new edition of this version only last year, and added a translation of five additional books, did not complete the poem, which at that time had been long finished in the original, and which comprised no less than twenty books; of which the five last are perhaps the most energetic, sublime, and meritorious of the whole:—so that this admirable poem, by far the first in the German language, and probably superior to every modern epic, save that of our own immor-

tal MILTON, is not merely rendered into English in one individual and most wretched prose version alone, but even this, a version that comprises but three parts out of the four, and totally omits the sublime and transcendent peripetia of our Saviour's ascension into Heaven.

Sir Herbert Croft, who appears to have the honour of an intimate acquaintance with the venerable Klopstok, informed the public about three years ago, that he was engaged in a metrical version of the *Messias*, and that under the immediate eye of the author himself. But the hexameter metre he has chosen, although advantageously employed in the original, is not, I think, likely to meet with many patrons among English readers; nor is there any necessity, of which I am aware, for deviating from the common heroic measure which has been almost uniformly appropriated to epic poetry in this country since the epoch of Milton. Nothing, however, having been circulated through the republic of letters concerning the progress of this version of Sir Herbert's since the above period, I am afraid he has altogether relinquished his design, and that the Homer of Germany is yet doomed to remain without the honour, to which he is so justly entitled, of an adequate and complete English dress.

In the perusal of this excellent epic poem, I have myself occasionally translated passages, as I proceeded, for my own private amusement; incited either by their own inherent beauty, or for a comparison with passages in the *Paradise Lost*, to which they bore a manifest allusion. I will close this letter with a selection of two of these; not with a view of inducing your reader to suppose that I have any intention myself of offering a version of the *Messias* at any period, but rather of stimulating others who may have more leisure and ampler powers to engage in the undertaking: an undertaking which, were I able to achieve it to my own satisfaction, I am completely prevented from attempting by literary labours of another description, that will, for a long time, absorb the whole of my leisure hours.

The following passage comprises the exordium of the third book; and I select it for a comparison with the exordium of the third book of the *PARADISE LOST*, containing the English bard's celebrated invocation to Light. Both poets have antecedently visited the region of apostate spirits; delineated their situation, described their chiefs, and pointed out their object, and both are congratulating themselves upon their escape from those "*doleful shades*,"

and their safe arrival within the boundaries of the *visible diurnal sphere*. If Milton be superior to Klopstok, in dignity and strength of nerve, and in the happy application of his own peculiar misfortune of blindness; there is, nevertheless, a soothing melancholy, a plaintive tenderness in the latter, which is uniformly characteristic of his poetry, and which, in the original at least, can never fail of arresting the attention, and strongly interesting the heart.

Sey mir gegrüßt! ich sehe dich wieder! die
du mich gebahrest,
Erde! mein mütterlich land: die du mich in
kühlendem schoosse
Einst bey den schlafenden, &c.

Once more I hail thee, once behold thee
more.

Earth? soil maternal: thee, whose womb,
of yore,

Bore me; and soon beneath whose gelid
breast

These limbs shall sink in soft and sacred rest.
Yet may I first complete this work begun,
And sing the covenant of th' *ETERNAL SON*!
O, then, these lips his heavenly love that told,
These eyes that oft in streams of rapture
roll'd,

Shall close in darkness!—o'er my mouldering
clay

A few fond friends their duteous rites shall pay;
And with the palm, the laurel's deathless leaf,
Deck my light turf, and prove their pious
grief!—

There shall I sleep—till o'er this mortal dust
Springs, long announc'd, the morning of the
just;

Then, fresh embodied in a purer mould,
Triumphant rise, and brighter scenes behold.

Thou! Muse of *SON*! who with potent spell
Thro' hell hast led me, and return'd from hell,
Still shuddering at the voyage—thou, whose
eyes

Oft pierce the thoughts in God himself that
rise,

And, thro' the frown that veils his awful face,
Read the fair lines of love and heavenly
grace,—

Shine on this soul, that trembles at the sight
Of her own toils, with pure, celestial light!

Raise her low powers, that yet with loftier
wing

The best of men, the *SAVIOUR GOD*, she sing.

The passage that follows is of a complexion totally different, and may evince the powers of the poet to embellish his historical narration by the judicious introduction of appropriate similes. Satan, who had ascended from hell to achieve, if possible, the destruction of the *Messias*, secretes himself in a cave near the Mount of Olives: from the conversation of the guardian angels of the apostles with the seraph Selia, wantonly denominated Zemina in the
English

English version, he learns the character of Judas Ischariot, and immediately determines upon his seduction. The apostate disciple is at this time asleep in the vicinity, and Satan approaches him with the treacherous and malicious vision that stamps his final perdition.

Also naht sich die pest in mitternächtlicher stunde

Schlummernden städten. Es liegt auf ihren verbreiteten flügeln

An den mauern der Tod, und haucht verderbende dünste, &c.

So towards the wearied city, as it sleeps, In dead of night the pest malignant creeps.

Death marks the vapour with triumphant wings,

And o'er its walls the floating mischief flings, Heedless the crowd still slumbers: still the sage

O'er the pale lamp pursues his favourite page; And converse still, and themes of import high,

Friendship, the soul, and worlds man yet must try,

Chear'd with the temperate glass that flows between,

Detain the circle o'er th' umbrageous green.

Ah! short liv'd joys! already, with the day, Springs the dread reign of death and dire dismay,

Of sighs and sufferings. Wild, with wringing hands,

The bride, now widowed, o'er the bridegroom stands:

Robb'd of her babes, the childless mother's moan

Curse alike their birth-day, and her own:

And the dull sexton, faint, with swimming brain,

Drops down the grave where others should have lain.

High from the storm th' avengeful angel, now,

Descends abrupt with deep revolving brow:

Broad round he looks, and nought, where'er he turns,

But silence, death, and deserts drear, discerns;

Pensive he pauses, 'mid the tombs that rise,

And o'er the wreck, the righteous judgment sighs.

Every one acquainted with LUCRETIVS will instantaneously mark the resemblance between the commencement of this fearful delineation and the verses of the Roman bard that immediately precede his inimitable picture of the Plague of Athens: De Rer. Nat. vi. 1117.

Ubi se cælum, quod nobis forte venenum,

Conmovet, atque aër inimicus serpere cæpit;

Ut nebula ac nubes paulatim repit, &c.

But this is but a single imitation out of multitudes that are perpetually recurring in the same poem.

It is by no means improbable, that the original of the sixteenth line of this latter passage has an allusion to the Iliad of Homer, r. 40; at least a similar idea occurs in this part of the speech of Hector to his brother Paris.

Αἰδ' ὄφραες τ' ἄγονος τ' ἐμῆναι, ἄγαμος τ' ἀπολεσθαι.

In the elegant but diffuse version of Mr. Pope.

Oh, hadst thou died when first thou saw'st the light,

Or died at least before thy nuptial rite.

It would be unfair, however, to suppose that every parallelism of this kind must necessarily be a copy from the writer who first exhibits the idea upon paper.

Guildford-street, JOHN MASON GOOD.
July 10, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your useful Magazine, to recommend a new Society, which has lately been formed under the name of the Farming Society. Having regularly attended the meetings which have been held in London, I beg leave to state the principal objects with a view to which the society has been instituted.

The main object is to investigate, by experiments, the most approved principles, and the most successful practice of agriculture, and to disseminate the knowledge thus acquired as wide as possible. At any time, I conceive, such a design should be esteemed as praiseworthy; but surely the *present crisis*, so peculiarly awful, when our poor are crying for bread, and famine stares us in the face, loudly calls on the public to support so patriotic a plan.

The planting of waste grounds has also been proposed, when the capital of the society will admit of more extensive engagements.

The shares are fixed at 50l. each; and in order to render these transferable, application has been made to his Majesty for a charter, which is already in forwardness. The capital now consists of 30,000l. and the number of subscribers about 270, of which about 40 are members of the two houses of Parliament. Among the subscribers are many who have paid considerable attention to practical agriculture, and it is generally considered as necessary to the success of the institution, that gentlemen of this description should take the lead in the arrangement and management of its affairs. For my own part, I con-

sider this society, in regard to the Board of Agriculture, in the same light as I would view the House of Commons in respect to the House of Lords. And as the Commons exceed the Lords in zeal, energy, and patriotic exertions, so I flatter myself will this institution, in diligence and activity, rival that illustrious board.

It is thought desirable to purchase rather than to rent; and when the business of the charter shall be completed, it is proposed to look out for a farm within 20 miles of London, but from 7 to 12 miles would be preferred. The quantity of land from two to three hundred acres.

Having for some years past been largely engaged in practical agriculture, and having 300 acres in my own occupation, I cannot say that I am a disinterested advocate for this institution. It certainly will be of considerable advantage to gentlemen engaged in farming in the neighbourhood of London, to have an opportunity of visiting a farm of this description, and to watch the progress and result of the different experiments which may be wanted. Experiments merely *negative* are of considerable importance. Few are fond of complaining to the world their ill success, while the praises of every luxuriant crop or successful practice are loudly trumpeted abroad. Hence have arisen mistaken ideas of the profits of agriculture.

The society has been represented as a trading company, whose calculations are erroneous, and whose profits will be precarious. This representation is not just. The advancement of agricultural science is the main object for which we associate, and not the increase of our property, though no doubt proper care will be taken that subscribers eventually shall not sustain any loss.

The society is at present in its infancy: it is impossible, therefore, to determine how far its future views may be enlarged, and whether or not they may extend to the publication of papers like the Society of Arts.

When in the time of the civil wars Mr. Boyle and Sir Hans Sloane, and other eminent men, met together for philosophical conversation; it is to be supposed these penetrating geniuses did not foresee that they were founding a society, the existence of which would be coeval with that of science itself in this country; and why should we augur less favourably of an institution which has for its objects the advancement of *British Agriculture*? On this subject, Sir, it is unnecessary to enlarge. When once the society is known, I am

persuaded it will make its way by its own merits.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

A. WILKINSON, M. D.

White Webb Farm,
Enfield Chase, June 18.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

It appears from the following passage, from the Commentaries of Proclus on the Republic of Plato, that the ancients had a musical instrument which they called PANARMONION—*τὸν ὄργανον ἀτιμαζὺν τὰ καλούμενα παναρμονία, καὶ τοὺς τριγῶνους, καὶ αὐτὸν τὸν αὐλὸν εἰκότα τοῖς παναρμονίοις διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν τρυπημάτων, οἷς τὸ ὄνομα γέγονεν ἐκ τοῦ παῖσιους ἀρμονίας εἶναι διὰ τὸν ἐπιτεκνισθῆαι δι' αὐτῶν.* p. 366. i. e. "Plato, despising the instruments called PANARMONIA, the trigons, and the pipe, resembling the PANARMONIA through the multitude of the apertures; which instruments (i. e. the panarmonia) were so called, because it is possible through them to exhibit *all various harmonies*." Proclus here alludes to a passage in the third book of Plato's Republic, in which that philosopher says, *Οὐκ ἄρα πολυχорδίας γέ, οὐδὲ παναρμονίου ἡμῖν δεήσει ἐν ταῖς πόλεις τε καὶ μέλαιν.* p. 196 of Masséy's edition; i. e. "We shall not, therefore, require instruments of many chords, nor the PANARMONION in odes and melodies." The Latin translator appears, by his translation of this passage, to have been entirely ignorant that the ancients had any such instrument. "Num igitur opus erit nobis in cantibus et melodis harmonia quæ multis constat chordis omnibusque concentibus?"

I do not recollect any other author by whom this instrument is mentioned; nor am I able to form any conception of the construction of this PANARMONION; I shall therefore be much obliged to any of your musical correspondents, who may be able to elucidate the nature of this instrument, for their communications on the subject.

I only add, that this instrument is also mentioned by Proclus, in his MS. Commentary on the first Alcibiades of Plato, in which we likewise meet with very remarkable information respecting the Athenian pipe. *Ἄι οὐθαὶ πολιτείας τὴν αὐλητικὴν ἀπετραφισαν. Οὐκ οὐδὲ ὁ Πλάτων αὐτὴν παραδεχέσθαι. τὸ δὲ αἰτίον, ἡ ποικιλία τοῦ δὲ τοῦ ὄργανου τοῦ αὐλοῦ λεγῶ, ὁ καὶ τὴν τέχνην τὴν χρωματικὴν αὐτῶν ἀπεφηνε φευκίον καὶ γὰρ τὰ παναρμονία, καὶ ἡ πολυχорδία, μάλιστα τὸ ναυλὸν εἶναι. ἑκάστων γὰρ τρυπήματα τῶν αὐλῶν τριψόγγρους ὡς φασι, τὸν ἐλαχίστον ἀφιστίν, εἰ δὲ καὶ τὰ παρατρύματα*

πνεύματα των αυλων ανοιχθῆναι, πλειςους. i.e.
 "Well instituted politics reject the melody of the pipe; and on this account Plato does not admit it in his Republic. But the reason of this is the variety of this instrument, the pipe, which evinces that the art employing it ought to be avoided. For those musical instruments, the *panarmonia*, and the polychord, are imitations of pipes; for every hole of the pipe emits (as *they say*) three sounds at least; but if the cavity above the holes should be opened, each hole would emit more than three sounds."

In this extraordinary passage it is worth observing, that the art of constructing these pipes appears to have been entirely lost at the time in which Proclus lived, or the 5th century, as may be inferred from his using the expression, *Φασι, they say*.

Perhaps this *panarmonion* was similar to the modern organ. I remain, Sir,
 Manor-place, Your's, &c.
 Walworth. THO. TAYLOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

"Nineveh, that great city, wherein are more than sixscore thousand persons than cannot discern between their right hand and their left hand." (Jonah, iv. 11). If by these 120,000 persons are to be understood the children, who had not yet learned to distinguish between right and left, as Michaelis supposes, this passage ascribes to Nineveh a populousness superior to that of London.

THE authors of the Universal History have placed the destruction of Nineveh (bef. Chr. 601) earlier than that of Jerusalem (bef. Chr. 588) by thirteen years; and earlier than the accession of Darius (bef. Chr. 520) by eighty-one years. Both positions may be questioned.

The sovereignty of the Medes was bequeathed by Dejoces, their first king, and the founder of Ecbatana (Herodot. Clio. 98), to his son Phraortes, who subdued the Persians, and attacked the Assyrians (Clio. 102); but who perished the twenty-second year of his reign, in an unsuccessful attempt on Nineveh. Of this attack Jonah (iii. 4) seems to have foretold the issue erroneously.

Cyaxares succeeded to the throne and to the ambition of Phraortes, his father. He resumed the siege of Nineveh (Clio. 103) but was diverted from his enterprise by a numerous irruption of Scythians, who defeated him in battle (Clio. 105) overran Media, and approached Egypt, which was then governed by Psammetichus or So. This prince, in conjunction with the trading towns of Phœnicia, and the people of Israel (Ezekiel, xxxviii.

13) defeated the Scythians totally at Hamonah (xxxix. 16) and drove them back. The retreating remnant of these Gothic savages having been massacred by the nations whom they had plundered, the Medes recovered their established ascendancy. Cyaxares now made a third attempt on Nineveh, and, according to Herodotus (Clio. 106) took the city.

It is strange that no hint of such a capture should occur in the diffuse accounts of the reign of Hezekiah given in 2 Kings, 2 Chronicles, and in Isaiah (xxxvi. to xxxix). It appears, however, that Shalmaneser, who came against Samaria, and against Betharbel (Hosea, x. 14) resided at Nineveh (Tobit, i. 3) and sent his captives to the cities of the Medes (2 Kings, xvii. 6) which implies a dependence on the court of Ecbatana, dating, no doubt, from the conquest of Cyaxares. Shalmaneser was no new and strange prince, for he employs the same general Tartan (2 Kings, xviii. 17) as his predecessor Sargon (Isaiah, xx. 1); still he may have been rendered tributary by Cyaxares; for it was usual with eastern conquerors not to supersede the established royal families on the reduction of their provinces: thus Manasseh and Zedekiah, both of the royal line, were allowed to govern Palestine after its conquest by the Babylonians, as was Jehoiakim after its conquest by the Egyptians.

Cyaxares reigned forty years; he was followed by Astyages, who reigned thirty-five years; and Astyages by Cyrus, who reigned forty-three years. A part, however, of the reign of Astyages may be included in that of Cyrus.

To Shalmaneser succeeded his son Sennacherib (Tobit, i. 15) who vainly threatened Hezekiah or Sethos (Euterpe, 141) and who was assassinated in the temple of Nisroch, by the conspiracy of two of his sons (2 Kings, xix. 37). To Sennacherib succeeded Esarhaddon, who had Achiacharus, the cousin of Tobit (i. 21) and the patron of Haman (Tobit, xiv. 10) for minister.

Under Esarhaddon happened the destruction of Nineveh, which was taken (Tobit xiv. 15) by Nabuchodonosor and Assuerus.

The seizure of Nineveh by Cyaxares, as it did not even unsettle the succession to the crown, cannot have been attended with very great mischief and desolation; it must be the latter capture under Esarhaddon, which is described in such strong terms by Nahum. He paints the city as empty and waste (iii. 10) as having come to

to an utter end by an overrunning flood (i. 8), as turned into a pool of water (ii. 8). The palace is dissolved (ii. 6); the temples are plundered (i. 14); fire has devoured them like stubble (i. 10); the queen is led captive (ii. 7); the people are scattered upon the mountains (iii. 18); the nobles lie stretched in the dust. In the streets there is no end of corpses (iii. 3); the lion's whelp seeks his prey there, and meets none to make him afraid (ii. 11). When did this most ruinous siege occur?

Tobit being but young, was carried from Samaria to Shalmaneser (Tobit i. 1-9), with other captives, to Nineveh; and "when he was come to the age of a man," married Anna, by whom he had Tobias. Suppose this son already born when his father had attained the age of twenty-three: then, as Tobias lived (xiv. 14) to the age of 127, and before his death rejoiced over the fall of Nineveh, it follows, that within and about 150 years after the taking of Samaria happened the destruction of Nineveh. This brings down the event to a time posterior to the second taking of Jerusalem; and the later in life Tobit is supposed to marry and to have a son, the longer after the destruction of Jerusalem will this mode of reckoning chronicle that of Nineveh. Nahum accordingly places it after the extinction of both (ii. 2) the Jewish kingdoms: Zephaniah confirms the same order of event: he alludes (ii. 13) to the desolation of Nineveh as imminent, while he presupposes (ii. 7) that of Judea to have already occurred. In the poems called after Micah (for to him only the two first chapters can reasonably be attributed) the laying waste of the land of Nimrod is again represented as only impending (v. 6), when Zerubbabel of Bethlehem Ephraim, a branch of the stem of Jesse, was already returned to Jerusalem to recollect its scattered inhabitants. This return took place in the reign of Cyrus, not very long, it should seem (compare Ezra iii. 8, and iv. 6) before that of Ahasuerus or Darius began, who no doubt dated his accession from the decease of Cyrus, without any attention to the intervening short-lived or local claims of Merodach and Balthasar. Now, as the general current of allusion in the poems called Micah's (iii. to vii) coincides so minutely with that of Zechariah, it is probably fair to date them both about the second year of Ahasuerus. So that all the notices of the Jewish writers concur in placing the subversion of Nineveh after the second siege of Jerusalem, and early in the reign of Darius. No

motive for the siege is so probable, as that Esarhaddon, and the people of Nineveh, in concert with those of Babylon, had declared for Balthasar, or for independence; and not for the king of the seven conspirators.

Diodorus Siculus is more vague in his chronology: after ascribing to Esarhaddon very libertine manners, but much personal prowess, he thus details the overthrow of the kingdom of Assyria.

Arbaces, a Mede of talent and distinction, the commander of the troops annually sent from his country to Nineveh, was instigated by Belesis of Babylon, a chief-priest of the Chaldees, to get under the Assyrian ascendancy at Nineveh. Arbaces, with great skill, attached to himself the leading men of the country, by affability and feasts. By bribes, he obtained from the eunuchs of the palace such details of the private life of Esarhaddon as were most fitted on promulgation to lower his reputation and authority. Among the troops, Arbaces secured the Medes and Persians; Belesis the Babylonians and Arabs, one of whose princes was devoted to him. The soldiers, at the expiration of their yearly engagement, were replaced by more, who had also been tampered with.

Esarhaddon, when he discovered the apostacy of his troops, engaged others, forced the disaffected to a combat, and drove them into the mountains; proclaiming, at the same time, the conspirators, Arbaces and Belesis, as traitors, and offering a reward for their heads. Assassins were not found; but Arbaces received a wound in one of those skirmishes to which his followers were occasionally compelled by the army of Esarhaddon. They grew dispirited, and were only prevented from separating in despair by the promises of reinforcement, which Belesis, after passing a night in observing the stars, had ventured to make. From Bactriana arrived the expected assistance, under colour of bringing aid to Esarhaddon, who had imprudently abandoned himself to triumphal rejoicings, and entrusted to Salomon, his wife's brother, the cares of the camp, and the defence of the city. Him the rebels attacked with success and slew; and were now strong enough to besiege the King of Nineveh in his metropolis. This reverse of fortune was a signal for the desertion of many of his allies and subjects; but the town, fortified by nature and art, and easily provisioned by water, resisted for more than two years the ingress of the besiegers, until an unusual swell of the river, which levelled the ramparts, and flooded

part of the city, opened an unexpected avenue. The hope of further resistance was now given up by Esarhaddon, who collected in the palace his treasures, and his most faithful adherents, set fire to the pile, and was consumed with them.

Arbaces now assumed the royal dignity, and proceeded to recompense his several adherents: to Belesis he allotted the government of Babylon, and granted the ashes of the palace of Esarhaddon, which Belesis, by means of the eunuchs, knew to be a mine of wealth. The rest of the plunder was sent to Ecbatana.

The whole account of Diodorus Siculus favours the opinion, that the kingdom of Assyria, although governed by a royal dynasty of its own, was habitually tributary to the empire of Media; since it thence received an annual garrison: a tenure analogous to nabobship, and designated seemingly by the same title; Nebu-Saradan, Nebu-Rhadrezzar, Nebu-Shafsan. His siege is plainly the same commemorated by Nahum: a swell of the Tigris in both cases, opens a breach to the assailants; in both, a conflagration wakes what the waters spare: amidst circumstances—the luring of strange troops—the dispersion of the insurgents on the mountains of Ararat—also coincide. His Belesis too, is evidently the Belteshazzar, or Daniel, of the Jewish writers, who was the arch-priest of the empire, the governor of Babylon, the confidential friend and auxiliary of Darius (Daniel ii. 48, and vi. 2). But to what person has the name Arbaces been assigned? Is it to Darius himself, who under Cyrus, or Cambyfes, may well have commanded the Median garrison stationed at Nineveh? Is it to the Artaphernes of Herodotus, the brother of Darius, who had the satrapy of Sardis, which perhaps extended also to Nineveh? Is it to the Achiacharus of Tobit? a man whose religious sympathies would easily have betrayed him into a conspiracy with Belteshazzar, whose local consequence at Nineveh is unquestionable, and whose connection with Haman (Tobit xiv. 10) or Intaphernes (M. M. ix. 315) is a further ground for supposing him in the interest of the seven conspirators. The first is the more probable supposition, as Tobit expressly assigns to Assuerus himself the capture of Nineveh; and there is no direct testimony to the interference of Artaphernes, or Achiacharus: besides, Diodorus allots to his Arbaces, on the authority of Ctesias, the empire of Asia, which was in fact acquired by Darius.

The vindictive delight felt by the Jew-

ish writers at the destruction of Nineveh, may best be accounted for by supposing Esarhaddon to have accompanied Cambyfes in the war of Judea, and to be the Nebu-Zaradan who took Jerusalem. The Jews employed against Nineveh are, no doubt, included by Diodorus under the denomination Arabs: Aroch of Elam was perhaps the prince so wholly devoted to Belteshazzar (Daniel ii. 15).

Of the Nebuchodonosor, said by Tobit to have co-operated with Assuerus in the taking of Nineveh, no other authority gives any account: surely it is a false reading, or an error of the Greek translator, and conceals the name of that general of the Bactrians, whose critical arrival prevented the separation of the discouraged friends of Belesis and Arbaces. In this case, to re-establish the true reading, the title Nebu should be prefixed to the name of some adherent of Darius; the Carshena suppose of Esther (i. 14), or to the name of some township in Bactriana, the Chilmad suppose of Ezekiel (xxvii. 23). One might surmise that the name Belteshazzar originally stood there; but the name was too familiar to be corrupted by Jewish transcribers. One might believe the author of Tobit to have written “by the Nabuchodonosor Assuerus:” Nabuchodonosor being a title of the Medic or Persian kings, and ascribed also to this Darius seemingly in the misplaced second chapter of Daniel. The last is the less violent conjecture.

From this overthrow by the Nabuchodonosor Assuerus the old Nineveh did not recover; but a new town, now called Mosul, has arisen near the spot on the opposite bank of the Tigris. The foregoing new application of testimony places this destruction of Nineveh about twenty-seven years after the second siege of Jerusalem, and about three years after the date of the accession of Darius; eighty-four years later than in the Universal History, or 517 years before Christ.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MUCH attention has lately been excited in Germany by a printed letter, addressed to Provost Teller, President of the Prussian Consistory, from some Jew fathers of families (*hausväter*) at Berlin.

The writers begin by stating, that their education had in nothing differed from that of their tribe; the Talmud had been their grammar, and mysticism consequently their

their religion. A punctilious observance of the ceremonial law in the paternal household had estranged them to the circle of common life, had attached them, indeed, to their brethren, but had rendered them, in the presence of those whose religions were more distant akin to their own, shy, confused, and uneasy.

They proceed to discuss the probable effects of these circumstances on moral and intellectual culture; to indicate the multitudinous inconveniences of a too nice attention to the ceremonial law; and to observe how very many of the unpopular or unfavourable features of Jewish character are to be ascribed to the hitherto oppressive and unjust behaviour of the people or the sovereign, to social and political intolerance.

They announce sanguine hopes of a rapid and general improvement of the Jews. "In a state like Prussia, all is prepared for it. Many and loud tones harmoniously concur to awake them from their long slumber of the mind. The mild constitution of government, the purified notions of the age, the fashionableness of a lovely humanity, the knowledge scattered by books and schools, alike conspire to invite the excommunicated separatist into a sympathising, hospitable, convivial circle. Noble men generously extend a beckoning hand, and point to further attentions yet more distinguishing, and to an intercourse yet more intimate. Where is the Jew ungrateful to their liberality? Their instructions, we see, are not lost. That which has hitherto been held sacred, is stripped of its husk and shell, and dissected to the very core. Happy the youth, who with the husk and shell throws not away the kernel; and who, in losing the awe with which, during childhood, he was inspired for the whole of his religion, lets go only the conventional and the accidental, but binds closer about him the valuable and the essential!"

The writers then proceed to make a confession of faith, which includes a belief, 1, in the only God; 2, in the immateriality and natural immortality of the soul; 3 and 4, in the perpetual tendency (or rather *intendedness*) of each and all toward (for) progressive improvement, and in a retributive suffering which follows every backsliding; 5, in the eventual felicity of all. We acknowledge, however, says the authors, that these opinions may require further epuration. We are willing to listen to the instructions of

any; and shall be thankful to the sage who teaches us better to interpret the voice of ages and the oracles of reason. They then draw an historical sketch of the fortunes of the Jewish nation, and of the Mosaic institutions; and pass on to a definite survey of their actual civil condition.

At length comes the specific object of the letter, which is to inquire, what form of religious or civil test must they subscribe, in order to be admitted to all the privileges of Christians, of protestants and of citizens? They insinuate a willingness to throw off the ceremonial law, and to venerate the prophet of the Christians as their redeemer from this bondage, and as a preacher of the natural and true religion. They hint at the conformity of their opinion with that of a numerous, avowed, and enlightened portion of professing Christians; and then ask the venerable provost: "Had you been born among us, and thought yourself in conscience obliged to a public step like ours, what terms would you have thought it becoming to suggest, and expedient for the government to grant?"

This letter was printed by Provost Teller, with an advertisement, purporting that a reply would, after due deliberation, be published.

The answer is not in so good a taste as the letter. It is, indeed, hinted that, to throw off the ceremonial law, and to assume Christianity, are not things so very different as the House-fathers apprehended. On this topic much theological subtlety and reference to Paul's Epistle for the Ephesians is squandered. The remarks are given in a personal rather than in an official character, and breathe a spirit of individual tolerance and charity; but they carefully separate from the feelings of the man the duty of the magistrate. Some objections are intimated, which the state may yet feel to concede an entire political equality; but a wish occurs at the conclusion, that wise and good men may "in some moment of favourable political weather," bring to bear the desirable reconciliation.

M. Deluc, and many others, have printed comments on these letters. While their own books were untouched, the Jews were passive spectators of the Christian controversies; the Antinomians seem to have alarmed them into Socinianism. Speculation is always a step before practice: governments will not become tolerant until it is too late to save religion.

DESCRIPTION of the CITY of MACAO, by
M. VAN BRAAM HOUCKGEEST, *second*
person in the late EMBASSY of the DUTCH
EAST INDIA COMPANY to the EMPE-
ROR of CHINA, translated and abridged
from the FRENCH.

M. VAN BRAAM having been several years in the city of Canton, in the service of the Dutch East India Company, and since the year 1766, having principally dwelt at Macao, had many opportunities of examining the situation and state of that city. In the preceding century it was one of the most flourishing places in the East Indies, and would have been so still, if it had been inhabited by a commercial and industrious nation, such as the English, French or Dutch, but the pride and laziness of its present inhabitants augment daily its decay.

The city of Macao, which the Chinese call Oumoun (fine port) is situated in 22 degrees, 20 min. of north latitude, in an advantageous and agreeable position, about thirty leagues south of Canton, upon the point of an island. About half a league to the north of the city is the wall of separation, about the middle of which there is a gate and an edifice designed for the abode of the commandant, from which there is a view on all sides. To the north of this gate there is a Chinese guard under the command of an officer, or a mandarine, for the purpose of preventing any European from going out, and especially to take care lest any priest or missionary should go into the Chinese territory. This wall is regarded as a real barrier, because it is the key of Macao, with which the Chinese can subdue this city, and compel its government to comply with their will. Such is the situation of the place, that all manner of provisions must be brought into Macao from without by the Chinese;—so that the mandarines, upon the least disturbance, threaten to shut this gate and starve the city; and it has been proved by many examples, that they were able to execute their threats. It is in this manner that the Chinese obtain all they please to demand or even hint at. There are more Chinese than Portuguese at present in this city. The Portuguese government there is but the shadow of what it formerly was; and the Chinese regency labour daily to diminish it still more; and in general the mandarines shew but little deference for the Portuguese. Macao is regarded as a most delightful situation, on account of the superb prospects which surround it. Nature, without departing from her noble

simplicity, seems to have taken pleasure in adorning this spot with the most captivating views, and in scattering beauties which the attentive contemplator finds ever new, so lavishing is variety here of her charms. The eye, while it surveys this pleasing abode, is enchanted by the prospects which it offers; on the one side, the most lofty mountains and elevated rocks piled upon each other, whose summits brave the most horrible tempests, seem to defy the ravages of time; on the other side, the opposition of light and shade form effects which the pencil of nature alone is able to produce; here a little hill covered with evergreens; there a valley where the useful labourer tills the abundant soil. What picture can be more beautiful than that of those fields of nourishing grain, from which the inhabitant of Asia draws his favourite subsistence, loaded with undulating stalks, which by their shade invite the reaper. They fall, it is true, under the sickle; but it is for the purpose of forming sheaves which reward so abundantly the labours and the cares of the husbandman. How pleasing is the contemplation of such a scene to a man of sensibility! With how many delightful thoughts must it fill his mind!

So far from considering that the city of Macao has all the advantages which might make it a principal seat of commerce, and that it ought on this account to be made respectable for all other nations, the government does not even think of keeping it in a good state of defence, and neglects it in every respect. It seems that Portugal regards it only as a proper place for the spreading of missionaries in the interior of China; she evidently believes, that without Macao, this design cannot be accomplished, because the Europeans are too much watched at Canton, to make it possible to be effected there. Even at Macao, the vigilance of the mandarines is so continual and exact, that an attempt to introduce a missionary into the territory of China, offers at the same time the idea of a great difficulty and a great danger.

The crown of Portugal has granted some advantageous privileges to Macao, she allows her subjects to go and establish themselves there; she expends no money upon the city, neither does she draw any revenue from it. The place is therefore left to its own resources for support. The situation being somewhat elevated, the soil dry and sandy, and the climate temperate, renders it a very healthful abode. In the months of December, January and February, the weather is the severest, though

it cannot be compared to that of the north of Europe. Nevertheless it is sometimes almost insupportable to the Portuguese. In 1759, Van Braam saw ice at Canton an inch and a half thick, but such an event has never happened since. The city is considerably large; it is estimated to contain twelve hundred houses, without including the public edifices. The houses are in general very old and much out of repair, but there are still remaining some vestiges of ancient grandeur, such as large and beautiful stone stair-cases, vast saloons, and large apartments, but without any regular order of architecture. The walls of the houses are built of an equal mixture of sand and earth, and one seventh part of lime; there are very few of brick, because that article is too dear at Macao.

The inhabitants are composed of Portuguese, of Chinese, and a great number of slaves of both sexes, and of different Indian nations, so that a particular name is wanting to specify this corrupt and degenerated race; for the number of real Portuguese is but small; the major part of those who call themselves so, having proceeded from a mixture of Portuguese, of Chinese, of Malays, or inhabitants of Caffria, &c. From the first mongrel breed there have been produced creoles and other combinations, which in their turn have also produced other mixtures, so that it is impossible to find in any other place in the world, a similar amalgamation of all nations, of figures so fantastical, and of such variegated shades from white to the deepest black, passing through all the transitions of yellow and brown.

Among the female sex, which compose more than two-thirds of the population, beauties are as scarce as white feathers among crows. When it is considered that the women are so much more numerous than the men, and that very few of the latter undertake any thing to gain their subsistence, because they regard mendicity as less shameful than labour, it will not appear astonishing that the greatest misery reigns throughout Macao; and that the little which the men do gain becomes the lot of the Chinese, who do every thing, and are the only merchants, shopkeepers, and workmen, even in the timber yards. Misery increases to such a height, that not only is the weekly distribution of alms attended every Saturday by a thousand or twelve hundred women and children, but it often happens that charity is petitioned for in the public streets and ways, by persons very well dressed, having swords by their

sides, by officers of the garrison, and, what is still more, by a knight of Christ, decorated with the cross of his order. These persons implore the liberality of strangers, because they know that it would be useless to fatigue their countrymen with lamentations and sighs, which would never affect their feelings.

This all-devouring misery is the cause of that afflicting facility with which the women arrive at the abandonment of all decency and virtue. The shameful traffic of all which nature created for the purpose of being embellished by mystery and concealment, is as much practised at Macao as in any place in the world. Mothers not only nurse and rear their female children, from an age when they must be innocent, for the purposes of infamy, and particularly so when they observe traits in them which seem destined to please, but they come to offer, to sell, and to deliver these victims, while they are still under the respectable guard of infancy; and they find beings vile and corrupt enough to buy that which gold can never repay.

The poverty and the decay of the city of Macao ought to be attributed to the pride and idleness of the first Portuguese who inhabited it. Even at present they are so much prejudiced against becoming either artisans or shopkeepers, that those employments are principally filled by Chinese, who, though they are not permitted to be the proprietors of any houses within the city, compose that class of inhabitants which are the most essentially necessary to Macao, which would certainly come to ruin without their industry.

This mongrel race of Portuguese have adopted many of the Chinese customs, particularly in their treatment of the women, who live separately from their husbands, and in retired places, the construction of which recalls Chinese ideas; for their apartments are so closely barricaded that light is hardly permitted to enter through the windows. Their women never appear in the presence of other men, and the husbands become offended if any one inquires after the health of their wives, because, according to them, their health ought to be an indifferent thing to all but to themselves. A stranger very seldom sees a woman of the first class; for when they go out they are carried in a species of palanquin entirely shut up; and when they walk in the streets, their heads are covered in such a manner that the colour of their skin can hardly be discerned. Therefore all manner of acquaintance or conversation with an honest woman is refused to strangers,

gers, while the monks and the Chinese have free access to them without inspiring any more anger than eunuchs would do; though it often happens that these pious confidants reap pleasing fruits from this security, and sport with matrimonial credulity.

If a Portuguese kills, either by design or by accident, a Chinese, he is put to death. A soldier of the garrison of Macao was strangled, according to a sentence of the Chinese law, for having while he was going his rounds in the night, conformably to the commands of his officer, wounded a Chinese, whom he found breaking into a house to rob it; this Chinese died of his wounds; the mandarines immediately demanded the soldier; the senate, struck with horror at this step, wished to resist it; but at length, intimidated by the menaces of the mandarines, they delivered up the victim, who expired under the hands of the executioner, in the same place in which he had given such a dangerous proof of the love of his duty.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WOULD thank any of your Correspondents who would have the goodness to inform me where can be found the Roficarian Doctrine of Gnomes, Sylphs, &c. *at length.* Hitherto I have not met with any one who could give me any further information concerning it than that with which every one is familiar: and I wish to know more. I should like to know, likewise, where an historical account of the Arabians and Mahometans, during the eleventh century, can be found.

Your's, &c.

AN OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTOR.

June, 9th, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much surprised to see your Correspondent, "Entologus," so confidently assert, "that the earwig is falsely accused of injuring mankind by entering the ear, which" he adds, "it has neither the power nor the inclination to perpetrate."

How far it may have the inclination. I must wave; but that it has the power, the following circumstance leaves me in no manner of doubt.

A gentleman of my acquaintance (and with whom I resided at the time) employed several men to get in a stack of peas, when, soon after they had begun, one of them came running in the greatest agony, and in the most frantic manner crying out, "he was sure an earwig had got into his ear."

I never saw any poor creature in such a state of torment and excruciating pain, until, after the application (by pouring it into the ear) of Maderia wine, the earwig crawled out, to the no small joy of the sufferer, and diversion of his companions who had literally concluded "the fellow was crazy."

He says the sensations were most severe, as his looks and gestures evidently confirmed.

I suppose brandy would have been preferable to wine; but there was none at hand, and the poor man's condition made some immediate remedy necessary.

I am, respectfully, your

CONSTANT READER.

Ipswich, June 5, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WISH to be informed, through the medium of your useful and intelligent Magazine, what is the creed of the Jews, respecting the immortality of the soul, and the rewards and punishments of a future state, and from whence they obtained that belief; — the Mosiac dispensation promising nothing further than those of a temporal nature.

June 21, 1800. A CORRESPONDENT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL written during a hasty RAMBLE to the LAKES.

"Surely there is a hidden power that reigns 'Mid the lone majesty of untam'd nature, Controlling sober reason."

The very ample and interesting descriptions of the charming scenery of Westmorland and Cumberland which the public have been favoured with, obliges me to offer the following very imperfect sketch with diffidence and apprehension. But as those accounts have been presented in a form not calculated to meet every eye, it has been suggested, that to many of the readers of your widely circulated Magazine, the Journal of a hasty traveller over part of that lovely region might not (defective as it is) be altogether uninteresting. To gratify profound criticism, or to regale refined taste, is not the privilege of its author. But there are some who feel without being fastidious, and who, amidst the bustle, the cares, or the sorrows of life, are glad to be led to scenes of beauty and of peace, though not traced by the pen of a Gilpin or a Radcliffe. Should these be gratified, or should any be led to contemplate with more attention the book of nature, that "boundless work of God," the journalist will be amply repaid.

AUGUST 4th, 1796, left Lancaster. At Hest-bank we joined the postman, and entered on an immense tract of sand,

sand, which so recently had been covered by the ocean, that not the smallest trace of human footsteps was visible. At the commencement of this singular scene, the inhabitant of an inland country seems to bid adieu to his accustomed modes of life, to all the little objects by which his eye had been bounded, and to enter on a new region of enjoyment. I could now form some faint idea of travelling over the deserts of Arabia; for here no wanderer ventures alone, but waits to join some caravan, and follows with implicit confidence the direction of him who has gone before. After riding some miles, the united water of the rivers Ken and Winster presents itself, and a guide who is waiting on the other side, and who is allowed a salary by government for the purpose, comes to conduct you over. At sometimes this water, which mingles with the tide, is so high, as to oblige the horses to swim; it was considerably lower when we passed, and so novel and so interesting was the scenery around, that we felt no emotions but those arising from enjoyment. A fine bay extends itself to the right, bounded by mountains of considerable magnitude; others range themselves behind, to a height and a distance where the eye is at a loss to distinguish them from the clouds; some of the lower ones are crowned with groves of firs, and the intervening valleys are ornamented with cottages, and some houses of a higher order, though not in a style of pomp sufficient to spoil, to the genuine lover of nature, the beauty of the scene. In the front, gently sloping grounds and villages meet the eye, while vessels of different sizes, waiting the return of the tide, ornament the beach; and to the left, the ocean spreads its awful grandeur. This ample bay extends about fourteen miles across, and as the tide advances or recedes, alternately displays parties on horseback, and in carriages, with cheerfulness and security traversing its shelly floor, or the fishing-smack and the sculler contending with its majestic waves. After riding about three miles over a peninsula, another tract of sand less extensive presents itself; the attendant scenery, probably by being rarer, appears more rich and interesting. Cottages, farms, seats, villages, and ruins, are agreeably interspersed, while the Cartmel Fels, and the Westmorland mountains, bound and aggrandize the finished picture. An obstructing mist had at first contracted our view to very narrow limits, but the beaming sun soon gave us all the heightening effects of light and shade. The silver vapour gradually stole away down

the gentle declivities of some mountains; and dense and solemn clouds on the more tremendous summits of others, slowly arising, and evaporating in lingering columns, produced all the appearance of volcanoes. Furness Abbey was the grand object we had to see that day, and thither we hastened, after a short repast at Ulverston. As you approach this august ruin, the road winds through a deep sequestered dell, where the mind almost loses its recollection of the busy haunts of men, and where it becomes insensibly attuned to the scene it is approaching. The first vestige of the object you are seeking is a fine arched gateway, overhung with the most luxuriant ivy. Through this you have an indistinct view of the abbey, the effect of which is heightened by the shade of old oaks and sycamores. As the traveller approaches, he is disposed to blame some ill judging proprietor, for suffering modern houses to start before his view, and to pollute the sombre scene: but on proceeding, magnificent columns and august arches meet the eye, those vulgar intrusions are forgotten, and the mind becomes absorbed in recollections of other times. The seclusion of the glen where this venerable ruin is situated, the sight of mouldering towers and broken arches, shaded by trees which appear to have combated the storms of a century, all dispose to that contemplative silence which loves not to be interrupted; and our little party insensibly found itself separating, each individual choosing his own way amid long dank grass and pathless fern, to that part of the hallowed pile where he could best indulge his own reflections: nor were we in much danger of encountering each other till curiosity had satiated itself, or reflection was weary; for so large is the space occupied by this edifice, that there was full scope for the wandering of each. I had with some difficulty clambered to an apartment, which perhaps appeared more interesting from its being less accessible. Beneath one of its arched door ways, involving darkness and mystery, and deeply overhung with ivy, lay half concealed in grass and fern a large skeleton, while, unconscious of disturbing either the living or the dead, an owl started from the ivy above me,

“Where, shelter’d from the blaze of day,
In solitary gloom she lay,
Beneath the time-shook tower,”

and convinced me that I had obtruded on both. I hastened from this scene of loneliness, to what appeared to have been the principal aisle of the church, where the long

perspective of retiring arches is heightened in its effect by appearing to terminate in surrounding woods. I do not regret that the age of superstition is departed, but I could have wished for a moment to have recalled a procession of monks and tapers, and to have heard the deep tones of the organ, reverberating from arch to arch, and gradually melting away in those soft notes,

“Which take the prisoned soul, and lap it in cygium.”

Here imagination was left to do its utmost, and the effect of the whole ruin was probably heightened by having no one with me who could assign the original destination to its particular parts. A few ill-carved monumental figures and some mutilated inscriptions still point out the receptacle for the dead: but as neither name nor date are discoverable, they only serve to shew that “the place which knew them, knows them no more!” What is called the school-house, is detached from the principal building, and is in higher preservation than the rest; it has a stone bench extending round it, and a low stone pillar in the eastern corner, probably for the use of the teacher. Imperfect as are most of the apartments, enough is left to convince the beholder that the whole was on a scale of magnificence and grandeur, which few of our ruins have left vestiges of; but that grandeur now only serves to feast the admiration of the passing traveller, and is become the undisturbed abode of owls and jack-daws! After indulging in our various wanderings, our little group assembled on the eastern side, which affords the finest view of the abbey; and seating ourselves on one of those little knolls formed of crumbled towers and fallen arches, we renewed our delight by communicated remark and participated emotion. Opposite to us was the grand frame of stone-work, which had surrounded the principal window of the church, “majestic though in ruins!” beyond is seen a perspective* of the choir, and of distant arches; southward from the window extend beautiful pillars and arcades of chapels, not deformed, though somewhat defaced, by time; the chapter-house and cloisters continue the range; and beyond all the school-house. To the

* This perspective of the ruin is said to be two hundred and eighty-seven feet in length; the choir-part of it is only twenty-eight feet wide, but the nave is seventy: the walls are fifty-four feet high, and in thickness five.

north, the whole is terminated by stupendous towers. We bid adieu to this interesting scene with extreme reluctance, and returned to Ulverston to sleep. The next morning we set out early to go to Conistone, which we were told was only eight miles off, to breakfast. The road soon loses all appearance of common turnpike; it becomes narrow and varied, sometimes leading us near the windings of a rapid stream, rolling fantastically amongst clusters of little islands, and refreshing on its margin plots of tolerably rich pasturage; while mountain scenery bounds you on either side. It is so sequestered, that we could not trace it many yards before us; and when it led us amid the pigs and poultry of a farm yard, we began to question whether we had not mistaken our route. At length we had a glimpse of Conistone water, from whence the stream we had accompanied proceeded. Winding through a wood on the margin of the lake, interesting views of which are afforded by the most judicious openings, we began to feel that glow of delight which this scenery is calculated to inspire, and wondered not that the lakes had either been so much talked of, or so often visited. On our right was one stupendous line of mountains, rising from our feet, ornamented with fine woods. The road is formed amid a deep shade of oaks and alders, the latter fringing the border of the lake. On the opposite side of it, a long range of magnificent rocks, of widely different forms, extend a grand inclosure, to which almost every turn of the wheels gave some varying appearance; and, as we approached the head of the lake, a vast amphitheatre of mountains appeared, inclosing others of less magnitude, but of more grotesque forms, while the fields sloping to the lake were ornamented with neat white houses. On the margin of the water stood the ruins of a mansion, one side of which, with its massy chimnies, was covered with a thick shade of ivy. A little farther on stood the village of Conistone, the church forming a beautiful feature in the picture, though almost diminished, from the contrast of the surrounding mountains, to the size of a child's toy. We passed several houses sweetly sequestered on the side of the lake, but saw no appearance of an inn; and although we were obliged to drive on round the head of the water, the road was so interesting, and the scenery so grand, that we almost forgot time and distance. On entering the small house of entertainment, we found that we had travelled more than twenty miles, and that it was one o'clock! On one side of our stone-floored parlour

parlour appeared to be a range of cupboards; but on opening the doors we found two comfortable-looking beds, similar to those of a cabin; and the traveller who could not dispense with a more luxurious dormitory, scarcely deserves to visit lake-scenery.

After a repast of eggs, tea, and milk, rendered delicious by hunger, we set out to see a waterfall about a mile distant, and were highly gratified, though its grandeur was not equal to what it often is, from a scarcity of rain. It sometimes falls perpendicularly twenty yards into a sort of reservoir of its own forming in the rock, and then tumbles with wild impetuosity over irregular masses, till it hurries on to its attendant lake. On one of our party observing, "it must be very grand in a wet season," one of the miners with whom we conversed, replied, "Oh! madam, its a cruel mad beck!" Some of our party were desirous of entering the copper mines we were now within reach of; but as I can grovel when I cannot soar, and as ascending was new to me, I determined, if possible, to see from whence the water came, which I could trace through a long ascent, without being able to discover its source: accordingly I parted from my companions at the entrance of the mine, some were to descend, some to wait the return of the adventurers, and I set forward alone. The acclivity was steep, and I soon lost all traces of a path. Loose soil, which surrounded an old entrance to the mine, considerably higher than the former, rendered it extremely difficult, and I sometimes slipped back several paces, with my feet buried in the soil: but novelty and expectation aided the enthusiasm of the moment, and I determined to proceed. I had not even a sheep track to guide me; and sometimes, having reached with my hands a projecting crag for support, I was obliged to pause in trembling suspense, in order to contemplate where I might next venture. The view downwards was grand and tremendous, but from such a situation not long to be contemplated; and I cautiously aspired to the next friendly crag, till I reached a more gentle ascent, where with firm foot I could stand: but on proceeding to its summit, how was I astonished to find a mass of water measuring its waves at my feet: while a tremendous misty darkness concealed the scene before and around me! On looking more intently, I perceived a lake, surrounded with grand mountains, whose summits were hid in impenetrable clouds, and the hovering gloom acquired a fuller grandeur from being reflected by

the darkened water. A solemn awe possessed my mind, I seemed on the verge of creation, I had read that "clouds and darknesses are round about him," and I knew not but the veiled pavilion of Deity was before me. Every faculty seemed suspended, and my whole soul absorbed in the sublimity of the scene. So few are the people, not to say who can share, but who do not deride, such emotions, that the first moment of recollection produced thankfulness that I was alone. But how were my sensations changed to delight, to transport, when, on turning from this darkness, which seemed to invoke storms threatening destruction, I beheld the distant valley illuminated with glowing sun-shine, and could trace the current, whose source I had now reached, through all its wanderings, to the distant lake, which expanded itself before my eye. Alternate light and shade heightened the effect of intervening objects, and completed the scene. When I was at leisure to feel the necessity of rejoining my companions, I found the descent too perpendicular to be ventured, and after winding round another side of the mountain, and with cautious eye examining where I might safely venture, after some time, I perceived their diminutive forms, which but for the motion of waving handkerchiefs would not easily have been discerned, and gladly hastened to rejoin them.

In the evening we walked to the ruin on the border of the lake: some rooms we found still tenanted, though the greatest part is open to the storm, a mere shelter of fallen roofs and solitary birds. On saying to a girl near the door, "You live very pleasantly here; don't you like your habitation?" She answered, "Nee, we da na like it much; they say, there's a *boggle*!" this we afterwards found was the phrase for a ghost, and thus in every scene mankind suffer themselves to be haunted out of enjoyment. After loitering in the little sequestered meadows which surround this habitation, and adorning our straw hats with wreaths of the most luxurious wild-flowers, all of which we could not suffer to "waste their sweetness on the desert air," we slowly and reluctantly returned to our inn. We purposed going to Ambleside to sleep, and, while the sun was yet gliding the mountains, set forward. Soon after quitting the head of the lake, the road leads up a tremendous mountain, so steep, that a mind, not occupied by the grandeur of the scenery, would be filled with the idea of the carriage rolling back every instant; it seemed with the utmost difficulty

difficulty that the horses kept on their feet, and that the least pause must inevitably have hurried us to the bottom; but the sublimity of attendant objects well compensates for the ascent. Other stupendous mountains rise around, and the uncommon radiance which shone from behind some awful clouds resting on one of them, heightened the grandeur of the scene, and seemed to give a glimpse of the glory of brighter worlds. As we lost these, other hills, other vales, and other lakes opened upon us, till the shades of evening limited our view. Sometimes we were led down steep declivities, through deep woods; and as we had only the light of Jupiter, throwing a faint gleam on the surrounding mountains, imagination was left to "body forth the forms of things unseen;" and had the tower where the banditti were sheltered presented itself, the scenes described so inimitably in *Udolpho*, had been realized. The miles seemed long to part of our party, till faint lights glimmering in distant cottages, now vanishing, and now re-appearing, seemed to promise us Ambleside. At length its cheerful inns appeared gaily lighted, the windows were flung open, and groups who had thrown off care were recruiting for the pleasurable fatigues of a new day. This was not to be our fate at present, for no accommodation was to be obtained, either for ourselves, or our horses; and we were obliged to proceed to Low-wood, uncertain whether we could be taken in there; fortunately we found room, though during several weeks before not a bed could have been obtained at that hour. The ample comforts of an English inn were perhaps never more fully felt, and the next morning proving wet, we sat down content and passive; the day however clearing, we set forward for Grassmere. This lake did not strike us as Coniston had done; it is in a style of milder, but perhaps more finished, beauty. Its island, containing about six acres, is a lovely ornament, "just touched, not spoiled, by art." The church and parsonage are beautifully situated at the northern end of the lake, and it is impossible not to imagine the little dwellings which ornament this lovely vale the abodes of peace: The house of entertainment is just of the order one would wish an inn to be amid such scenery; and Newton, its host, is a pleasant intelligent guide. After rowing on the lake, we wished to ascend Helm-crag, its highest attendant mountain. Though not much encouraged by our guide, who had never before been solicited to conduct females thither, we set out; and from the scenery that opened on our

ascent, did not regret the attempt. In some places it was steep and difficult, and obliged us to climb on our hands and knees. In our way we were glad to pause, to contemplate one of the tarns which helps to supply Grassmere. These small lakes, at the summit of mountains, and surrounded by others, have a very singular appearance, and to the eye not accustomed to them form one of the greatest wonders of the scenery. The upper part of this mountain is rifted into very singular chasms; its utmost summit is an immense pointed crag, which forms a grand finish. In the middle of this is a large cleft, through which you can look into a deep tremendous chasm, which would contain some thousands of people. What we had seen, and what we had yet to see, of this world of wonders, here lay stretched before us: Grassmere, reposing in tranquil beauty on our right; a long valley, guarded by majestic mountains, with proud Helvellyn towering o'er their rear, extended itself on the left. Through this we could just discern the road we had to traverse, winding like a thread at their base, and promising to lead us to new scenes of grandeur, to new shades of peace. We descended with less fatigue than we expected; and as the shadows were now lengthening, set off immediately to go to Wythburn, where we were told that we could have accommodation for the night, as it was too late to go to Keswick.

By the time we reached the destined spot, we could scarcely see any thing, and on being informed we could have beds, gladly alighted. The mistress and the maid, without gowns, and without shoes, were jointly finishing the business of the day, and, although not eight o'clock, we found they were preparing for bed, saying, "We mun be up, and seedle the hufe be lete cum!" The turf was soon lighted, and we got some tolerable coffee, amidst accompaniments which perhaps heightened its zest; but, on opening the doors which secreted the beds, sights and scents presented themselves, which we were not disposed to encounter. On going to see how we could be accommodated above, we found an old woman, the mother of our hostess, and a great lad, her grandson, had been hauled out of one bed, and another was shewn us with not a bit of curtain, while the damp mould from the wall hung over the pillow; a third, however, was much more tolerable, and the woman assured us we should have new blankets and clean sheets; this was accordingly prepared, and kindly assigned to Mrs. H. and myself.

myself. Fatigue left me no fastidiousness, and I should have slept soundly but for the serenade of the sign, creaking just against our window. We felt, however, the full value of common comforts, and rose, if not more refreshed than at home, at least more thankful for its accommodations. The iron-pot, with whey-porridge, and the stick in the centre erect against the pot hook, did not tempt us to stay to breakfast, and we set out very early. We found the scenery that surrounded us, wild, dreary, grand: the pasture less beautiful, less luxuriant. Dunmail-raise, a rude mass of stones thrown together to commemorate the defeat and fall of the last king of Cumberland, marks the boundary of the two counties; and, as it was too dark to notice these the preceding evening, this was the first opportunity we had of marking the precise features of Cumberland. Clouds gathered on the mountains, and the storm surrounded us; but the view on which we feasted, after ascending the hill, a mile before we reached Keswick, would have compensated for any storm that had not endangered life. The most glowing rainbow, of the most perfect form, and of a breadth much more expanded than any I had ever beheld before, flung its airy arch completely over the town, resting one of its points on the adjacent lake, and the other at the foot of the opposite mountain. In the centre you beheld the town beyond the church, and Bassenthwaite water, the whole environed by stupendous mountains, with the august Skiddaw in their number.

After a comfortable breakfast, of which we stood in great need, we took a guide, and a boat, and set out on the lake. Its waves were considerably agitated, clouds rested on the mountains, and appeared to threaten storms, but no common storm, no tale of "bottom winds,"* could in those

* Every thing here is in the grand style. The very elements when they do mischief, keep in unison with it, and perform all their operations with an air of dignity. Upon some of the mountains, particularly on Cross-fell, a blast, called in the country "a helm-wind," will sometimes arise suddenly, of a nature so violent, that nothing can withstand its force. The experienced mountaineer, as he traverses those wild regions, foreseeing its approach, falls on the ground, and lets it pass over him; its rage is momentary; and the air instantly settles into its former calm. The lake is subject to something of the same kind of emotion; which the inhabitants of the country call, "bottom-wind." Often, when all is calm and reipendent around, as the boat is plying its steady way along the glassy lake,

moments of high enthusiasm which the scene inspired, have awakened any thing like fear; every common passion seemed absorbed, and the soul left to all that admiration and delight could bestow. Even the childish fooleries with which false taste has injured one of the most beautiful islands on the lake, are insufficient for any considerable time to discompose the elevated tone of mind that the scene inspires. The varied view of the mountains, which sailing on this sweetly embosomed lake affords, no pen, no pencil, could adequately describe. We alighted at another spot belonging to P—, less injured than the former. Behind the house, the rock is richly ornamented with wood, through the midst of which nature has formed one of those interesting cascades which add such a noble ornament to this country. Secluded amongst the trees, is a small building, intended for the residence of a hermit, whom, it is asserted, the proprietor of the estate advertised for a few years since; and on whom he offered to settle one hundred pounds per annum, could any person be found who would consent to the conditions, of never shaving, paring his nails, or speaking to any human being, for seven years! But the hermitage is still unoccupied, and its emptiness may remind the owner, that man-kind, however defective in the art of promoting each other's happiness, have not altogether forgotten that "true self-love, and social, are the same."

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last Magazine your Correspondent, A. A. in his Sketch of the Present State of Society and Manners in Plymouth, has the following paragraph, "Religion has its partisans of various denominations. The churches are few in proportion to the inhabitants, and of course the clergy. Sectaries are numerous. If the population of a place is so large, that the churches cannot contain the people, this must be a natural consequence;" on which I beg leave to make a few observations. He certainly is mistaken, when he endeavours to give the cause of different sentiments in religion, and the

the boat-man will desery at a distance a violent ebullition of the water. He will see it heave and swell; forced upwards by some internal convulsion; and suffering all the agitation of a storm. But as soon as the confined air has spent all its force, the agitated surface subsides, and dies away in lessening circles. GILPIN.

various

various denominations of its professors; for his language amounts to this, that the reason why there are so many sectaries (as he is pleas'd to call them) or denominations different from that established by law, is because they are deprived of a sitting in the church, on account of the number of the inhabitants being more than the places can contain; which certainly is a presumption against truth itself, and a reflection upon the most respectable characters of our country.

It is a presumption against truth, for where is that place where every established church is so filled, to the exclusion of many of its inhabitants? Many, it is true, attend at the churches of Plymouth and Dock; but are they all filled? are all of them so well attended as to leave no room for them who call themselves dissenters? If the assertion were well founded, that the churches in some places cannot hold the inhabitants, A. A. would then have to prove that the existence of different denominations is the natural consequence; and in doing which, I think, he would meet with an insuperable difficulty; for how many towns and cities are there where the established churches are more than sufficient to contain their inhabitants? And yet in such cities and towns dissenters are very numerous; therefore there must be some reasons more substantial, than what he has mentioned to induce such a number of people to withdraw their attendance from the church of England; and induce them to alter the form of its worship agreeably to their own views and inclinations; or else in every place where churches are numerous, and sufficient to contain its inhabitants, there would not be one dissenter; and in places where the contrary happens, those who could not procure sittings at the church, would, with the same money as is expended in building meeting-houses, erect churches or chapels, to be consecrated by the bishop after the order of that establishment, to which he supposes they have no particular objection.

Not only is A. A.'s sentiment a presumption against truth, but a reflection upon men of integrity and respectability of character. If what he has mentioned be the only reason for differing from the church of England, how inconsistent must dissenters be, in omitting the liturgy, which is her distinguishing characteristic; and in writing and preaching against the principles upon which establishments are founded? Will he for a moment be so illiberal as to entertain such an opinion of

the many respectable dissenters at Plymouth, &c.? Is there no other reason to make them dissenters than the established churches there being well attended? To suppose such a thing is at once supposing them to be men of no principle, and to be actuated (in differing so widely from what he supposes they can freely subscribe) by a reason unworthy any man who thinks and acts in a rational manner. I wish A. A. to consider that part of his entertaining sketch over again, and see to what a length of illiberality such an opinion would lead him. Were it not for enlarging my piece to a length inadmissible in your Magazine, I would endeavour to convince him that dissenters differ from the establishment from principles of the greatest rationality, and not in any instance because the churches of any place are so well filled as not to afford room for the inhabitants who choose to attend: but I must confine myself to the mere statement of two or three principal reasons which induce them to dissent from an establishment.

I. They conceive that the civil magistrate has no right to interfere in matters of religion: because the kingdom of Christ is not of this world, and because he himself has enjoined on us to learn of him, and to call no man master on earth, as one is our master, even Christ; therefore they judge that to acknowledge any man as head of the church, is to depart from divine appointment, and derogatory to the honour of the Son of God.

II. They consider every man to have an undoubted right to think and act for himself, and not to suffer any religious principles, or modes of worship, to be imposed upon him; that each congregation has a right to choose its own minister, and to use what mode of worship it thinks fit; and that the minister ought to be supported by the voluntary contributions of those who choose him.

III. They might object to the multiplicity of officers in the established church, and the constant mode of worship that is used. Dissenters consider archbishops, bishops, deans, &c. to be without a Scripture precedent, as they read of no other officers in the primitive church but bishops or pastors, and deacons to manage the temporal affairs of their own particular churches, and to attend to the poor of the flock. They might object also to the Liturgy, as containing much tautology, as being in parts unconnected, and by its perpetual use not calculated to keep up the attention of the audience. They

might object also to sponsors and the sign of the cross in baptism; the absolution in the visitation of the sick, and that part of the burial service which pronounces all happy when they die (even if they are known to have departed this life with every sign of impenitence) provided they have not been excommunicated. Dissenters very properly object to these things; but the two first reasons I have mentioned, are those on which they principally ground their dissent. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

H—n, June 10, 1800. PHILALETHES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM one who has wished very much to see an attention paid to the call of Dr. Watkins, on your numerous Correspondents, to furnish articles of NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY. Various and pressing engagements have, hitherto, prevented my meeting this call; but I now offer, with two letters of Dr. Doddridge, the other articles with this, to express my desire of assisting Dr. W.'s views. The letter of Archbishop Wake has this tendency; and the biographical notice of Dr. William Harris will be deemed, I conceive, directly to the point. I am,

Taunton, Your's, &c.

June 19, 1800. J. TOULMIN.

Letters from the Rev. DR. DODDRIDGE, to the Rev. JOHN WARD, at WHITNEY.

Northampton, Jan. 26, 1746.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,

I AM much obliged to you for your kind letter, which I last night received, and receiving it then, you will perceive I could not answer it by the newsmen. I have balanced accounts with the gentlemen who supplied Whitney in your absence, and they return you their thanks for your generous consideration of their labours. I entirely acquiesce in the views of the congregation at Whitney, which I never meant in any degree to over-rule. I had no favourite scheme to carry, and intended nothing but to give them the best advice I could, as I had been the instrument of taking from them so valuable a minister. Mr. Copplestone is a man for whom I have a hearty affection, and I doubt not he will take a faithful care of their religious interests. I pray God to

direct and succeed our friends at Whitney, in the application they are making, if it may be, as I hope it will, for the advancement of religion.

I am glad to hear of any good disposition in those at the head of affairs, to shew any favourable regards to the dissenters. I verily believe there are those in the Royal Family who are under some deep impressions of true religion, and particularly the Princess of Wales and the Princess Carolina: and if I am not much misinformed, his Majesty himself has discovered more of that kind of late, than had ever before been observed. The more religion prevails, the more, I think, there will be a disposition to favour us.

And I must add, the more they are acquainted with their own interest, the more ready will they be to put their most approved and assured friends into a capacity of doing them service.

Now I am writing to you, I cannot forbear mentioning the pleasure I have just now received from Mr. West's book on the Resurrection of Christ, and which gives an account of the thing incomparably more satisfactory, than I have ever before met with; which supposes two companies of women to have come to the sepulchre and Peter to have visited it twice. In most other particulars it agrees with my *Harmony*; where there are some of the same observations, and some of the versions he would recommend. I look upon it as a very considerable piece of service done to Christianity; and, I thank God, he has put it into the mind of one, who, not being a minister, may be heard with less prejudice; and who, I believe, himself was once rather disposed to oppose Christianity than to defend it. Nor is this the only instance I have lately met with, of the conquests which the evidences of Christianity have made; and I hope of the power of it on those who were once greatly prejudiced against it. I hope we shall thank God for every thing that appears of this kind, and pray and labour that more and more of it may prevail. My wife joins in her best services and best wishes with mine. It will always be a pleasure to hear of you, and I shall make no scruple when I know how to direct to you at London, to write to you on any occasion, and give you any little trouble which my own affairs may invite me to give you; for I have great confidence in your friendship, as well as a high esteem for it. I am, your's, &c.

P. DODDRIDGE.

LETTER

LETTER II.

Northampton, Nov. 1, 1746.

DEAR SIR,

I AM heartily thankful for your's. I hope that God will direct you, and pray that he may do it. I really look on your prudence as superior to my own; and I also think you, in this case, more thoroughly master of the circumstances on both sides. But I verily believe that your ministry in Southwark will be esteemed and supported.

I take it peculiarly kind that you mention the supposed inconsistency in my account of Col. Gardiner's conversion: the history of which I have been writing this day. It is certain that he himself ascribed it to a supposed vision, which I rather think to have been an extraordinary dream, and therefore might say, it was owing to no *external cause*; by which word, if I used it after I knew the whole story, I must mean, that it was occasioned by no affliction, admonition, deliverance, sermon, or the like, but purely an impression made on his mind, when alone. And, indeed, if I had imagined it to be really as he thought it, a vision, I should have supposed there had been no *external archetype*, but merely an extraordinary operation on the mind, or at most on the sensorium; which I take to have been the case of St. John in the Revelations, and of the prophets in all their visions. I say, Sir, it is possible I might have spoke in such a manner of his case, had I circumstantially known it; but as I do not exactly recollect when Mr. Hampton* was ordained, it is very possible it might have been before I knew the most extraordinary part of the story, which was not till many months after our acquaintance commenced: till when I only had heard from his own mouth, that the occasion of his conversion was some very affecting view of *Christ crucified*, which he had in his secret retirement; which was most certainly true, though not the whole truth, and it might not have been prudent either for him or for me to have declared it every where. Though on the whole I have thought it my duty, for the honour of the grace of God, which seems here so significantly displayed, to record the whole story at large in his life; which, having very

lately received the materials from Scotland, I am now beginning to write: and I recommend the attempt to your prayers, as I do all my other labours, my dear and honoured friend.

As for your successor, if you leave Whitney, I agree with my good friend, that he must use caution in advising. What, if Mr. Carter should be mentioned, in case Mr. Holland, who is just engaged to assist Mr. Southwell, at Wolverhampton, should not be thought, in these circumstances, proper to be applied to?

I have but one complaint to make of you, dear Sir, and that I will make to you. You write to me, as if there were some superiority on my side. In years there may be a little; and I have also a diploma, which makes me not one jot a wiser or better man than I should be without it. Many good things I am sure you are capable of teaching me, both by your conversation and example; and I wish I were nearer you, that I might have more opportunity of learning them. I can truly say, the more I have known of you the more I have esteemed you, and the more inclinable I have been, not in empty forms and unmeaning compliments, but in good earnest, to prefer you in honour to myself. Let us converse and love as brethren. Let us pray for each other. I hope God will graciously hear us both, and that, however we may be separated on earth, will join us in our Father's house above. I shall expect a visit from you, if God spare our life till summer; and if you go to London, I shall use you as a friend, in asking your services on any occasion just as freely as I would have you ask mine, and further I will not go. My wife, who is much better than she was, presents her humble service to you. I am, dear Sir,

Your's, &c.

P. DODDRIDGE.

P. S. Why did you pay the postage? Do you really think I do not esteem your letters and friendship far beyond such a trifle? If not, I hope time will make me better known to you.

A LETTER from ARCHBISHOP WAKE to
the Rev. THOMAS BRADBURY.

SIR, *Croydon, Sept. 5, 1721.*

I HAD last night the favour of your's from Blandford, the place of my birth. You are now in Exeter, where I spent some few years the summer season, whilst I was dean of that church. I doubt, if you continue your resolution of leaving that city on Friday, this will scarce come

* Mr. George Hamon was born at Wrexham, in Denbighshire, educated at Glasgow, and many years minister of a presbyterian congregation at Banbury, Oxfordshire.

to your hands before you will be gone thence. Yet I would not omit this first opportunity of thanking you for your remembrance of me.

I am glad to see, that, amidst our other much lesser differences, we all stand fast and agree in contending for the faith, as it was once delivered to the saints. I hope, we may no less agree in a true Christian love and charity towards one another. God, in his good time, make it perfect, by bringing us to the same communion also!

In the mean while, as I do assure you, I am one of those who profess myself, by principle, an enemy to persecution: so you may be assured, that I will never do any thing to weaken your toleration, but be as from ever breaking in upon that, as from doing any thing to hurt our own establishment.

I pray God to bless your present Meeting, in defence of our common Lord and Master's divinity, and remain, Sir,

Your's, &c.

W. CANT.

WILLIAM Harris, D. D. was a native of the city of Salisbury. His father was a comb-maker, and the business is still carried on by a grandson. Dr. Harris received his academical learning under Mr. Grove and Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Amory, at Taunton; and at that period of his life was remarkable for pregnant parts and the love of books. He began to preach when he was very young; it is apprehended before he was nineteen years of age. His first settlement was with a dissenting congregation at St. Loo, in Cornwall. From that place he removed to the city of Wells, where he was ordained, on the 15th of April, 1741. The discourses delivered on this occasion had singular merit, and were published; the sermon, representing the character of St. Paul, as a preacher, 2 Cor. iv. 5. by Mr. Samuel Billingsley, then minister of a congregation at Aiswick, near Shepton Mallet, afterwards settled at Bradford, Wilts, and lastly at Peckham, near London. The charge was a judicious and liberal composition, from Tit. ii. 1. by Dr. Amory; it investigated the nature of sound doctrine, and exhibited the encouragement to preach it.

Mr. Harris did not continue many years at Wells; but, on marrying Miss Bovet, of Honiton, he removed to that town, to reside with two uncles of that lady; and preached the rest of his life to

a very small society, at Luppit, in the neighbourhood.

Dr. Harris's first essay in the walk of literature, in which he afterwards made a distinguished character, was the *Life of Hugh Peters*, after the manner of Bayle. In 1753, he published "*An Historical and Critical Account of the Life and Writings of James I.*" after the manner of Bayle, drawn from original writers and state-papers. In 1758, came from the press his *Life of Charles I.* on the same plan. These publications attracted the notice and secured him the friendship of the munificent Mr. Thomas Hollis; who, as he understood, that they were to be followed by the lives of Oliver Cromwell and Charles II. collected several books and extracts suitable to this design, and presented them to him, July, 1759, in addition to some curious and interesting communications he had made to him in the preceding year*. From time to time he presented to Mr. Harris many valuable books relative to the subjects of his histories: and, though himself averse to parchment honours, was induced by his esteem for him to solicit, by the means of a friend, and to procure for him, the degree of doctor in divinity, from the University at Glasgow, which was conferred upon him, September, 1765†.

The design, thus aided by the approbation and patronage of the generous Mr. Hollis, was pursued with diligence and success. In the year 176—, came out the *Life of Oliver Cromwell*, a large 8vo. volume. In 176—, appeared the *Life of Charles II.* 2 vols. 8vo. Both were executed in the same manner; and gained the author increasing reputation. An ill state of health, brought on by nocturnal studies, when the mornings had been spent in relaxation and converse with neighbours impeded his application to further historical investigations, and terminated his literary course and life on Feb. 4, 1770, when he had reached only to fifty years of age.

Dr. Harris adopted the manner of Bayle, as it gave him an opportunity to enter into disquisitions, and to indulge reflections in the notes, which in the text would have interrupted the connection, and been inconsistent with the even tenor of the narrative. His characteristic qualities, as a writer, were, diligence in collecting materials; exact fidelity in quoting autho-

* *Memoirs of Hollis*, v. i. p. 82, 83.

† *Memoirs*, p. 273, 432.

rities; impartiality in stating facts, drawing from authentic sources, original writers and state papers; and generous, liberal sentiments on the subjects of religion, virtue, and liberty. He was ardent in the cause of liberty; and every instance of persecution, tyranny, and oppression, raised his honest indignation. It has been justly observed, that while "Eachard, Hume, Smollet, and others of their turn, wrote their histories upon the principles of Machiavel, for the use of kings, or rather tyrants, with a view of teaching them to rule at their ease, without molestation from their people, or other complaints of oppression; Harris, Wilson, Osborne, Rappin, &c. wrote for the use of the people, to shew them that they had claims of rights, liberties, privileges, protection, and equal government, prior to the authority conferred upon kings*."

The abilities and merits of Dr. Harris, as an historian, introduced him to the acquaintance, regards, and correspondence of some of the most eminent characters and literati of his days, viz. the late Lord Orford, Archdeacon Blackburn Dr. Birch, Mrs. Macauley, Dr. Mayhew, of Boston, and one yet living, not to be mentioned but with sentiments of great respect, the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey.

On his death, Mr. Hollis sent to the public papers the following paragraph, drawn up by his own pen.

"February 4, died at Honiton, in Devonshire, the Rev. William Harris, D. D. a protestant dissenting minister, of eminent abilities and character. He published an historical and critical account of the lives of James I. Charles I. Oliver Cromwell, and Charles II. in five volumes, 8vo. after the manner of Mr. Bayle. He was preparing a like account of James II. He also wrote the life of Hugn Peters; besides many fugitive pieces occasionally, for the public prints, in support of liberty and virtue. All his works have been well received: and those who differ from him in principles, still value him in point of industry and faithfulness."

To the notification of his death, and detail of his peculiar excellencies as an historian, in a country paper, was added this just delineation of his general and moral character: "As a preacher, the strain of his discourses was plain and practical; as a man and a Christian, he was distinguished by ever expressing a just indignation of every thing base and dishonourable, by an inflexible integrity, and by a series

of liberal and benevolent actions; his ability for which was improved by a virtuous self-denial and moderation; his heart was friendly; and his manners marked by frankness and simplicity."

The writer of this article apprehends that, besides the above mentioned works, Dr. Harris was the author of a tract, without his name, on religious establishments, in answer to "An Essay on Establishments in Religion," which passed as the work of Mr. Rotherham; but was suspected to have been dictated, or at least revised, by Archbishop Secker. Dr. Harris was also the editor of a volume of the Posthumous Sermons of a much esteemed friend, Mr. William West, minister of the congregation of protestant dissenters at the Mint, in Exeter, where he succeeded the learned Mr. Joseph Hallet.

Dr. Harris left no children. His widow died the 4th of June, 1787, aged 78, respected for worth and piety, and endeared to many by her friendly disposition, and her charitable benevolent deeds. On her death a niece, by a sister, succeeded to his fortune, cherishing the most grateful and affectionate respect for his memory; who married the Rev. John Hughes, pastor, though himself a Pædobaptist, of the Baptist congregation in Honiton.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An authentic ACCOUNT of FRENCH GUIANA, commonly called CAYENNE, extracted from the JOURNAL of a FRENCH OFFICER, who, by Order of the late GOVERNMENT of FRANCE, undertook three different VOYAGES to explore and ascertain the NATURE of the SOIL, CLIMATE, and PRODUCTIONS of that COLONY.

(Continued from page 525, of Vol. IX.)

FROM what has been hitherto said, it will be easily inferred, that the effeminacy in manners and customs, which generally prevails in tropical countries, is not less observable in Guiana than in other parts between the tropics. The dress of the male sex consists in white pantaloons and a linen jacket, and the women spend the greatest part of their lives in a hammock. There is perhaps no country where so much money is laid out for this piece of furniture as in Guiana, where it serves for ornament as well as convenience. All hammocks are made of cotton; they are in general from six to seven feet in length, and nearly as broad; yet their immense width is not perceived but on lying down in them. They are fastened on both

* Memoirs of Hollis, p. 210. v. i.

both ends by a number of small cotton strings, which join at each end a large rope of the same stuff. The whole burden is supported by these ropes, which are fastened to the walls of the room by means of large hooks; the hammocks are generally suspended in the corners of the room, where they hang, like swings, in the form of a garland. I have seen saloons, the four corners of which were ornamented with such hammocks; and if there were four women in the house, they were sure to be occupied.

For the full enjoyment of a hammock, an art is required, which the Creoles of Cayenne possess in a high degree of perfection. They sit down, or rather recline, on them in the most charming attitude, and thus swing whole hours together in an uniform motion, to support which they make use of their leg, carelessly hanging down from the hammock, with which now and then they tip the ground, in a manner which can hardly be perceived. The men possess the same talent; and it must be confessed, that a hammock is a pleasant thing if you know how to enjoy it. Many persons sleep in them; and this sort of beds affords the advantage, that in every position all parts of the body are supported in an equal manner; for this reason, children are frequently put into hammocks, where they perform their little motions with the utmost ease, and without danger. They also take rides and pay visits in hammocks in the same manner as in the Antilles; in which case, the hammock is fastened to a large bamboo, the two ends of which rest on the shoulders of two negroes, who carry it along. Very fine hammocks are made in Cayenne; but the most beautiful are imported from Para, in Brazil, situated on the right banks of the river Amazon. The latter are made of variegated cotton, after various designs, ornamented with borders, tassels, and fringes, and cost about fifty dollars.

Hammocks being particularly useful on journeys by land, it will not be improper to insert here a brief description of the usual mode of travelling in the interior of French Guiana. As the rivers and the sea are made use of for conveying goods, and keeping up a communication between the different cantons, there exists no road throughout the whole colony, but in the small island of Cayenne. The parts to which new roads might lead, are, moreover, as yet of too little consequence, and the interjacent country is too desert to encourage their construction. The inhabitants being, however, frequently necessitated to travel

in the interior of the country, especially in summer, when it is extremely difficult to sail along the coast against winds and currents, they provide themselves in such cases with provisions, and all other articles they stand in need of; the principal piece of furniture is the hammock, which is packed up in a large square basket, called *pacaset*; but they also take with them tools for clearing the ground of brambles and bushes; and guns, in case they should fall in with game of any kind; and thus equipped they set out on their journey.

A good compass and some very indifferent guides serve to direct the course of these caravans. From want of inns, they halt, at the fall of night, near some spring of good water, which, at a distance from the coast, is very common in French Guiana; prepare their frugal meal, light a fire, which at night-time is often necessary in the forests, and form of the branches of trees a canopy impenetrable to the rain, under which the hammock is suspended. If they light upon a habitation, they are sure to be received with the utmost kindness and hospitality.

The inhabitants of Guiana are plentifully supplied with all the requisites of a good table, but they prefer, as is generally the case in all the colonies, salt meat and fish to fresh provisions. This may be owing to the usual bluntness of the organic system which prevails in warm countries, and to the particular way of life of the colonists; but nature probably invites them also to give the preference to such food, as it is not liable to pass quickly into a state of putrefaction. However this may be, it is at least certain that the inhabitants of Guiana are passionately fond of every thing which is strong and piquant; for this they cultivate several sorts of pepper for culinary purposes, however intolerably sharp and pungent they may be. Pepper acts above all a principal part in their suppers, where they usually regale themselves with a dish of fish, seasoned with pepper to such a degree, that it makes the mouth smart in the most painful manner. But sometimes the pepper, which is of the size of a pistachio, is also served up in particular vessels, and then every one squeezes out as much of the juice as he pleases; a slight compression is sufficient to give a great quantity of sauce an acid and pungent taste.

The Creoles being so excessively fond of salt and high seasoned dishes, it is difficult to account for the pleasure they find in so tasteless a species of food as the *cassava*, which

which is a large round cake, about three lines thick, made of coarse flour of Manioc, slightly baked on a tin plate. The Creoles eat the cassava instead of bread, and prefer it to the best and finest sorts of the latter. The other dishes common in Guiana, are the same as in other colonies; the *calatoll* in particular, a dish chiefly prepared of the fruit of a plant called *com-bua*, is frequent in that colony.

At every meal, a negro presents to the guests a glass of ratafia, as soon as the first course is removed. That liquor is as transparent at Cayenne as the purest spring water; very wholesome, and acquires a more pleasant flavour the older it grows, especially since the colonists have applied themselves to distil it over new gathered cinnamon.

The climate of French Guiana is far more salubrious than that of any of the Antilles; and yet we find it frequently asserted, that a pestiferous air is breathed in that country, which is in this respect generally assimilated to Batavia and other parts; most noted for the unhealthfulness of their climate. As this erroneous opinion chiefly took its rise from the unfortunate expedition to *Kourou*, which about thirty years ago was undertaken by command of the late Duke of Choiseul, then prime minister of France, we shall here insert a faithful account of that ill-judged enterprise.

The colony of Cayenne, which had been long neglected by the French government, seemed at once to engross all its attention. Ten thousand persons were destined to people the immense deserts of French Guiana. But instead of first sending thither the most necessary articles, and preparing the country for the reception of a number of people which exceeded the population of the whole colony, and instead of previously exploring the nature of the country, and enquiring into the most proper season for carrying the intended expedition into effect; the ten thousand persons were put on board several ships, together with the provisions, cloathing, implements of agriculture, &c. designed for their use. The ships arrived at Kourou, twelve leagues below Cayenne, in the most rainy season of the year. They found a country deluged with rain and destitute of all resources; no sheds even existed, which might have served as magazines, and under the slight coverings, which were run up in the utmost hurry, and the articles discharged from on board the ships were heaped pell-mell together; cloathing, flour, and medicines, lay intermingled with barrels of oil and salt meat.

Heat and humidity soon produced fermentation and putrefaction; and the people, worn out with the fatigues of a long passage, unsheltered from the inclemencies of the season, and driven to despair by misery and hunger, were cut off in great numbers. Thus this army of new colonists vanished, as it were, in a moment; all France stood aghast at the calamitous event, and concluded that people who perished through misery and hunger, had fallen victims of the insalubrious climate. This erroneous opinion, which still prevails in France, has ruined the colony of Cayenne, inasmuch as it has not only prevented the French government from paying the least attention to that country, but also detained a number of Europeans and inhabitants of the West India Islands from settling in Guiana.

Two different seasons only are, properly speaking, observable in that colony, that is, the dry and the rainy season. The former generally continues from the beginning of June until the end of September, during which time the heat is commonly very oppressive; the air is almost continually serene, and scarcely a few drops of rain descend to purify and cool the atmosphere. The heavy falls of rain begin in the month of October, and are very frequent in December, January, February and March, at which time they begin gradually to decrease until the dry season sets in.

During the rainy season, that is, for seven or eight months, the heat is as moderate as can be expected so near the equator; nay, the Negroes sometimes complain of cold; and, upon the whole, the state of health is as good there as in Europe. At the time, only, when stagnant waters are dried up and corrupted by the heat, fevers prevail for about two months, which, though not contagious, yet prove very destructive.

The season bears a close resemblance to the winter in the Antilles, which forms there also a critical period; but in Cayenne it is not attended, as it frequently is in the West Indies, with earthquakes and hurricanes, as dreadful for the inhabitants of the islands, as for the seamen who frequent those parts.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

The Principles of POLITICAL ARITHMETIC illustrated in an Estimate of the NATIONAL WEALTH of GREAT BRITAIN. By J. J. GRELLIER.

POLITICAL ARITHMETIC may not improperly be considered as the art of computing the wealth of nations. It does

does not determine in what national wealth truly consists, but estimates the value of whatever passes under this name, and distinguishes the proportions in which the component articles may be applied to purposes conducive to the safety or prosperity of the community.

It is evident that in the application of arithmetic to the subjects of political economy, it must lose much of its precision, from the fluctuating nature of most descriptions of property, both with respect to distribution and value, the state of which it is one of its chief objects to estimate; it however retains a sufficient degree of certainty to become an interesting subject to every individual who wishes to acquire a just idea of the strength and resources either of the community to which he belongs, or of other states; while it offers many subjects for reflection, and furnishes the statesman with much important information.

If the particulars which it is necessary to assume as facts, could be obtained correct, the conclusions drawn from them would be nearly as determinate and invariable as in any other branch of arithmetic: but if the former are not strictly true, the latter will be but approximations, however near they may come to the truth. Such approximations, however, may be sufficient for most useful purposes, though it must be confessed that a greater degree of certainty, which would render our knowledge on this subject more valuable, is very desirable; at the same time it is difficult to attain, as it does not depend so much on the labours or investigations of individuals, as on the measures adopted by the governments of different countries, who alone possess the means of ascertaining, with greater precision, the principal assumptions on which political computations are founded.

The strict amount of the wealth of a country cannot be known without an exact inventory of all the particulars that compose it, a thing utterly impracticable in large, and particularly in commercial, states, and which, if it were possible to obtain perfectly true, even in the most minute particulars, would not remain so during the time necessary to make out the account, and therefore might not be of more utility than a tolerable correct estimate, which, being considered as a medium between small variations, will, for a considerable time, furnish sufficient ground for useful conclusions. So far, indeed, are we from having exact accounts of the wealth of different countries, that even

such of the materials necessary to form an estimate as we do possess, though furnished pursuant to legislative authority, are scarce in any instance strictly correct; and being generally formed for particular purposes, are frequently ill adapted to any other use: from such documents, however, we must be content to draw our principal information; and if the nature of the subject precludes demonstration, we may at least endeavour, by proceeding on rational grounds, to arrive at conclusions consistent with probability.*

In endeavouring to determine the increase and present state of the national wealth of Great Britain, it will be considered as consisting in the value of the LAND and of stock, the latter term comprehending all useful realizations of past industry, except improvements of the soil, which make part of the present value of land; and if the amount of the national capital can be ascertained, it will naturally lead to an investigation of the general income, both as arising from such capital, and from the profits of labour; but as in all inquiries of this kind, the state of the population of the country is an object of principal importance, it will be necessary to take a short view of this disputed subject.

* The Earl of Lauderdale, in his *Plan for altering the manner of collecting a large part of the Public Revenue*, remarks, that "There are many attempts to calculate, or rather to guess at, the amount both of the capital and income of the country; but all of them proceed so much upon conjecture, and are so loose and vague, that there can be no reliance upon them." This general censure of all the valuations that have been formed of the amount of the national capital and income, though it by no means encourages similar attempts, implies there is much room for improvement in the mode of forming such estimates; and as the subject is certainly of a more determinate nature than many respecting which an approach to truth is not thought impossible, there seems to be no reason that an endeavour should not be made to attain a greater degree of correctness. It is by no means presumed that the following estimate is free from objections; some of the particulars, it must be acknowledged, rest on evidence too indirect or defective; and in several instances, the desire of avoiding exaggeration has caused the numbers to be stated rather below what the authority on which they are founded seemed to warrant. If, however, it appears to be formed on rational principles, it may be improved by those who possess more correct information on any of the subjects which it embraces.

It is the number of Inhabitants that a country maintains that gives the land itself the chief part of its value, of which we have many proofs in the former and present state of different parts of Europe, and in the rise of the value of the land with the increase of population in our own island. That great Britain is now more fully inhabited than in the early periods of its history, few persons will doubt, whatever may be their opinion respecting its advance or decline in this respect of late years: At the time of the Norman Conquest, the people of England are supposed to have been somewhat above 2,000,000; and from their depressed condition, the frequency of foreign and domestic wars, and of pestilential distempers, their increase during many of the succeeding reigns may be reasonably doubted, though there are no means of ascertaining, with any precision, the real state of the population at that period. From an account of the produce of a poll-tax, an estimate has been formed by Mr. Chalmers of the number of inhabitants in 1377, and as the additions which he has made to the number in the return certainly do not appear too small, the total, which amounts to 2,353,203, cannot be less than the whole number of the people of England and Wales at that time, if the account on which it is founded is to be depended on. It must be confessed that there are few particulars relating to this country of which so little is known with certainty, as its population, both with respect to the actual number of inhabitants at particular periods, and their increase or diminution of late: its progress during the three last centuries, however, seems to be generally acknowledged; for even those who maintain, that the population has of late been declining, admit that it had increased greatly about the period of the Revolution, some years previous to which it was estimated at 6,000,000.* From that time to the present, it appears from the returns made to the Tax-office, that the number

* Dr. Davenant stated the whole number of the people in 1690 as high as *seven millions*: and by the account published by him it appears, that the number of houses at that time was 1,319,215, of which about 500,000 are said to have been cottages, having only one chimney; but as the number of hearths by the same account was 2,563,527, or not quite two to each house, it seems probable that the number of small houses was much more considerable, and therefore that the rate of six persons to a house, which he adopts, was too high.

of houses, has been considerably less than it appeared to be by the hearth-money accounts: their returns shew a considerable fluctuation, both in the number of houses charged to the house and window duties, and of those excused on account of poverty, and give the numbers at different periods as follows:—

	Charged and chargeable.	Excused for poverty.	Total.
1750	729,048		
1759	704,053	282,429	986,482
1761	704,543	276,149	980,692
1777	701,473	251,261	925,734
1781	721,351	284,459	1,005,810

According to these accounts it appears, that since the Revolution the population of England, so far from having increased, has been less than it is generally admitted to have been at that period. The obvious great accession of buildings to London and most of the principal towns, however, excites a doubt with respect to the sufficiency of this evidence; for though it is certain that some towns have fallen into decay, and many villages, formerly considerable, are now almost annihilated, the increase of others appears more than sufficient to counterbalance these instances of depopulation; and, on a general view, it will be difficult to believe that there has been any diminution of the whole number of houses, if, indeed, there has not been of late years a considerable increase*. It must, however,

* The increase of the hereditary and temporary excise shews an increased consumption of beer, ale, &c. from which it may be presumed, that the number of consumers is increased. The produce of these duties from the year 1776, exclusive of 70,000*l.* per ann. pursuant to 9 Geo. 2. and 7,002*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* per ann. pursuant to 30 Geo. 2. has been as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
1777—271,119	4	11	
1778—280,927	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1779—311,224	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1780—313,038	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1781—301,143	9	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	
1782—344,826	2	8	
1783—270,701	11	5	
1784—321,819	7	4	
1785—308,488	14	3	
1786—296,900	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1787—369,776	17	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1788—322,936	6	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	
1789—337,407	16	7	
1790—372,027	12	5	
1791—351,350	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1792—384,345	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1793—380,782	6	4	
1794—388,069	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1795—346,225	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1796—306,247	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1797—404,446	19	0	
1798—420,557	8	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	

be observed, that an increase of houses does not imply a proportionate increase of inhabitants, as, from a different mode of living, a greater number of houses are become necessary to accommodate the same number of inhabitants than they would have required a hundred years since.

The official returns of the total number of houses have always been incomplete; but it is asserted, that in many manufacturing districts the proportion of omitted houses is of late greatly beyond the practice of former times, and that the proportion is still increasing, from the absolute necessity which the surveyors and collectors of the duties perceive of lenity towards the poor, whose inability to support their increasing burthens is daily becoming more known to these officers. The natural tendency of the great increase of taxes, particularly on articles of general consumption, seems to be, to reduce to poverty a great number of persons of small property, which must cause an addition to the number of the poor; and, in fact, this class of the community appears to have increased considerably from the poor's-rate, which in 1686 was only 665,362*l.* but in 1776 amounted to 1,556,804*l.* and at present exceeds 2,000,000*l.* The number of houses omitted in the returns is, therefore, probably much greater than formerly, which is strongly confirmed by some late inquiries respecting the state of the poor.

According to the returns it appears, that the total number of houses in England and Wales in 1781, was 1,005,810*, which, allowing five persons to a house, makes the number of inhabitants 5,029,050: but as a considerable addition should be made for the houses omitted, and on account of the number of individuals residing in many instances in the same building, as in public schools, hospitals, prisons, and barracks, there will be little danger of exceeding the truth, in stating the whole number at 5,500,000. The population of Scotland appears by accounts recently taken, to have increased considerably†, and cannot be less than 1,500,000; so that the whole number of inhabitants of Great Britain is about 7,000,000.

* By the accounts presented to the House of Commons it appears, that the number of persons paying the assessed taxes in 1797 was 791,802, from which we may conclude, that the number of houses charged to the house and window duties has increased since the above period.

† See Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland.

Assuming this number as a sufficiently correct estimate of the total population, it may not be very difficult to distinguish nearly the proportion of those who subsist by the labour of others, to those by whom they are supported; and of the unproductive, though in most instances useful, labourers, to those on whose labour the annual produce, and consequently all additions to the national stock, depends.

From several accounts it appears, that, of the whole number of persons living, more than one fourth are children under 10 years of age, who therefore contribute little or nothing to their own maintenance; for though, in some few manufactures, children under this age are employed, they are more than counterbalanced by the greater number who remain unemployed (otherways than in education) for several years beyond the age of 10. After deducting 1,750,000, the number of these future labourers, it will be found that about one in 28 of the remainder, or 187,500, are incapacitated by old age or infirmities from useful labour, including all persons in the different hospitals and infirmaries, and most of the inhabitants of alms-houses and other charitable establishments. But of those who are supported by the labour of others, or by the property of others, which is equivalent, there are many who follow a species of employment, by which they obtain this property, which employment is, however, of no benefit to the country, as it is not only unproductive, but useless, and in many cases injurious, to the community; such are gamblers, swindlers, thieves, prostitutes, beggars, gipsies, &c. whose aggregate number probably exceeds considerably 150,000*. The convicts and prisoners confined in the different prisons of Great Britain, and on board hulks are usually about 10,000 persons, whose labour is lost to the community; for the work at present performed in some of our jails scarcely deserves mention:—if ever the excellent system of the

* In "a Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis," there is a detailed estimate of the persons who are supposed to support themselves in and near London, by pursuits either criminal, illegal, or immoral, which makes their number amount to 115,000. From the situation and abilities of the author it may be presumed this account is as near the truth as the subject admits; and, allowing even a considerable deduction from it on account of several descriptions of persons included maintaining themselves in *part* by useful labour, it shews that the above number cannot exceed the truth for the whole kingdom.

prisons of Philadelphia should be adopted in this country, such persons could no longer be considered as useless and unprofitable hands.

There is another class of a very different description, who are supported by the labour of others: this is the nobility and gentry, whose exemption from labour is considered as a part of their honour and distinction. Some, it is true, hold employments under the government, and a few are engaged in agriculture and trade, but the majority, who subsist on the income they possess, without following any useful occupation, is probably not less than 5000.

These numbers include persons of both sexes, and are all rather below the truth, than beyond it; together they amount to 2,102,500 persons, and, being deducted from the whole population of 7,000,000, makes the number of those who work 4,897,500. But it is well known, that of those who gain a subsistence by their labour, many follow employments which, though more or less necessary and useful, do not, in the least degree, increase the quantity or value of the produce of the country; the number of these unproductive labourers is nearly as follows:—

Army, officers, and men, including half-pay, commissaries, agents, &c.	150,000
Navy, ditto,	120,000
Officers and clerks employed in collecting the revenue, and other offices under government,	6,000
Clergy of the churches of England and Scotland,	18,000
Ditto, dissenters of every description,	14,000
School-masters (exclusive of clergymen) and school-mistresses	20,000
Judges, counsel, attorneys, sheriff's officers, jailors, and all persons employed in the execution of the laws, except constables, headboroughs, &c.	14,000
Players, musicians, dancing-masters, &c.	5,000
Women supported by their husbands' labour,	300,000
Female servants of all descriptions,	400,000
Male servants,	100,000

1,147,000

It must be confessed that the number of some of these classes of persons cannot be ascertained with much precision: this, however, is of no great importance, if the total is not far from the truth, as the ob-

ject is chiefly to shew the proportion of unproductive to productive labourers; the latter may be distinguished according to the following statement:—

Merchants, brokers, factors, and others, depending on foreign trade,	25,000
Clerks to ditto, and in the offices of commercial companies,	40,000
Seamen in the merchant's service, including coasting-trade and fisheries,	110,000
Lightermen, watermen, &c.	3,000
Persons employed in the different manufactures,	2,000,000
Mechanics, not belonging to the manufactures, such as carpenters, bricklayers, masons, wheel-wrights, ship-wrights, boat-builders, &c.	40,000
Painters, engravers, carvers, and other artists,	5,000
Shopkeepers, viz. butchers, bakers; publicans, fishmongers, poulterers, pastrycooks, grocers, chandlers, pawnbrokers, apothecaries, &c.	100,000
Farmers, graziers, and all persons employed in agriculture, including millers, mealmen, farriers, horse-doctors, &c.	1,427,500
	<hr/> 3,750,000

Thus we see, that in this country the whole people depend for subsistence, and all the conveniences of life, on the labour of little more than *one half*; and the increase or decrease of this number, and of the effect produced by the individuals who compose it, is the measure of the increase or decline of national strength. In a different state of society, however, the number of those who are included in this class would vary considerably; for if those whom we consider as unproductive labourers, were not employed in their several vocations, their duties, or at least the principal of them, must be divided among those who at present are the efficient labourers, who, thus being obliged to give up a part of their time to unproductive purposes, could not perform the same quantity of useful labour as at present; and consequently, to support an equal population, a greater number of persons would be compelled to engage, at least partially, in productive employments.

Of those who obtain a subsistence by defending, instructing, or serving others, the greater part are highly useful to the community, and in the present state of society a nation could not exist without them;

them; but as they do not contribute to the production of any of the necessaries of life or articles of commerce, it is evident that they depend entirely on the exertions of the productive labourers, who are the source, not only of the general subsistence and of the means of commerce, but of all accumulation of stock, which is, in fact, the surplus of former produce beyond the consumption. The power of acquiring national wealth, therefore, depends principally on the proportion of productive labourers to the whole number of inhabitants; for though the population of a country should have greatly increased, if it had been chiefly by an addition of idle hands, the produce would remain the same, and the consumption being much greater, the country must become poorer: but it likewise depends, in a great measure, on the facility with which labour is performed; for if a country contained only half the number of labouring inhabitants with the same number of other persons it had at a former period, but this half, by means of machinery and other improvements, could produce the same effect as the whole number before, such a country would become considerably richer, though the total population was diminished, and the proportion of unproductive to productive persons increased; for there would be the same supply and a much less consumption, and wherever the produce or supply exceeds the consumption, there will be an acquisition of stock; for, unless the surplus could be reserved for some useful or desirable purpose, it would soon cease to be produced, by the supply falling to the level of the demand for consumption. The surplus reserved, or converted into stock, is a fund for supporting an increase of exertion, or for supplying the means of future enjoyment.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE TOWNSHIP OF SALE, IN CHESHIRE.

THE Township of Sale, in Cheshire, is distant about five miles from Manchester, and two from Altringham; is bounded on the north side by the river Mersey, which separates this part of the county from Lancashire, and is intersected by the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, which is here supplied with water from several small streams which run through the Township. The principal proprietor

is Charles White, esq. of Manchester, who has a country seat here. The Township consists of about six hundred and fifty Cheshire acres, five hundred and twenty of which are in cultivation. A considerable part of Sale adjoins the turnpike-road from Manchester to Chester, which is a very favourable circumstance to our farmers, whose constant intercourse is with the former place. The lands on the north-east and west sides of Manchester, being better situated for carrying on the different branches of the siltian manufacture, are little used for agricultural purposes, hence that populous town is, in a great measure, supplied with vegetable food from such parts of Cheshire as lie nearest to it. So excellent a market, and at so convenient a distance, may easily be conceived a capital inducement to the farmer's exertions; I am of opinion, however, those of our neighbourhood have profited most by these advantages.

Twenty years ago, the average of the annual rent of land per acre, in this Township, was about forty shillings; it is now five pounds or upwards, an increase which, it is presumed, cannot frequently be paralleled. The soil of the Township is, generally speaking, a black loose earth, which is found to be amazingly improved in fertility by the addition of marle, and what is here commonly termed Manchester manure, that is, a mixture of coal-ashes, stable, and other kinds of dung, which that town produces. When large quantities of this kind of manure are wanted, the more opulent farmers have it conveyed to them in boats by the duke's canal, at an easy rate; but as the carts, which take provisions to Manchester, usually return laden with dung, a sufficient quantity is generally obtained in that way. An excellent manure for grass is also to be procured by scraping the paved roads in the neighbourhood.

The river Mersey occasionally overflows about one-eighth part of Sale; but as it is meadow land which is subject to these inundations, excepting in few instances, they are of the greatest benefit.

Coaly and other barren impregnations are here seldom met with, and the land is in general very free from any natural obstructions to improvement. The farms are of small size, seldom comprising more than thirty acres; and few of the fields are more than three acres.

With few exceptions, some of the following courses obtain through the Township: first year, lay oats; second, ditto, ploughed

ploughed potatoes; third ditto, wheat; fourth ditto, oats and clover, or barley and clover, which will be mended by a little manure at the time of sowing; fifth ditto, clover, and such other artificial grasses as may have been sown with it.

Or, first year, delved potatoes, with an after crop of turnips; second ditto, barley and clover, with manure, as before: third ditto, clover, which mows well twice.

Or, first year, lay oats; second ditto, ploughed potatoes; third ditto, wheat with clover: fourth ditto, clover, which mows very well twice; fifth ditto, clover, which mows well once.

Or, first year, lay oats; second ditto, oats and clover, with manure; third ditto, clover mowed twice, and often very good.

When no turnips are sown after the potatoes, as in the second course, it is common to sow wheat after them, and regulate the succeeding crops accordingly; and when the field is intended to pasture for any number of years, it is well to sow white clover, trefoil, ryegrass, and other artificial grass-seeds, along with the red clover, that there may be a fuller bottom when it comes to lie.

Delving the land for potatoes is here very much practised, and is found to answer every expectation. By this method, the soil is much better divided and cleaned, and the manure far better incorporated than by the plough. A fresh earth is also raised, which in lands previously often manured is found to contain all these nutritive properties, which may readily be conceived to have sunk beneath that soil usually turned up by the plough. By this practice, the crops are also much earlier, more abundant, and, every thing considered, it is here generally believed, less expensive than by the old method; the land, at the same time, being far better fitted for the reception of the succeeding crops of corn. It must be observed, however, that, where this practice is pretty general, the farmer is prevented from delving as much as he could wish, by the want of good hands. It would be difficult for persons, unacquainted with this branch of husbandry, to form any idea of the amazing profits which have this year attended it. I am well assured there are many fields in this township, the last crops of which would have purchased the fee simple of the land. Such extraordinary profits are not however to be reckoned upon; but when the produce sells at one-third of the recent prices, the advantage is great enough. Great fears have been entertained in many

places respecting the probable scarcity of potatoes next year, in consequence of the high price of seed: I am therefore happy to bear witness to an increased plantation in this neighbourhood, and am informed, that a more extensive report would not fail to remove all doubts as to a deficiency next season.

The implements of husbandry here used are chiefly of the old sort; yet our farmers are not superstitious in their attachment to them, but, on the contrary, have shewn an unusual readiness in many instances, to adopt the more recent improvements, when they have been fairly convinced of their superior utility.

A man is paid by the township for destroying moles, great quantities of which used to infest this part of the country.

Not more than one-tenth part of Sale is pasturage, yet our farmers are enabled to keep moderate stocks, having a right of common on Sale Moor, which is an extensive piece of waste ground in the centre of the township, and adjoining some part or other of almost every farm.

The land here is little overshadowed with trees; and such as are considered necessary for repairs, &c. are pruned, and made to cover as little ground as possible. The fences are also constructed upon the most economical plans, and are generally kept in great order. Where new hedges are wanted, and quick wood is used, it is planted on a level with the field, and no mound raised, in which manner this useful fence wood is found to grow most expeditiously, and afford the least protection to weeds.

Although the township is nearly level, there are no lodgments of water greater than those necessary for cattle.

The uncommon industry of our people, and the neatness and order which prevail in our farms, are truly exemplary; and whilst they occasion to the admiring traveller a landscape truly interesting, at the same time afford him the greatest proof of our prosperity.

The small inclosures near the farm-houses are mostly planted with apple, pear, plum, and cherry-trees, and underneath these the gooseberry and currant bushes are set. These collections, when judiciously managed, are highly ornamental as well as useful. There are few cottages which have not a little garden attached to them. But the poor derive the greatest advantage from a custom, which, if not peculiar to this county, is not very general. Such of them as are careful to accu-

accumulate a quantity of manure are readily accommodated by the farmer with land to set it upon for potatoes, without paying any thing for it; by which means they obtain this, now necessary, article at an easy rate, and the farmer receives assistance to his land, which costs him nothing.

During the late high price of provisions, the poor have been under the necessity of living upon those potatoes which they would otherwise have saved for seed; and their situation would have prevented them from profiting by the above custom, had not the townships in this neighbourhood generously furnished them with seed-potatoes gratis.

The wages of a labouring man are from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per day; women, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. Some farmers allow a quart of ale per day to the men, and proportion the wages accordingly. Men servants that live in the houses, eat, &c. with the farmer, expect from 10l. to 20l. per annum. Women, who have the same privileges, ask from 5l. to 8l. Delving potatoes is taken by rood of eight square yards, at 1s. to 1s. 6d. per rood, according to the nature of the soil, and the expectation of the employer. Getting them up is also contracted for at prices similarly proportioned. The wages for mowing, ditching, draining, and the like, are too uncertain to quote with accuracy. I am of opinion, that one half of the delving, weeding, reaping, and many other equally laborious employments, is here performed by women; and they have often convinced me, that men receive greater wages more from custom than superior merit.*

A. N.

June 20, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE observed that the influence of fashion enters into every human concern, and its various turns and changes have almost as sensible an effect upon literature as upon dress; upon philosophy, as upon politics. Each change arises from the increase of wealth, or knowledge, or industry, or the love of novelty: and it were as easy to discover an adequate cause for a revolution in metaphysics, as for the fancy in the shape of a new shoe-buckle. The hand of time is wont to conduct the improvements in every art and every science to that point of simpli-

city, where a more perspicacious order of beings would probably have commenced their discoveries. At the close of the eighteenth century, the wheel of fashion has touched the point, at which philosophy, politics, and morality, ought properly to have set out—education. To form the mind of youth, is to mould the disposition of a new generation; it is the reformation or the debasement of mankind for a certain period; it is the confirmation or the destruction of all that our ancestors have done of good, or wise, or virtuous. Education may be called the art of concentrating the spirit of philosophy, and of the acquisitions of our forefathers. It draws them to a focus, and fits them for present use.

Locke saw the necessity of attention to education, and reasoned upon it; Helvetius imagined, Rousseau felt, Condillac mistook theory for practice, and Edgeworth from practice deduces theory. Little is now wanting but perseverance in the arduous task, to effect all that can be desired, and to produce a virtuous and enlightened race.

In order to attain this end, however, one thing is necessary which seems to have been slightly regarded by most of the writers upon this subject, to have been rejected as superfluous by others, and to have been purposely omitted altogether by the candid and ingenious author of *Practical Education*—I mean early attention to religion.

Miss Edgeworth has treated of all parts of education connected with the present life, in a manner that combines the research of the theorist, with the corroborative testimony of the practitioner. But she has not sufficiently attended to the most important of all points—"our being's end and aim"—the object of our existence. This is to acquire happiness, and to promote that of others; to avoid evil ourselves, and to prevent evil in others. Upon these points do the virtue and the prosperity of the world depend, individual and collective.

But general or speculative motives are not of themselves strong enough to balance the counter impulse of the passions, which act individually and immediately. They require the assistance of religion—of the prospects and sanctions of eternity. Is it not rational then to afford such support to the young and flexible mind, at a time when the passions are almost violent, and most difficult to counteract by mere reason? Must we pass our lives without that support; or must each individual, in order

* Such reports as this will be thankfully received from any of our friends or Correspondents. EDITOR.

to chuse his religion, involve himself in the abstruse questions of original sin and social order? Must he wade through the various systems of false or erroneous religions, that have divided the world?—It is impossible.—Neither the time nor the inclinations, nor the abilities, nor the necessary callings, of men will admit of this: and if it were practicable, half a life would probably be consumed in deciding upon their merit or demerit; and old age would have extinguished the passions, before the necessity of restraining them were determined. On the boundless ocean, without some guide, the directing helm were of little use: Reason is indeed the rudder of our bark, but Religion is the compass that points out the welcome shore.

These reflections were occasioned by a comparison between two recent works upon the subject of education; rivals in point of utility, as well as of literary merit. Hannah More teaches us to expect visible and tangible blessings and comforts from the Holy Spirit, if we fast and pray from the time of our birth: but while she inculcates methodism, she forgets Christianity. Perhaps she believes all that she writes; I hope she does. But too much violence on any subject, changes an advocate into a partizan; and, therefore, that part of the *Strictures on Female Education* will be laughed at, laid aside, and forgotten by some, whilst it will serve to prejudice many against the whole work.

Maria Edgeworth, on the other hand, omits the subject entirely.

Sincere in my attachment to religion, convinced of its truth, and of the importance of its being early impressed on the mind, I observe with equal concern the rudundancy of the one lady, and the deficiency of the other.

Miss E. says, in her preface, that she purposely avoids treating of religion, because every parent may and will teach it, according as the principles and judgment of each may direct, and “she wishes not to make profelytes.” But why then discuss the art of teaching at all? Every parent may provide his child with toys according to his fancy; or may regulate the tasks of his young pupil, as his judgment shall direct; or may follow former maxims, and ascribe as much importance to superficial accomplishment in the tuition of the daughter, as her mothers’ schoolmistress would probably have done. But in these matters it is acknowledged that parents are liable to error, and that increased attention, and additional expe-

rience may provide useful rules for their direction. And yet in a matter of infinitely greater moment than any one of these; in that which should serve as the polar star in the voyage through life, and which points to the haven of eternal rest; that where truth is but one, and, however our ignorance be prone to mistakes, there is no room for variety of fancies, for every deviation must be error, greater or less;—there, it is left to the ignorance, or the carelessness, or the caprice of every parent to guide, or not to guide, the mind of youth.

If religion can have any hold on the mind, it must be early instilled. If religion be of any use, it must be taught rationally. If religion be designed to restrain the passions, it must have its foundation fixed before the passions rise in an impetuous phalanx to resist its approach. We laugh at the absurd position, when Godwin tells us gravely, that a man should not make choice of a profession till the age of twenty-five: it is not less irrational to say that a man must be left in the dark, with regard to religion, till he becomes old enough to chuse and decide for himself which he will embrace. It very rarely happens that men who have attained that period of manhood, unacquainted with religion, will then stoop voluntarily to impose on themselves its restraints; or will take the pains to investigate what their early habits must have led them to disperse, and their present desires must urge them to reject.

But, it is said, religion should be founded on reason, not on prejudice;—most assuredly. The same caution is to be observed in teaching religion, as in explaining any science. Let not its proofs be taught, let not its doctrines be examined, till the child have reason to comprehend; but let it be laid open to young reason, and wait not till old reason fly to it, to read its own condemnation for a life of misconduct, and meet every incitement to reject its authority. Let religion be a regimen for prevention, not a prescription for an obstinate disease.

Yet I cannot consent to condemn as *prejudice* (a fashionable word of great latitude) that predisposition to regard the subject with reverence, and to acknowledge its importance, which can alone arise from the early care of the attentive parent, and which leaves a tinge upon the whole course and tenor of life. This it is which, in the untutored and the ill disposed, grows into superstition and weak-

ness; but which humanizes and invigorates the well regulated mind, and produces constancy, heroism, and virtue.

I wish not to make proselytes, neither, though firmly convinced of the superiority of the religion that I profess; for a treatise on education is not a disquisition on religion, or on the comparative merit of sectaries. But I wish that every parent should be convinced of the necessity of early fixing in the mind a reverence for religion in general. The outlines of all religions, and the foundation of all sects (I speak of Christian sects), are the same: in teaching these, therefore, they all agree. And as every parent, I suppose, professes what he really believes to be true, it is surely his duty to impress the same, which he regards as the truth, on the mind of his child. He has thus done his part. The matured reason will afterwards judge for itself, with regard to particulars; but the general impression will ever be retained. All parents who have religion, will, I trust, make their children joint partners in the reasonable hopes that it offers; and will not leave it to the industry of each to search for the seed and sow it too: the harvest may ripen too late to be gathered in.

Nearly allied to a sense of religion, are the virtues of courage and chastity. Military ardor, the sympathy of numbers, is not always to be mistaken for courage. Civil courage is more necessary, and more difficult of acquisition. Why then should it not be taught? And what can serve, like the promises of religion, to inspire conscious rectitude with due confidence? It is in the confidence of conscious rectitude that real courage consists; a virtue as requisite to one sex as to the other. Men, it is allowed, ought not to be slaves of public opinion; in its stead this inward conviction of rectitude should be the standard of their actions. But, to public opinion woman, it is supposed, should not dare to be indifferent.—Why?—Because the very scanty portion of education that is usually bestowed on women, and their consequent unsteadiness of mind, leave them destitute of any fixed rule of conduct. But public opinion is a very variable and uncertain standard, particularly with regard to the female sex. Scarcely are virtue and vice more opposite, than the public sentiment respecting the conduct and manners of women in different countries, and at different periods. Let them then be furnished with a determinate invariable guide, and they will no longer need

to be the wavering slaves of public opinion; nor will they be in danger of offending against it; no public takes offence at virtue.

Religion is this guide. Religion alone can provide such a steady and certain standard.

Prudence*, says the fair author of *Practical Education*, is a sufficient safeguard to chastity, that is, the dread of public censure. But prudence is of two kinds; there may be prudent to conceal, as well as prudence to avoid. By prudence, a woman may indulge in the sin, and escape the shame. With impudence she may brave the shame; and with talents, as too many examples prove, she may do it too successfully; but here public opinion is set aside and no rule remains. The prudent *sensualist*, the female Tartuffe, still regards the approbation of the world; and she wears a perpetual veil of falsehood, behind which she hides the deficiency of truth, and honour, and virtue.

My profession, which admits me into the most secret recesses of female dissimulation, has given me opportunities of discovering what Miss E's innocence could not have imagined, and that would not have been suspected by a man devoted to literature and to his family, as her father appears to be. I have known *chaste patterns of virgin prudence*, whose persons have been for more than twenty years at the disposal of men endowed with ingenuity to obtain, and honour to conceal, the favour.

Chastity is a virtue of no common value to a state, and it should be guarded with no common care. Early religious instructions will sow the seeds of virtue in the vigorous and ductile mind of youth. The plant that arises will be a much more effectual preservative against licentiousness, than any penal statute against adultery, that the excellent intentions of my Lord Auckland and the Right Reverend Prelates can introduce, or that their ingenuity can devise.

Perhaps these hints may not be without some use, to a work so nearly perfect as that which I have been considering. My intrusion on so large a portion of your time demands an apology, but I trust the importance of the subject will plead my excuse. Perhaps I may serve to awaken the attention of some among the

* See *Letters for Literary Ladies*, where the subject is elegantly discussed with regard to married women.

multitude of readers. Perhaps I may be fortunate enough to obtain some degree of approbation, at least for my intentions, from the incomparable and ingenuous writer.

W. E. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO the question proposed by N. K. in page 535, Vol. IX it may, perhaps satisfactorily, be replied, that the existence of the article in the writings, and of course in the age, of Homer is sufficiently proved by the instances which your correspondent has himself produced; and that the unfrequency of its use is to be attributed to a peculiar licence of heroic poetry, as will appear from the consideration that it is very sparingly used by the later heroic poets. Apollonius Rhodius will suffice for an example. Nay, in the iambics of the tragic poets, the article is frequently omitted, when in a prose writer it would have been inserted.

Allow me another moment to correct a false translation of line 78 of the first book of the *Iliad*;

η γαρ οἱομαι ανδρα χολωσμεν.

which ought to be rendered, not, with Dr. Clarke, "For I think that a man will be angry," but, "I think that I shall provoke a man." The accusative case of the pronoun is omitted, because *οἱομαι* and *χολωσμεν* respect the same person. This is a simple matter, but the greatest critics have not been sufficiently aware of it. That admirable scholar Mr. Markland, for instance, has several times violated this propriety of the Greek language in his conjectures, v. g. *Iph. in Aul.* v. 475, where Scaliger and Aldus were mistaken before him; again, on the *Supplices*, v. 504. and on verse 1192.

It may be curious to remark, that when the Greek poets use the formula *εγω γαρ*, &c. for *ομνυμι γαρ* and the like, they still omit the pronoun as though the other form had been adopted. Vide Moschus, *Meg.* v. 75 et sequent. Homer, *Od.* v. 184 et sequent. Apoll. Rhod. iv. 95 et sequent.

But in reality it is the nominative which is understood in this construction*. Vide Eur. *Med.* 751. and following, from

* I mean, if a verb and an infinitive mood following respect the same person, a pronoun or adjective appertaining to that person will stand before the infinitive in the nominative case. V. Hoogv. ad Vigerum. p. 207.

ομνυ down to *εμψιν* *τροπω*. Soph. *Antig.* 897, 898, Ed. Brunk. 910, 911, of the new edition of Musgrave. This peculiarity was misapprehended by Heath and Henry Stephens on Eur. *Cyclops*, v. 266. and has been offended against by Brunk, in a conjecture on Theoc. xxvii 34. These hints may be of use to young proficient in the Greek language.

Cheshunt,
July 7, 1800.

I am, Sir, your's,
E. COGAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the last Number of your Magazine some observations on my paper on insanity were inserted by a lady of considerable literary reputation.

After a few preliminary remarks, your correspondent proceeds to state, that "By ancient sages, the efficacy of reason as an antidote to passion has been strongly urged. Modern inquirers have, with greater acuteness and more sagacity, considered passion as a despot, in possession of power, deaf to the claims of justice, and blind to the splendour of truth: or, as possessing means of corruption but too abundant, and arts of perversion but too insidious, for converting into an auxiliary its most formidable opponent: To wage an equal war, to repel force with force, and passion by passion, to combat the enemy with his own weapons, carries with it a more specious prospect of success; and it is against this hypothesis that the remarks of your correspondent are levelled."

As to the first of these methods of checking the violence of passion, that is by the influence of reason, it must appear absurd, in a disease the very essence of which consists in not admitting the operation of that faculty.

The second, Miss Hays says, "carries with it a more specious prospect of success;" and, of course, she expresses a disapprobation of my objections to it.

The manner in which my objections have been answered, shall now be exhibited by literal quotations from the paper of your correspondent.

"Objecting, he urges, and not without a foundation in truth, the danger left the new passion, in its failure, should give additional force to that by which it is absorbed. This, in melancholy temperaments, in dispositions of peculiar tenacity, and in singular circumstances, is but too probable."

Now the cases here described are evidently

dently those in which there is a tendency to insanity, to which alone my observations are applied; and in these cases Miss Hays herself acknowledges the probable truth of my statement.

"Yet, if strong passions are, to a certain extent, increased by struggles; to be exhausted by the continued application of stimuli, seems to be in the nature of the human machine."

In this passage, the lady expresses exactly my idea, only in more technical language. I say that passions are exhausted "by gratification;" Miss Hays says, "by the application of stimuli;" of course, every passion by its appropriate stimulus. Now, what is the appropriate stimulus of a lover's passion, for instance, but his *mistress*; the application, therefore, of this stimulus must have a tendency to exhaust his passion.

"Passion rarely acquires this fatal omnipotence till aided by habit, by whose mysterious power the wretched victim is compelled to extract, even from agony, a gloomy and horrid species of gratification."

True; and on that very account it is desirable to interrupt the habit by gratification.

"By opposing passion to passion, in its earlier progress, the force of either is weakened."

In its earlier progress perhaps it might be so; but it is only to that advanced period of its progress, when it has actually produced, or begins to threaten, insanity, that my remarks bear any allusion.

A passion may be regarded as an *inflammation of the mind*. At its first appearance, like other inflammations, there are various methods by which it may be *resolved*; but after it has advanced too far to admit of this, a judicious practitioner would in general be disposed to encourage its *suppuration*.

"By their alternations, as by the motion of the antagonist muscles, the mind loses the sense of fatigue, and experiences relief."

As merely one instance against this observation; what condition is more distressing and intolerable than that in which we experience a continual alternation of hope and fear. How common is it, in such cases, to wish to *know the worst*; after which discovery, however melancholy it may be, the most violent agitation of mind is apt to subside into a state of at least comparative tranquillity and composure.

"In proportion to the absence of others, is the strength and permanence of a single impression."

An idea is an impression upon the mind; as we increase, therefore, the number of our ideas, we, according to this hypothesis, deduct from our capacity of strong emotions. Of course, the employment of a shoe-maker, or a maker of pins, both of which so effectually preclude a multiplicity of ideas, must be more favourable to enthusiasm, than the occupation of a poet, a politician, or a philosopher.

"If men of the world, on whose senses a thousand varied objects impress themselves, become the votaries of ambition or avarice; it is only as these passions seem to include in them the gratification of every other."

Is it reasonable to believe that this is actually the case? Do not we, on the contrary, find, that the votaries of ambition or avarice, when either of these passions has gained a decided ascendancy, become almost entirely insensible to every thing else, and of course cannot include in the object of their favourite pursuit the gratification of those tastes and feelings of which they are no longer conscious?

"Attention divided is necessarily weakened. From the torrent sluiced into many channels, there is little dread of devastation."

But, if you wished to prevent a devastation, would it not be a singular way of *sluicing* a torrent, to oppose to it another torrent equally or perhaps more impetuous?

The remainder of your correspondent's paper principally consists of observations on the moral tendency of mine.

Upon this subject I have only to observe, that when the impropriety of unnecessary restraint in the treatment of maniacs was spoken of, it was likewise stated, that this restraint should be carried so far at least as "to prevent them from doing mischief to others, or any fatal or permanent injury to themselves." A limitation which does away the force of all moral objections.

One passage in your correspondent's critique I cannot forbear to notice.

"If the sensualist quenches his fire in intemperate gratification, are habits of purity and self-control to be expected from this indulgence?"

For the word *lover*, which is made use of in the passage in my paper here referred to, Miss Hays has most unaccountably substituted that of *sensualist*. Surely this lady is not incapable of perceiving a distinction

inction between the two characters; and that love is not more opposite even to hatred, than it is to a brutal sensuality. In the sentence above alluded to, I evidently spoke of that romantic extravagance of sentiment which, by a celebrated physician of the present day, has been classed under the name of "Erotomania," as one of the various species of insanity*.

The justness of the remark, when thus understood, might be illustrated by facts that occur to almost daily observation.

Romantic lovers sufficiently abound, but where is there to be seen such an animal as a romantic husband?

In the sentence with which your correspondent concludes her paper, and indeed in almost every other sentence, she appears to confound the indulgence of a passion with its gratification. This distinction may seem to be a nice one, but it is really very important. A lover may properly be said to *indulge* his passion, by musing continually on the amiable qualities of his mistress; but it is not *gratified*, until he acquires the actual possession of her person.

The man who feels resentment, *indulges* that feeling, whilst brooding over the injuries or insults he has received, and contriving schemes of retaliation and revenge; but until these schemes of retaliation and revenge have been successfully executed, no one would pretend to say that his resentment was *gratified*.

An Epicure, who employs his morning in contemplating the delicacies of an approaching feast, *indulges* his Epicurism; but he does not *gratify* it, until he begins to taste those luxurious viands which he had before looked forward to with such rapturous expectation.

It is the indulgence, without the gratification, of a feeling, that alone has a tendency to give to it a morbid degree of violence and tenacity†.

Hatton Garden.

J. REID.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PRESENT STATE OF THE MANNERS, SOCIETY, &c. &c. OF THE METROPOLIS OF ENGLAND.

AS the prevailing characteristics of polished life take their impression from

example held forth by persons of exalted rank in society; so the customs, opinions, amusements, and propensities, of the community at large may be said to derive their leading features from the pursuits and pleasures which are practised and tolerated in the metropolis of a kingdom.

As London is the great emporium of commerce, it is also the centre of attraction for the full exercise of talents, and the liberal display of all that can embellish the arts and sciences. It is not, however, to be denied, that the very finest powers of intellect, and the proudest specimens of mental labour, have frequently appeared in the more contracted circles of provincial society. Bristol and Bath have each sent forth their sons and daughters of genius; the universities have been the schools of classical refinement, the nurseries of the Muses, the treasuries of literary lore, during many centuries: Exeter has also its phalanx of enlightened scholars, its poets, its philosophers; while the county of Devon may boast the birth of Sir Joshua Reynolds; Coleridge, the exquisite poet; Wolcott, the unequalled satirist; Northcote, Cosway, Kendall, Tasker, Mrs. Cowley, and many others of deserved celebrity.

Somersetshire had its Chatterton: it still has its Southey. Indeed there is scarcely a city, or even a town, of any considerable population throughout the kingdom, which has not displayed a constellation of some importance on the broad hemisphere of intellectual splendour. Yet, the lustre of these luminaries accumulates and collects itself into a focus of dazzling light, which has for ages, and will, amidst all the glooms of prejudice or oppression, shed its increasing glory round the metropolis of England.

The wide expansion of literature has been an augmenting fountain of knowledge ever since priestcraft and bigotry became passed by those energies of mind which have, of late years, burst forth with an invincible and gigantic dominion. Every man, nay, almost every woman, now reads, thinks, projects, and accomplishes. The force of human reflection has taken off the chain which once shackled the mind; and the poorest peasant is now enabled to trace the language of truth, in pages calculated by the plainest doctrines and the most rational reasoning, to awaken, enlighten, harmonize, regulate, and refine the human understanding.

London is the busy mart of literary traffick. Its public libraries, its multi-

* See Dr. Darwin's Zoonom.

† In my last paper, on Insanity, vol. ix. page 428. col. 2. line 30. for "qualifications of avarice and vanity," read "gratifications of avarice and vanity."—And in page 429. l. 24. for *eased*, read *cured*.

tudes of authors, its diurnal publications, and its scenes of dramatic ordeal, all contribute to the important task of enlarging and embellishing the world of letters. The press daily teems with works of genius, and the public eye is ever on the watch for productions of every species, calculated either to amuse, instruct, astonish, or enlighten. It is true, that the hords of vapid writers are multitudinous: but the judgment of the public turns with disgust from the dull, the vain, the feeble, and the licentious scribbler; the puny novelist, who dresses the coarse satire of malevolence in the borrowed trappings of other authors; the vapid rhymester, who versifies without evincing even the shadow of poetic inspiration; and the traveller, who never journeyed beyond the confines of his native country:—while it fosters, and draws forth the genuine, unsophisticated effusions of genius, learning, and philosophy.

The metropolis presents such an extensive field for the display of talents, that the observer is bewildered where to choose its samples of superior excellence. Literature, in all its branches, has claimed the laurel; and the distinctions of fame have not been confined either to rank, sex, or profession. Yet the tree of knowledge has flourished spontaneously; for patronage has been frigid; and the lot of the sons and daughters of the Muses has been too often marked by neglect, or conquered by calamity. Men and women of superior literary endowments are rarely seen at the tables of the wealthy and ennobled. The most obscure habitations have known no cheering ray, excepting that which mental lustre has diffused; and even our prisons have been illumined by the brilliancy of talents which would have spread the brightest radiance round the throne of Britain.

Works of extensive thought and philosophical research have been watched with more malevolence than justice. Political restrictions have been enforced, to warp the public taste; and the gigantic wings of Reason have, at times, been paralyzed by their augmenting severity. Still the libraries of the learned, the liberal, and the philanthropic, are open to the works of those who promote that universal good, originating in expansion of mind; and the productions of some living authors, both male and female, will in future ages embellish the literary annals of the British empire.

The open schools of public manners, which exhibit at all times the touchstone

of the public mind, are the theatres. It is true that the scenic art has been debased by the most vapid buffoonery; that true taste has been cheated into a momentary desertion from its natural tenour, by the splendour of pantomimical pageants, and the broad caricature of vulgar personification; yet we have seen refinement pleasingly presented in the very extent of fashionable attire, and the heart has melted with sympathy at scenes pathetically created by a romantic imagination. The dramatic boards have not been exclusively dedicated to productions of this species; for though the elegant and polished have smiled through the lively scenes, and applauded the brilliant wit of a Sheridan; though manners have been delineated with a free and capable pencil by a Burgoyne, a Morton, a Reynolds, an Inchbald, and a Cowley; though taste has at times turned from our own rich and national feast of rational sentiment, to sicken itself on the high-seasoned treat of a German *falmagundi*; still we have seen, in the characters of a Penruddock and a De Montfort, such tenderneis, such harmony of colouring, such powers of discrimination, and such expansion of thought, as would have added a new trophy to the laurels of an Otway. Ought we not to blush then, when we reflect, that some of our very first literary and dramatic writers sloop from their own native eminence, to follow the footsteps, and adorn their brows with wreaths, the produce of other less gifted, less enlightened labourers in the wide field of literary emulation?

The theatres have, frequently, exhibited the most sublime efforts of the dramatic art, with advantages that are scarcely to be paralleled. The astonishing powers of a Kemble and a Siddons, the magical fascinations of a Jordan, have been the source of wonder and delight to the discriminating of all nations who have visited the metropolis; while, by their exertions, even the most glaring violations of probability, and the most absurd experiments of a vitiated taste, have frequently passed current with the multitude.

Perhaps, on the habitable globe there is not a more splendid assemblage of dramatic talents than is to be found at this period on the British stage. And if the authors of the present day condescend to mingle with genuine wit the buffoonery of dullness; it is because reflection flies to the theatres to forget the terrific scenes of warfare, and the gloomy intricacies of political manœuvre. Man, when he is
oppressed

oppressed with melancholy bordering on despondency, flies to the broad outline of boisterous mirth: the finer and more delicate minutiae of sentiment, and the sweet, the interesting, realities of domestic life, with their richer adornments of sighs and tears, may soften mental pain, but will not extract the deeply driven thorns of disappointment. The mind which is absorbed in the contemplation of public events, has no leisure to cherish the mediating powers of sober, rational delight—It is in the solitude of peaceful thought alone that man becomes something far above the common hord of humanity.

From the theatres the mind naturally turns to those exhibitions in which the painter and the sculptor display their rival excellence. They, also, are the delineators of men and of manners. They give the features, the *costume*, the scenery, of different nations. They represent the actions of great men, the victories of the brave, the harmonies of domestic life, and the fascinations of personal beauty, with an effect at once pleasing and powerful. The portraits of Sir Joshua Reynolds, (who presented not only the form, the feature, but the mind, on his magically breathing canvases,) will live with those of Vandyke and Rubens; while the landscapes of Gainsborough, Louthembourg, Turner, and Sir George Beaumont, may, without peril by comparison, embellish the same gallery with those of Claude de Lorraine and Carlo Maratti.

A public exhibition is one of the most fostering spheres for the expansion of genius. But, in the world of painting as well as of letters, prejudice and partiality should be divested of its poisons, lest they, in time, contaminate and blast the very root of genius. We have seen pictures of peculiar excellence placed in so *unfavourable a light*, that they have not only lost their effect, but have even been precluded from observation; while the coarse daubings of more *powerful artists* have glared through their day of *exposure* like the broad sign-posts of arrogance and folly. Yet among the ornaments of the art we have to boast a Northcote, a Westall, a Lawrence, a Fuseli, and a Porter. The last mentioned artist is now rising rapidly on the horizon of genius; and it is honourable to the taste and cultivation of the age we live in, that a young man under twenty-two years of age has produced a picture, which is an ornament to the art, and a splendid

proof of a bold and capacious imagination*.

The travels of Mr. Flaxman have cultivated a taste, pure and expansive. His casts, after the antique, are executed with an effect and precision which will embellish our public buildings and our private galleries for centuries to come. It is greatly to be lamented that this majestic art has hitherto been little cherished in Britain. Statues, busts, and vases, which almost universally embellish the public edifices, and the private habitations of the nobility, and even of the middling classes, in Italy, are seldom seen in the halls or galleries of English houses. There are, indeed, collections of the very first order in the possession of individuals in this country. Wilton, the seat of the Earl of Pembroke; Stourhead, the princely palace of Sir Richard Hoare; and Mr. Townley, of Park-street, Westminster, have many exquisite and valuable *antique* samples of the sculptor's art: but (whether from the fastidious delicacy of false taste, or the force of habit, is yet to be decided) we seldom see this wonder-moving power of giving the human form with all its grace and symmetry encouraged, or even approved, by the maits of organized society. Why cannot the British sculptor exercise that divine spirit of emulation which immortalized the Grecian art? Why does not a Flaxman, by an original masterpiece, dispute the wreath of fame with the most celebrated sculptors of antiquity? To the labours and the taste of Mr. Flaxman, however, the public will ever be indebted; his exertions promise to awaken that gust for the art in which he excels, which has not only been dormant, but has scarcely ever been cherished into vigour, in this country.

The best public specimens of modern sculpture are those which embellish the gothic aisles of Westminster Abbey. Yet even there they are so crowded together, so mingled with awkward, uncouth, and heavy designs, ill executed and ill arranged, that more than half their beauty is lost in the chaos of inconsistency; and it is a disgrace to the sculptor's art, as well as to the finest monument of gothic architecture, that Westminster Abbey exhibits, even in these enlightened days, a *wax-work* puppet-show of kings and queens,

* The Storming of Seringapatam, now exhibiting at the Lyceum.

which would disgrace the booth of an itinerant mountebank.

Sculpture might be exhibited to the greatest advantage in the sublime temple of St. Paul: a building which, though of more diminutive construction than the far-famed St. Peter's at Rome, is infinitely more beautiful in the *minutiae* of its external decorations. This splendid building would display monumental trophies with considerable effect; provided they were tastefully and judiciously disposed. Our squares exhibit statues, but they are not of the first order. One, indeed, presents a gilded horse and its rider, which conveys the idea of a gingerbread composition; while another has a stagnant basin, which in winter is frozen over, and in summer sends forth its putrid effluvia to poison and contaminate the air of the metropolis. These deformities are, however, beautifully contrasted by the plantations of Grosvenor, Portman, Fitzroy, Leicester, Finsbury, and Soho Squares; and it is to be hoped that every open space of ground in this great city, will, in the course of a few years, afford its inhabitants this species of summer *promenade*.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE hardships Mr. Kotzebue has undergone, being now the topic of every polite company; it will be interesting for your readers to know the truth of it: this is the most authentic relation of it.

Mr. Kotzebue having left two sons in the military academy at Petersburg, and being still possessed of a small but very valuable estate near Reval in Livonia, which he called Friedenthal; (that is to say, *Vale of Peace*;) wished to travel once more to Russia, in order to settle all his affairs there, and then come back, never to return again. His lady, who is of an old Livonian family, desired likewise to embrace once more her dear relations, and her children by her first husband. Mr. Kotzebue, fully sensible of the reasonableness of these motives, and firmly persuaded of his own innocence, fought and obtained a passport from the Emperor of Russia, couched in the most favourable terms, and granting full liberty to enter and *repass* the Russian dominions, when he had finished his affairs. He took leave of a tender loving mother and all his friends at Weimar, where he re-

sided during the last winter, and where he had bought, some few weeks before his departure, a large garden-ground, which he intended laying out to his own fancy when he returned; and went through Berlin (where he received the passport with all legal formalities from the Russian Minister, the Baron Krüdner, a Livonian nobleman) and Königsberg, accompanied by his lady and three little children, two girls, and a babe still sucking at his mother's breast, and with several men, and women-servants. The moment he arrived at the Russian excise houses and guards, at the frontiers of Prussia and Courland, near Polangen, an order for arresting him was shewn by the commanding officer. He was put in irons, and conducted, along with his family, whose terror, lamentation, and distraction, it is easier to imagine than to describe, to the capital of Courland, Mittau. There he was torn from his swooning wife and sobbing infants, and carried in a small Russian carriage, which is called a *kibitka*, directly to the great capital of the empire. His lady obtained leave, from the governor of Riga, to retire to the little country-seat near Reval, but was not able, till the period when she wrote her last letter, to get the least information of her poor husband, whose guilt nobody knows even in Livonia. In her letter, which bears strong marks of a broken heart and the utmost despondency, she expresses herself in the following manner about her eldest daughter, Emmy, a lively, amiable girl, six years old, and the very image of her father: "Poor Emma clings always about my trembling knees, and asks for her dear papa in those melting, heart-rending accents, which sting my soul with unspeakable grief. 'Pray, my dear mama, conduct me thither, where my poor papa is lying. Let them put me in irons like-wife! I will not be free when my father is in chains.'" Mr. Kotzebue being still in the service of the Roman Emperor, and pensioned by him, some hope is entertained that the Emperor, who always patronized his genius, will not think it below his dignity to interfere in his behalf with his Imperial brother.

P. S. This moment certain advice is brought, that Kotzebue, without any previous inquisition, is brought to the fortress of Petersburg, Schlüsselburg, and is kept there in close prison.

Hamburg,
July 14, 1800.

W. S.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Additional ANECDOTES of PHILIP EGALITE' late DUKE of ORLEANS, by one who knew him intimately.

THIS extraordinary and daring personage presented, in his rapid descent from rank and fortune to the platform of a guillotine, perhaps the most singular compound of ambition and degradation, vanity and folly, courage and audacity, that ever marked the tablet of a chequered fortune. Early in life, with all the subtlety of a courtier, and all the graces of a polished gentleman, he started forward on the circling lustre of the French throne, with a degree of splendour that dazzled every contemporary. Philip was a man of much shrewdness, with a species of effrontery which has frequently been known to supply every defect of mind and education. He was, however, deficient in neither the one nor the other. His intellects were vivid, his propensities ardent, and his thinking faculties peculiarly marked with penetration; while, under the specious semblance of a gay and fascinating exterior, he concealed an imagination at once bold, fertile, and ambitious.

His figure was easy and graceful, his voice pleasing, and his countenance always exhibited a smile of apparent satisfaction. In his conversation, he was peculiarly entertaining, and his wit, at all times, kept pace with his vivacity.

During the early years of the reign of Louis XVI. Philip (then Duc de Chartres) was considered as a brilliant ornament to the French court; he was the constant attendant at all the private parties of the lovely, but unfortunate, Antoinette; and every mark of high distinction was heaped upon the friend and kinsman of her illustrious consort. This partiality continued with undiminished warmth till the mysterious affair of the diamond necklace. Upon this mysterious transaction, the Duc de Chartres spoke more freely than was consistent with courtly politeness, or even safe under the restrictions of a despotic government. The boldness of the opinions which he ventured to promulgate, both at Versailles and Paris, was little calculated to strengthen a domestic chain, or to gratify the ambitious spirit of his powerful sovereign.

The Queen, from that period, began to look cool upon her cousin of Chartres; while he, in his turn, indulged his talent for satire with an unrestrained series of do-

mestic and political sarcasms. Antoinette, who had never been accustomed to any looks but those of admiration, to any sounds but sounds of praise, repelled the attacks of Philip with contempt and scorn, until the concealed resentment of both parties broke forth, overturned all the barriers of politeness, and finally destroyed all the bonds of consanguinity.

It was now that De Chartres avowed his abhorrence of her whom he always sarcastically termed *ma belle cousine*; it was his pleasure and his labour to ridicule even her most pardonable follies, such as the *gaieté de cœur* of a lovely woman, and that woman the idol of the most gallant court in Europe, authorised. Every thing was now swayed by strong party spirit: the Palais Royal, the residence of Philip, and the palace of Versailles, were the scenes of political cabal. Lampoons, sarcasms, caricatures, *bon-mots* and *petites chansons*, were handed about in derision; while the court-party, by hourly augmenting hostilities, hoped to humble the vanity, and tarnish the popularity, both of the Queen and the Duc de Chartres.

As Philip sunk in the brilliant hemisphere, the POLIGNACS rose into unbounded splendour. The duchesse was a woman of infinite *finesse*; she knew that the soul of Antoinette was devoted to pleasure, and she was the priestess of that temple which the idol then inhabited. De Chartres aimed his arrows of satire at the rising favourite; they were repelled, and again returned with newly acquired powers to wound the Queen's tranquillity.

Philip soon after made a visit to England. He was received with open arms in the very highest circles. He was the *bon vivant*, the princely companion; aided by all the powers of fortune, and gifted with a mind that could so regulate his actions as to make him all things to all people. He had, during several years, been the *friend* (in the warmest acceptation of the word) of the then celebrated Mrs. Elliott; he had furnished his *maison de campagne* in the English fashion; his domestics, his dress, his horses, were all English; and every thing he either said or did seemed in opposition to the court of Versailles.

Thus he continued to *pique* and to laugh at the power of Antoinette, till the period of his building the *Place de Palais Royal*. The ground marked out for this superb

superb range of mansions encroached on the public walks of those gardens which had so long been the delight of the Parisian populace. The plan was received with disgust; the queen took part with the people; and once, at court, in speaking to the Duc de Chartres on the subject, she sarcastically remarked,—“ You will easily build your new houses, for all Paris will throw stones at you!” The duke received this sharp reproof with silent indignation, and instantly retired, uttering “ curses, not loud, but deep ”

The poison of secret enmity continued to spread its influence so rapidly, that, for the most trivial offences, De Chartres was twice exiled to his *terre*, though only for short periods. Still the humiliation was poignant, as proceeding from the influence of an avowed enemy. Philip had, by this time, imbibed the very essence of liberty; and his bold, resentful spirit instinctively rebelled under the repeated scourgings of a despotic ruler. His wealth was enormous; his resources scarcely exhaustible: he lived in the most avowed and splendid routine of prodigal sensuality; and it is well known, that many of the most illustrious English partook of the festivities of the *Palais Royal* and *Mouveau*, though they have since been the most forward in execrating the conduct of *Egalité*.

The villa of *Mouveau*, near Paris, was the rendezvous of pleasure, the abode of luxury, the temple of intrigue. Mrs. Eliott resided near the house, and the princes of the family of Bourbon frequently made it the scene of festivity. Indeed, every house of this description near the capital of France was equally polluted by those midnight orgies, those mystic sacrifices to Bacchus and to Venus, which were dishonourable to man, and debasing to human nature. Example is the sun of every virtue; it cheers by a tempered influence, but by a perverted power withers what it is ordained to cherish. The abodes of princes are looked up to, as the schools of the humbler classes of society; and where their precepts are not followed by the practice of virtue, they only turn the shafts of ridicule with a more fatally barbed point against the breast of him that aims them.

This sketch comes from one, who, during many years, witnessed the progress of revolutionary principles undermining the despotism of the French government; and if it tends to elucidate the rancour of *Egalité*'s revenge, or to awaken REFLECTION in the feeling mind, the purpose of the writer is fully accomplished.

ANECDOTES of the late QUEEN of FRANCE, by the same.

THE exquisite feeling which pervaded the heart of the beautiful but unfortunate Marie Antoinette, was never more strikingly exemplified than in her conduct respecting Sir Charles Aigil: the letter which she dispatched to General Washington not only preserved the life of this gallant officer, but immortalized the benign spirit which actuated the soul of his truly illustrious advocate. The Queen of France's reception of Lady Aigil at Versailles, when she went to thank her majesty for the preservation of a beloved son, was almost unexampled; she raised the amiable mother in her arms, and mingled tears of genuine sensibility with those of the noblest, the purest, maternal fondness.

In the year 1783, Mrs. Robinson (the English poetess) being at Paris, was induced by curiosity to attend at one of the public dinners of Versailles. The queen, who was always singularly courteous to foreigners, honoured our countrywoman with particular attention. Mrs. Robinson was then recently separated from an illustrious personage, whose portrait she wore upon her bosom, richly ornamented with brilliants of considerable value.

She the following day, received a message from the queen of France; it was conveyed to her by the Duc de Lauzun, and contained a request, that she would lend the miniature, which she had worn, to the queen for a few hours. Mrs. Robinson complied: and, in return for what the amiable Antoinette termed an act of obliging politeness, she received a purse beautifully worked by the hands of her majesty. Such acts of amiable condescension are strikingly characteristic of the illustrious personage, whose last hours were devoted to unmerited calamities.

When the beautiful Antoinette was Dauphiness of France, the insolent and overbearing Du Barry was in the zenith of her power; power which she exercised most unworthily on all those who either opposed her pride, or condemned her rapacity. Once she ventured so far as to insult the Dauphiness with the most arrogant language; yet, when Antoinette was seated on the throne, Madame Du Barry was permitted quietly to enjoy her splendid fortune: and even till the period of the Revolution to reside in the splendid palace of Lucienne!

A French ABBÉ, celebrated for his wit as much as for his political knowledge, was embarrassed for the sum of five hundred

dred *Louis d'ors*. The Abbé was high-minded, and, being constantly at Versailles, carefully avoided every thing that might lead to the discovery of his embarrassment. The busy drones, which buzz about the sphere of royal splendour, however whisped the secret to the queen, who, on the same evening, at the *Duchesse de Polignac's*, engaged the Abbé in a party at tric trac, her favourite game, in which she contrived in a short time to lose the sum which her partner wanted: then, smilingly, she rose from the table, and relinquished the game, while the astonished Abbé was lost in admiration.

ACCOUNT of IFFLAND, the CELEBRATED GERMAN ACTOR.

THE talents of the great actor Iffland are now so much a topic of conversation in Germany, that it will perhaps not be improper to attempt displaying his dramatic character, as drawn from several of his parts.

The character of a man, as far as it shews itself by his external appearance, is one of the chief objects of scenical study. Much observation and a continual application are required, to seize and retain the distinctive marks by which the one or other trait of the character is precisely marked and expressed. But it is not enough to know exactly, and to represent truly, this distinctive mark, for instance, the peculiar character of avarice; every thing which tends to mark the contrary of it, beneficence and benevolence must likewise be known, in order to avoid it. This separation of every thing foreign to the exhibition of the character is the highest degree of art; and the characteristic merit of Iffland's performance. He is always what he ought to be; no trait in the *Vinegar-monger*, one of his favourite parts, betrays the man of breeding; no jest in Sheva, the honest Jew, is contrary to the character of a Jew. He knows perfectly how to express this character of the person by his very port and carriage. Before he utters a word or stirs a hand, the Jew appears in Sheva; the hero in Piccolomini; the honest tradesman in Dominique; and the courtier in the Father of the Family. But as no actor can ever entirely disown his individual character, it follows, that his true greatness is visible within a certain compass, as far as his individual character coincides with the character of his part. It is chiefly the temper of the artist, which determines the extent of his art. Iffland's art seems to extend to all those characters which lie in the middle,

perhaps, from fear of displeasing the spectator, too much accustomed to prose, that he between the choleric and the highest degree of the phlegmatic character, whether they are modified by roughness or education, prudence or stupidity, goodness, or baseness; all those, on the contrary, which from the choleric ascend to the sanguine, seem to throw in his way new difficulties, and find some opposition in his individual character. It may be, that in these cases precisely the actor is most sensible of his skill; but I speak of the effect it produces upon the spectator.

The proper sphere of Iffland's art is the generalizing the representation of nature. His expression has general truth, though he remains still master of the individual copy. His *Vinegar-monger* is not copied after one or the other man of that trade, but represents the whole class. The jests may be considered either *separately* or in a *suite*, as a whole consisting of several parts, which refer to each other. As for the latter manner of considering them, the whole may be regarded as a great compound picture, in which the acts and scenes constitute peculiar groups, which by the several moments of representation, in peculiar scenes, distinguish themselves into single figures. As in a picture all must be properly disposed to produce a whole, a general impression; so it must be likewise in dramatic representations. They must, like pictures, have their chief and secondary groups and figures, without which they would appear as a mixture of unconnected single traits, jumbled together without design. It is generally agreed that Iffland's representation resembles such well-arranged pictures. If we compare the whole of a performance with language, we shall find, that it is likewise susceptible of two kinds of style; it either follows, with exact truth, the sense of what is to be represented, omitting nothing nor adding any thing superfluous, and so resembles a well-arranged speech in prose; or it may, like language, be raised to a peculiar object of art which, suiting the sense in general, the sense of the single parts is made subordinate to the position of the words and the metre. This latter style has reigned till now on the French theatre; and the bad reputation it has fallen into, must principally be attributed to the bad use the French made of it, by employing it every where, in comedy, as in tragedy. Iffland has deserved well of the German stage by drawing the public's attention to the value of this style in proper places, for instance, in his *Pygmalion*. But it, per-

haps does not entirely enter on this road, and display fully the poetical tendency of this style. As for the single parts of representation, Iffand shews himself a true artist, both by representing, not common, but ideal ennobled, nature, and by a profound knowledge of man; but although

the public, not of one place only, but of all those where he ever performed, agree in their opinion on these points, it is difficult, and almost impossible, to give a clear notion of his art to those who never saw him acting.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

Extraordinary MISTAKE of LE CLERC.

NOTHING in literary history is more extraordinary than the singular mistakes sometimes made by men of sense and knowledge, even with apparent thought and reflection, and perhaps in the very act of reprehending the mistakes of others. The following is a remarkable instance of this: In Le Clerc's "Parrhasiana; or, Various Thoughts," there is a clause on the negligences of historians. As an example, he says, "Vittorio Siri, in his *Memorie Recondite*, thus speaks of the night in which Lewis XIV. was born, 'The king spent four hours in this conference, so that the hour was too late for returning that very snowy night (it was in the month of December) to Grobois. Being therefore obliged to sleep at Paris, as his bed was left at Grobois, the queen gave him a supper, and part of her bed: a night most fortunate for France, since, from a wonderful concurrence of circumstances, *s'infantò il Dolfino*.'" These last words Le Clerc understands to mean, *the Dauphin was born*; for he observes, that it is very strange Siri did not know that Lewis XIV. was born in September, and not in December, and at St. German en Laye, and not at Paris. But how strangely inattentive must he himself have been to Siri's whole narrative, not to see that by *s'infantò il Dolfino* he meant, *the Dauphin was conceived*, not *he was born*!—the latter is quite nonsensical.

MISREPRESENTATION COMMON in ACCOUNTS of SIEGES.

Le Clerc properly introduces, as an illustration of the absurdities and inconsistencies into which a historian is betrayed by national partiality, the example given by Polybius of a narration in Philinus, who, after saying that the Romans were defeated with great loss by the Syracusans and the Carthaginians in two sallies from Messina, goes on to relate, that after these actions, both Hiero, King of Syracuse, and the Carthaginians, broke up their camps before Messina, retreated in haste, abandoning several forts, and all the open country, and never again in that campaign

dared to face the Romans, who, on their parts, laid siege to Syracuse—plain proofs that all the advantage had really been to the Romans! This fact leads me to observe, that there is no case in which opposite representations of the same thing are so easily made, as in the accounts of sallies from besieged towns. The purpose of the besieged is usually to gain some particular point—to destroy a battery, beat up a post, facilitate the entrance of a convoy, and the like. When this is effected, it is their business to retreat, in which they are pretty sure to be pursued by the besiegers, when recovered from their first alarm. While the besieged, therefore, can boast of the complete success of their sally, the besiegers can equally boast that they repelled and drove them back, probably with loss. And there is never a campaign in which we do not meet with this apparent contrariety in the relations of the different parties.

ETIQUETTE.

Whence derives the word *etiquette*? *Est hic questio* has been proposed.

INSCRIPTION VARIOUSLY INTERPRETED,

Some Gothic carvings in stone were removing from an apurtenance to the cathedral of Paris. A horned man's head occurs, with the letters C* R N U. Montfaucon examines it, has it engraved, writes learned dissertations, and proves it to be the Druidical god Kernunnus; although the Druids had no idols, and worshipped, says Cæsar, only the sun, moon, and fire. Leibnitz undertakes it next: it now becomes the Frankish god, February, or Hornung; and his readers learn, that *keren* in Hebrew, *keras* in Greek *cornu* in Latin, and *cern* in Breton, all signify *horn*. At length, some one observes that the deficient letter was an O; that the word thus completed, is very plain French, signifying *a cuckold*; that the monks frequently adorned their cloisters with drolleries, and that the clumsy sculptor might well think it necessary to write names under his figures. Almost every one was satisfied, except Leibnitz and Montfaucon.

EXTRAORDINARY DOG.

In 1712, a dog was shewn at Leipzig, which could articulate all the alphabet but *m*, *n*, and *x*.

LEIBNITZ.

Nil magni nunc fit in literis, says Leibnitz, in one of his letters; yet of how many great writers he was the cotemporary. That which lasts long is seldom popular at first; that which immediately pleases, seldom continues to please,

DYADIC ARITHMETIC.

The dyadic arithmetic proposes to express all numbers by two characters, 1 and 0. The value of 1 is to double at every remove into a preceding column. Thus, 1 is represented by 1, 2 by 10, 4 by 100, and 8 by 1000; 3 is represented by 11, 5 by 101, 6 by 110, 7 by 111, 9 by 1001, and 10, by 1010. Thus far nothing seems to be gained but simplicity: and there is a grievous loss of brevity. But in the huge numbers of the mathematicians this inconvenience was to fall away: and the complex operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, were to sink into mere transcription.

RELIGIOUS COALITION.

Adam Neuser, a minister in the palatinate, seriously proposed a coalition between the Anti-trinitarian Christians, and the Turks:—He was not much out, their opinions in fact approximate.

ANTI-JACOBITE.

Who wrote the Antijacobite? It was attributed to Leibnitz, but denied by him: and it has been reprinted in some collections of his works.

MAGLIABECCHI.

Magliabecchi was so fond of books that he chose to be always in contact with them: he paved his stair-case with volumes, in order to walk up and down upon them, and had no other bedstead than his folios.

The late GEORGE FORSTER.

The single fruit of a philanthropic action is indeed the joy of him who has been relieved by it, and the secret consciousness of him who has performed it; but such an action may bring forth so many others, that it is blameable to withhold it from the public. It must shew the way to those who want an example; it must confirm the confidence in the human heart; it must do honour to the native place of the philanthropic man, and inspire his fellow-citizens with respect towards him, as well as pride in possessing him. In this respect, I hope the still living partakers in the following action will pardon its being made public.

A learned man of great merit, whose

loss Germany still bewails, wrote, some years ago, to a bookseller, Mr. Vols, at Berlin, that in order to form a new plan of life, he wanted the sum of 1500 dollars. He knew well, he said, that his Correspondent could not draw it out of his trade, but entreated him to procure it him for six years, though on a very high interest. The bookseller deliberated about it with a friend. A circular letter was written, in which, without naming the learned man, the rich were invited to bring this sum together. The late privy-counsellor Wlomer signed it, and took himself a bill of 100 dollars: Count Herzberg, and another deservedly esteemed minister of the king, did the same; almost the whole of the rest was signed by Jew-houses, many of whom are the first banking-houses, in Berlin, and very eager to seize every opportunity to shew their philanthropy. It is easily to be understood, that men who could determine to advance money to an unknown person, thought of no interest, and left it to his integrity whether he would pay them or not. Some years afterwards, a new circular letter announced the death of the person assisted, George Forster, adding, that the sum lent him might be collected from what he had left. It was unanimously bestowed, as a free gift, upon his children.

I have related this event in a simple manner, because ornaments are as apt to disfigure moral as corporeal beauty. I shall add no praise, because this would only be a profanation of the touching generosity displayed by that action. As a contrast, I shall add another anecdote.

When Reinhold Forster returned from England, he had scarcely been a few hours in a great trading town of the north of Germany, not many miles distant from the borders of the Elbe, when he was invited to dinner by a rich merchant, celebrated for his knowledge and beneficence. He went there, and was astonished at the princely luxury he saw. The following morning, he called again upon the merchant, told him, full of confidence, that he was in a great perplexity, and entreated him to advance him 200 dollars, that he and his family might be able to continue their journey. "I find your demand very singular," replied the merchant, "I know you too little, Sir, to trust you with money." "But yesterday," cried Forster, "you spent three times as much in a banquet, and today you refuse to draw an honest man, with his wife and children, from the most pressing embarrassment by a trifle!" The merchant at last gave him a third part, or the half; and related to me this affair himself

himself with a scornful smile. This merchant too is dead, else I should find it difficult to conceal his name. G. M.

POPE PIUS VI.

Every new elected pope is greeted with the formule, *Sancte Pater, non widebis annos Petri*.—Peter, as Catholic annalists tell us, was pope exactly twenty-four years, five months, and ten days. None of his successors so nearly approached him in the duration of his office as Adrian I. who is said to have been pope about twenty-four years. PIUS VI. was elected pope on the 15th of February 1775, and crowned on the 22d of the same month. Those who are inclined to believe in the popedom of Peter, and in the length of his reign, and to confide in the efficacy of formulæ sanctioned by long established usage, will easily find the prediction verified likewise in the person of PIUS VI. if he suppose his popedom to have terminated at the time of his being carried away from Rome, in which case, he indeed comes the nearest to Peter in the duration of his episcopate, but does not altogether attain it.—However, as the Romanist must acknowledge him pope to the time of his death, no deposition or abdication having taken place; it appears that Pius VI. possessed the see of Rome longer than Peter. But perhaps orthodox

chronologists may find means to add to the number of years which Peter is supposed to have sat in the episcopal chair of Rome: to others it is a matter of indifference.

A PERPETUAL PEACE.

The project of a perpetual peace had been started before St. Pierre, in a book entitled *Le Nouveau Cyneas*. The unknown author repeats the well-known advice given to Pyrrhus; that princes should prefer repose to ambition: and recommends a common tribunal to settle their differences. I think, adds Leibnitz, this tribunal might sit at Rome, with the pope for president: he has often judged between Christian princes. It would be only reviving the ancient influence of the clergy, and accustoming nations to tremble once more at an interdict and an excommunication. In order to induce the Protestants to consent, the church might be restored to what it was before Charlemagne's council of Frankfort; and the after-councils, which cannot be called œcumenical, might be given up. The popes, too, must resemble the early bishops of Rome. All these things may be accomplished as easily as the the projects of Abbé Saint Pierre. Living man abhors the repose: *pax perpetua* is an inscription for a burial ground.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you think the following translation of a very fine passage in Horace worthy of a place among your poetry, it is at your service.

Dorchester-Gate, GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

July, 13, 1800.

HORACE, *Book i Epist. 13 Verse 96.*
to the end.

'MIDST all thy cares, some hours of respite find,

With stores of wealth to enrich thy mind;

Her votaries ask, those votaries only know,

How clear and calm the stream of life must flow;

Left fears and fruitless hopes destroy thy rest,

Or craving passions rankle in thy breast:

Ask them, if learning virtue's robe impart,

Or nature weave the tissue in our heart:

What boundaries, ask, care's wide excursions end;

What lore will make thee to thyself a friend:

If that pure bliss, compos'd affections know,

In the rank foil of wealth and grandeur grow;

Or in the still sequester'd vale alone,

Where winds the path unnotic'd and unknown?

Sooth'd by the waves, that cool Mandela's
fswain,

'Midst the full glories of my rural reign;

Say, friend! what thoughts engage my bosom there?

What the fond project, and the secret prayer?

Without one wish to make my substance more,

Tho' time impair the pittance of my store,

E'en thus my future days, if Heaven should give

Those future days, I to myself will live.

May year by year of food its portion find,

And books, the nobler banquet of the mind;

Left my loose purpose, sway'd by fortune's power,

Float on the balance of each wavering hour!

For life and life's support, to Jove I pray:

Those his high will, or grants, or takes away.

Those if he give, myself supplies the rest,

Curb'd passions, fix'd resolve, and tranquil breast.

VERSES on the MEMORY of the late REV. DAVID WILLIAMS of SWANSEA.

THY smiles were glad, when last we met,

Thou object of my mournful tear!

But now in shades thy sun is set,

Mine eye with smiles no more to cheer.

How

How gaily, in our infant days,
We gambol'd on the vernal plain;
Where native Gwili swiftly strays,
Through vales and woodlands, to the main!

Still fancy dwells on Cambria's shore,
And ponders on our last adieu,
For Albion, when the billows bore
Thy friend for ever from thy view.

With fond regret I saw thee weep,
Dejected, pausing on the sand,
Then mark, with farewell eye, the deep,
And gently wave aloft thy hand.

How dark and solemn was the day,
When village mourners, o'er the road,
In long procession bore thy clay
With sorrow to its last abode!

With herbs and flowers, each Sabbath morn,
A weeping troop is duly seen,
Of youths and virgins to adorn
Thy grave within the sacred green.

But who is he that seldom fails
At eve to view thine earthly bed?
Thy father! who, alone, bewails
His only son, his darling, dead.

If e'er again to Cambria's hills
I sail along the azure wave,
Where Gwili flows—thy friend distills
The tear of pity on thy grave.
Tavistock. W. EVANS.

THE SETTING SUN.

WHEN rosy eve revives the fragrant hours,
And heavenly dews refresh the closing
flowers,

And birds, with melting music, drop to rest
The Sun, how radiant! in the purple west.
O'er Devon's waving hills and dales I stray,
To catch the lustre of his parting ray:
Now, o'er the vale in shade, I brush the dew,
Now on the hill his orb again I view:

As I descend or rise, I lose or gain
The vision, till he sinks beyond the main,
Relumes, on western isles, the morning light,
And yields this nether realm to starry night.
Is life not varied thus with lights and
shades,

Till in the night of death the prospect
fades? W. EVANS.

June 20, 1800.

AN ELEGY

*In the Manner of Hammond, written in
January, 1795.*

I ASK not wealth, ye Gods, nor power, nor
fame,
Nor length of days, nor blushing honours
crave;

I only ask, propitious, grant my claim!
To steal thro' life my lovely Emma's slave:
What! if the smiles of fortune round me play,
Or if my name be echo'd thro' the land;
What! if a servile train my voice obey,
Or length of days, or honours round me
stand;

Can they to mind one ray of bliss impart,
Or spread the glow of virtue o'er the
breast;

Remove the anguish from a love-sick heart,
Disperse our doubts, or lull our fears to rest?

Let Wilberforce, by tender pity sway'd,
Arise, and plead the sons of Afric's cause;
Let Erskine shine, in learning's robes array'd,
The advocate of freedom's injured laws;
I only seek to shun the busy train,
And with the Muse to some lone shade re-
tire,

With rosy health to wander o'er the plain,
To please my Emma, and attune my lyre.
Clifford's-inn, Jan. 1795. FITZ-EDWIN.

SONG.

BEHOLD, my love, yon trembling star—
How bright it throws its beams afar!
It gilds with soften'd ray the plain,
And guides the footsteps of thy swain.

Arise, my love! the simple vest,
When folded careless o'er thy breast,
And gilt by yonder morning beam,
Shall please me more than silken sheen.

Oh! stay not to adjust thy locks,
But let us wander o'er the rocks;
The wind shall wave thy yellow hair,
And thy long tresses float in air. C. D.

SONG.

WHEN forc'd from her I love to part,
What anguish rends my bleeding heart!
My languid eyes the truth betray,
And sorrow marks the fatal day.

Oh, Fancy! lend me now thy aid,
And underneath this leafy shade
Restore her to my longing eyes,
Restore her to my ardent sighs.

Her slender form, her cheek so red,
The curls that wanton o'er her head;
Her converse that my bosom charms,
And smile that every care disarms!

Thou, Fancy! only can'st impart
Such rapture to a lover's heart;
The rosy blush of orient morn
Is not so bright as Fancy's form. C. D.

LINES on hearing a favourite AIR of
EDELMAN'S.

AH! simple air, that once in happier days
Wast wont to charm to love and peace
my heart,
Whence comes it, that no more thy soothing
strain

These soft and sweet emotions can impart?
Whence comes it, that no more thy plaintive
note,

Thy soothing melody, delights my ear?
That now, if trembling in the air it float,
I but repay it with the starting tear?

Ah!

Ah! 'tis, that she for whom I lately strove
To wake to thy soft notes my artless
lyre,
To raise the strain attuned to joy and love,
No longer shall the weak essay inspire.

In silent sadness then, my lyre, remain,
Or only wake with me her loss to mourn;
Tell how in tears I waste the ling'ring
day,
And build with trembling hope on her re-
turn. L. M.

From the GERMAN of GOETHE.

FLOW still, ye tears of sorrow!

Tears of eternal love;

No gay returning morrow

Shall e'er my grief remove.

Alas! view'd by that dim desponding eye,
From which despair, not patience, dries the
tear,

How dead, how drear, how silent, how for-
saken,

Does the wide desert, world appear!

Flow! flow! ye tears of sorrow,

Tears of eternal love;

No gay returning morrow

Shall e'er my grief remove.

THE FOUNTAIN,

An ECLOGUE; from the SPANISH of

GIL POLO.

DIANA and ALCIDA.

Time—Noon.

*Alcida—***N**OW while the sun pours wide his
arrowy beams,

And nature sickens in the blaze of day,
Faint, and more faint, the labourer plies his
toil,

Or wearied sleeps beneath the pine's tall
shade.

The languid Nymphs within impervious dells
Seek refuge from the dazzling eye of
day,

And, stretch'd supine upon their mossy beds,
List the low tinkle of the falling drops,
That flow distil adown the rocky floor.

Now, drooping silence pensive reigns around,
Save where the grass-hopper's sharp note is
heard;

Or languid song of shepherds reclin'd,
In the cool shade, beside her fleecy care.

—Lead where yon fountain sparkles thro' the
glade,

O'er whose clear brink the fragile hare-bell
bends,

That loves to trace its beauty in the waters:
There, Zephyr, whispering thro' the trem-
bling leaves,

Dips his light pinions in the current clear,
And sprinkles freshness o'er the languid
flowers.

—There shall our songs the noon-tide hour
beguile,

And each soft gale Diana's accent bear.

Child of the mountain! dweller of the
rock!

Sweet echo! answer from thy secret cell.

DIANA—(*Sings.*)

Hail to thy waters! gentle fountain,
That shedding health and freshness flow;
Thy sparkling tide, whose plaintive murmur
Might soothe all pain but hopeless woe.

Oh! ever on thy turfy margin
May rosy laughing Spring reside;
Her freshest tints, her sweetest odours,
Enrich the flowers that deck thy side!

And still may boist'rous Auster, passing,
Revere the bright abode of Spring;
No wild blast tear thy willowy bowers,
Or sweep thy buds with blighting wing!

Here may the lily breathe its fragrance;
The violet here its perfume shed,
And to each passing frolic Zephyr
The primrose bow its lovely head!

ALCIDA.

Here ne'er my listless heifer straying
To shun the scorching noon-tide hours,
Disturb thy clear pellucid waters,
Or trample on thy new-born flowers!

Oh! ne'er may hapless lover languish
Reclin'd along thy willowy side;
No bitter tear of hopeless anguish
Pollute thy clear thy crystal tide:

But ever on thy mossy border
May love and peace delight to rest;
And cherub Innocence gay carol,
And cull thy flowers to deck her breast!

Lines written in the GARDEN of a FRIEND.

HERE, amidst this blest retreat,
May each fairy fix her seat;
May they weave their garlands here,
Ever blooming, ever fair!

May each Gnome, by whose kind power
Buds the rose and opens the flower,
Hither, with unceasing flow,
All their varied beauties show!

May the songsters of the vale
Warble here their tender tale;
Pour the thrilling cadence sweet,
Each blest inhabitant to greet!

May Pomona, ever gay,
Her varied smiling gifts display;
Charge her Sylphs with care to bring
The gather'd fragrance of the spring;
Then with autumn's mellow hoard
Heap the hospitable board!

May rosy Health her boons bestow,
Her firm invigorating glow;
And may'st thou, to crown the whole,
Brightest treasure of the soul,
Contentment, parent of delight,
Hither on this happy site

Thy halcyon sweets with liberal hand dis-
fuse,

Sweets which for ever live, and ne'er their
odour lose!

E. R.
On

On a LOCK of HAIR.

OFT have I heard, that 'midst each bower,
To guard with care the opening flower,
A fairy host preside :

Some cull the honey's nectar'd dew,
Others improve the violet's blue,
And pour the healthful tide.

Some, where the limpid streamlets play,
Collect the sweetest flowers of May ;

Some bid the fountains flow ;
Or when the torrid months oppress,
Each cool retreat with beauty dress,
And fragrant Zephyrs blow.

Amidst the cavern's awful cell,
Or on the bold romantic dell,

Some arduous labours ply :
To ocean's boundless depth repair,
Tend on the living corals there,
And give the varied dye.

Light floating on the ambient air,
The human race with fostering care

A gentle train attend :
With caution watch each rude attempt,
With downy pinions ill prevent,
And kind assistance lend.

Ye genial Sprites, an envied race,
Who guard my Laura's matchless grace,
Weep not the tress I've torn ;

Weep not those flowing locks to part,
For, cherish'd next my glowing heart,
The much-loved treasure's worn.

How oft I view its easy fold,
Its beauteous tint, outvying gold !

How oft her charms pourtray ;
Each blended feature, chaste, refin'd,
The faithful index of a mind

Pure as the new-born day.

E. R.

Liverpool, June 10, 1800.

APROLOGUE to the GENTLE SHEPHERD.*

SAY, ghost of Ramsay ! dost thou hover
nigh,

And o'er this mansion cast a placid eye ?

Departed spirit ! dost thou view serene

Our humble shepherds tread the mimic scene ?

* Lately acted at Langholm, for the benefit of the poor of the parish. During the first

By Nature school'd, and school'd by her
alone,

They lowly bend before the critic throne :
No kindly lore hath taught the simple swain

To ope the secret source of joy or pain,
To speak with matchless eloquence of eye,
And bid wild passion's train advance or fly :
Yet, warm'd by manly zeal, they mount the
stage,

T' unfold a tale that charm'd a former age.
Ye nymphs and swains that graced the flow-
ery meads

Where wood-crown'd Esk his amber waters
spreads,

O wipe from sorrow's cheek the falling dew ;
To you the sons of Want their plaint renew.

Full oft your ears have heard their whisper'd
prayer,
And oft your hands remov'd their load of
care.

When modest Worth in secret sorrow pin'd,
And far from every joy his head inclin'd ;
When pale disease had dim'd the orphan's
eye,

Or hoary Age retir'd to droop and die ;
Then gentle pity ever sway'd your breast,
And, blessing others, you yourselves were
blest !

Again the balm of kind relief impart,
And glad with timely aid the aching heart.

Lo ! Famine treads the Caledonian strand,
And waves her banner o'er the prostrate
land ;

Behold ! Laponian snows invest the hill,
Laponian frosts the aged bosom chill ;
Smote by the scowling blast, the poor man
lies,

And turns to you his meek-imploing eyes.

night of the representation, the house was so much crowded, that the floor began to give way. Fortunately, however, no person was materially injured, though a scene of inconceivable confusion ensued. The damages were immediately repaired, and the performance proceeded without further interruption. The same play was acted three different nights, and always before a numerous audience.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

DOCTOR WALCOT (*Peter Pindar*) has it in contemplation to publish a treatise on the general causes of deafness, with the modes of cure. Such a publication is certainly a desideratum, as no minute and satisfactory history of the complaints of the ear has hitherto made its appearance.

The same gentleman, under his celebrat-

ed name of PETER PINDAR, is preparing for speedy publication, "A Little Lash for a Little Liar; or, a Cut at a Cobler," addressed to Mr. W. Gifford, in reply to his late pamphlet.

A learned work is in great forwardness from the classical pen of Mrs. THOMAS, daughter of the late Doctor Parkhurst.

Mrs. ROBINSON has completed a volume

lume of Lyrical Tales; and her three octavo volumes of poetry, to which she has a brilliant list of subscribers, will be forthcoming next winter.

We have much pleasure in being able to announce, that a new edition in quarto of the great English Cyclopædia, by Dr. REES and assistants, will speedily be commenced in parts and in weekly numbers. The most competent writers and artists are employed in every department, and the work will be rendered worthy of the patronage of the British nation in this enlightened period. It is supposed that it will extend to about twenty volumes, or four hundred weekly numbers.

A splendid edition of Don Quixotte, (newly translated) will make its appearance very shortly, in four volumes octavo, with plates, &c. &c.

Mr. PAYNE, author of the *Epitome of Modern History*, and of other pieces, has ready for publication the first volume of a *Concise History of Greece*, to be comprised in three volumes, octavo, and brought down to the time when Greece became a Roman province. The first volume brings the history down to the thirteenth year of the Peloponnesian war; and the concluding chapter contains a view of the character of the Greeks in their social habits, their internal policy, and civil government; the state of literature and the arts in the brightest period of their history; their language, eloquence poetry, the ancient tragedy, comedy, music; of the polite arts, painting, sculpture, architecture: concluding with an account of the Grecian philosophy, and the characteristic tenets of each sect. The second volume is in the press, and is intended to be published in a few months; the third volume in the course of the ensuing winter.

Miss PLUMPTRE is preparing a novel for the press; and the public may expect as much pleasure in this lady's original work, as it has already received from her translations.

Mrs. FENWICK is also writing another novel. Her elegant specimen of "*SECRECY*" has sufficiently proclaimed the powers of her pen.

Mr. PRATT has another volume of "*Gleanings in England*," ready for publication.

In a few days will be published, by Messrs. ARCH, a *Chart of the Constellations*, exhibiting all the stars which are visible in Great Britain and Ireland, dissected in the manner of a map; and is thus designed to render the relative positions of the stars, and their distribu-

tion into constellations, familiar to young persons.

The high price of Rags and Paper has occasioned two expedients to be resorted to, which it is to be hoped will have the effect of lowering them. One is to reduce to a pulp all kinds of paper which have been printed or written upon, and having extracted the colouring and oily matter, to re-manufacture it; the other is to obliterate the ink, &c. from the surface of the used paper, and thus to convert it again into perfect white paper. Both attempts deserve encouragement; and by conferring an increased value upon old paper, may occasion much of it that has heretofore been wasted or burnt, to be brought to market. As an encouragement to its preservation it would be praise-worthy in all persons whose business creates much waste writing or other paper, to bestow the produce of it as a perquisite upon their clerks or servants. A greater evil could not have befallen literature than the present advance in the price of paper, and consequently in that of books. It cannot, however, be too often repeated, that the monopoly of rags and paper, as of the necessaries of life, &c. is in great part, if not solely, occasioned by the discounting accommodation afforded by the Bank of England. This pernicious system of paper credit is now perhaps become unavoidable, but its ruinous effects are every day becoming more apparent. During the American war, the weekly discounts at the Bank seldom exceeded two hundred thousand pounds; and they are now seldom beneath two millions!

A bookseller in this city, known to the public by a *Compendious History of the Art of Printing*, intends to publish an improved edition of the late Dr. Harwood's *View of the present State of the Greek and Latin Classics*, in alphabetical order, containing the whole of the Doctor's remarks, divested of his egotisms. The additions are chiefly taken from *De Bure's Bibliographie Instruative*, and the *Dictionnaire Bibliographique*, published at Paris in 1796, assisted by the foreign and domestic journals to the present time.

Dr. PIKE's discovery relative to the culture of corn (which consists chiefly of a *very simple instrument*) is to be communicated to subscribers at the end of this month, that they may reap the advantage in the ensuing sowing season. Dr. Pike is engaged upon a large work on a gricultural subjects; and will speedily publish a small medical work for the use of families, under the title of *Macbaon*, announced to the public so long as fourteen years since.

It is a fact in the history of printing worthily of record, that the Stationer's Company printed and sold last year upwards of three hundred and forty thousand copies of Moore's Almanack. Their first edition of this popular work is generally three hundred thousand, and these are generally sold off in the course of a month.

By a letter from M. Milin at Paris to Dr. HAGER in London, we understand that the celebrated *Mr. Deguignes* lately died there. He was indigent from his obstinacy, as he would not receive any favour from the new government. It were to be wished, that his manuscripts should be published. His great work upon the *Conformity between the Egyptians and Chinese* has never been published.

Mr. HOFFMANN, a most respectable bookseller at Hamburg, has been fined fifty dollars for selling a copy of "*Mémoires Secretes sur la Russie*." The book could not have had a better advertisement.

Mr. NEMNICH, author of the Polyglot Lexicon, &c. has recently published at Hamburg his *Travels in England* in the year 1799.

Professor OLIVARIUS has just published the twelfth number of *Le Nord Litteraire*, and we are pleased to find, that it obtains considerable circulation and attention in London. The number of subscribers to it at Remnant's, Deboffe's, Geisweiler's, &c. and at the foreign department of the General Post-Office, is greater than for any other foreign journal.

The fulminating preparations of mercury with sulphur have long been known to chemists. A fulminating mercury, however, entirely free from sulphur, has lately been discovered by EDWARD HOWARD, esq. F.R.S. The last volume of the *Philos. Trans.* contains an important memoir on this subject by the inventor, of which the following is an abstract.—100 grains of mercury are to be dissolved by the assistance of heat in $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, by measure, of nitric acid of the sp. grav. of about 1.3; this solution being suffered to cool is to be poured upon 2 ounce measures of alcohol previously introduced into any convenient glass vessel: by the application of a gentle heat an effervescence is excited, a white fume begins to undulate on the surface of the liquor, and a precipitation gradually takes place: the precipitate is to be immediately collected on a filter, and well washed with distilled water, and then dried in a low heat, not exceeding that of a water-bath. The colour of the powder varies from white to nearly black, and the quantity afforded by 100 grains of mercury is between 120 and 132 grains.

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The powder thus prepared is the fulminating mercury, which, if mixed with concentrated sulphuric acid, is immediately decomposed with a loud explosion and violent effervescence: it also explodes with mere heat if raised to the temperature of 368° . or upwards of Fahrenheit. Three or four grains being laid on an anvil, and struck with a flat hammer, produced a stunning noise, and the faces both of the hammer and anvil were much indented. An electrical shock sent through a few grains produces a similar effect. It may also be fired by flint and steel, in the same manner as common gunpowder. In order to ascertain the effects of this substance, compared with gunpowder, a series of experiments was instituted, the principal of which are the following:

1. A gunpowder-proof, capable of containing eleven grains, was filled and fired in the usual way; the report was sharp, but not loud; there was no perceptible recoil; but the upper part of the barrel was laid open, and the head of the register was struck off.

2. A gun was charged with 17 grains of the powder and a leaden bullet, and fired by a fusee; the report was feeble, no recoil had taken place, and the ball was driven into a block of wood apparently with a force equal to half a charge of gunpowder.

3. The same gun was charged with 34 grains of mercurial powder; the report on firing was about equal to that of an ordinary charge of gunpowder; the breech was found flayed, and torn in every direction, and the gold touch-hole was driven out.

4. Two blocks of wood were bored to the same depth, and in one, half an ounce of the best Dartford gunpowder was confined, and in the other, the same quantity of fulminating mercury. The blocks were buried in sand, and fired by a train: that containing the gunpowder was simply split in three pieces; the other was burst in every direction, and the parts contiguous to the powder were absolutely pounded, yet the whole hung together, whereas the block in which the gunpowder had been was fairly divided.

The general result of these trials is, that the mercurial powder acts with much superior energy within certain limits, but that it can never supersede the use of gunpowder as a projectile force. It may, perhaps be used to advantage in blasting rocks for miners.

It has already been noticed in the *Monthly Magazine*, that the oxy muriatic acid, which is at present so largely used for bleaching, will discharge writing-ink from paper: this dangerous property has given occasion to several frauds, in consequence of which it became a matter of importance to discover a way of restoring writing thus effaced: this has been ef-

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fectad

fectured by Citizen Gujetaud, and the process made public by order of the French Government. It consists in dipping the paper in a very weak sulphuret of ammonia (volatile liver of sulphur): the characters are immediately restored of a dark brown colour, and very legible. Prussiat of pot-ash will also restore the writing of a blue colour: the first method is, however, the speediest and best.

In our last number we mentioned the decomposition of water by Mr. Carlisle, by means of the Galvanic battery, invented by Volta. Some very curious experiments have since been made on the same subject, by Mr. Cruickshank, of Woolwich. On passing the Galvanic influence, by means of two silver wires, through a solution of nitrat of silver, the upper wire became oxidated and gradually corroded, while at the same time a beautiful arborescent precipitation of metallic silver took place on the lower wire. Acetite of lead and sulphat of copper were in the same manner decomposed, each of these substances in the metallic state being precipitated on the surface of the lower wire. Distilled water, tinged with litmus, was then put into the tube, and in a short time that portion of liquor in contact with the upper wire became red, and that in contact with the lower wire was blue! When Brazil wood was used, the lower part of the infusion became of a deep blue, and the upper was almost colourless. From these facts Mr. C. concludes, that by the passage of Galvanism through water, the wire that gives out oxygen, produces nitrous acid, and that which yields hydrogen produces ammonia. The facts are very curious and important, but the deductions from them are certainly very hasty.

Amongst the number of excellent editions of classics that are produced by the industry and learning of German scholars, an edition of Horace just now published by professor MITSCHERLICH, of Göttingen, claims a rank: *Horatii Flacci Opera; illustravit Chr. Guil. Mitscherlich, Professor Göttingensis* t. 1, pp. 550. t. 2. pp. 700. Lips. 800. 8. This edition, in which the editor has been engaged for several years, is, in point of interpretation as well as of criticism, most elaborate and perfect. He has principally shewn vast learning in poetical reading; and his observations on the language of Horace are both interesting and instructive.

A very elegant edition of Shakespeare's plays and poems, with the corrections of various commentators, Johnson, George Stevens, &c. and a glossary, is now publishing for Thurneisen, at Basle in Swit-

zerland, in four sets, each of which consists of six volumes.

NICOLAUS BOECANORI, an Italian, has proposed a plan for establishing a new order of Jesuits in the Austrian dominions, by whose influence the propagation of revolutionary and irreligious principles is to be best prevented; but it has hitherto been rejected by two committees appointed for this purpose. It is, however, to be apprehended, that, as he has some friends at court, he may at last succeed in his plans. Meanwhile the seat of this order is to be erected in Italy, and particularly at Naples.

The Typographical Society, formerly established at Deuxponts, is now removed to Strasburg, where the presses are fully employed again with printing editions of the Classics. HELIODORUS, with whose edition Prof. Mitscherlich, of Göttingen, was charged, has made his appearance, and another volume of Buhle's ARISTOTLE is printed, but not yet published. PLATO's works will be reprinted.

A new sect of Jews is established at Amsterdam, whose followers are daily increasing. It differs from others, by rejecting all those rites which have been introduced since the Mosaic Law into the Jewish religion. The founder and president of this sect is a man of knowledge, and of an enlightened mind.

At the request of Professor BODE, of Berlin, the King of Prussia has granted a considerable sum for repairing the observatory in that city.

The *Homme des Champs; ou, les Géorgiques Françaises, poëme en quatre chants*, par JACQUES DELILLE, which was announced three years ago, has lately been published at Basle, by J. Decker. Of this charming poem, four editions of various sizes have been printed at the same time.

The Apollo of Belvedere has been erected in the Louvre, with the following inscription: "The statue of Apollo on this pedestal, discovered at Antium towards the close of the 15th century, erected in the Vatican by Julius II. at the beginning of the 16th century, and taken by the Army of Italy, under the command of General Bonaparte, in the 5th year of the Republic, was fixed here on the 21st of Germinal, of the 8th year, in the first year of his consulate."

VOLNEY, at present counsellor of state under the consular constitution of France, has, in a late publication, expressed himself to this purport—"That Paul I. by his conduct in the different epochs of the Coalition, had proved himself the saviour,

not only of Europe in general, but in particular of France!"

MERCIER, whose meagre picture of modern Paris, still remains a favourite with the Parisians, continues to amuse the public of that capital with his Paradoxes. After having become tired with depreciating the arts, he has lately begun to subject the most eminent philosophers of modern times to the lash of his criticism. Not only has he attempted to prove that Newton's system is built on principles entirely false, but likewise that the system of Locke is extremely dangerous!!!—He is in his dotage!

LATOUR D'Auvergne, whom Bonaparte had appointed First Grenadier of the French Republic, and who lately so gloriously fell combating for his country on the heights near Oberhausen, had likewise acquired distinction in the republic of letters, being author of the *Origines Gauloises*.

The learned Naturalist, J. LE FRANÇOIS VAN BERKHEY, author of the *Natnurylke Historie Van Holland*, and professor of natural history in the university of Leyden, wrote to a friend on the 3d of February, that "he had compleated a grand work on which he had been employed for 40 years, viz. *The Natural, Anatomical, and Economical History of Ruminating Animals*, with 80 plates, designed by himself, after nature. This work he intends to publish in six volumes, quarto.

P. J. BITAUBE's celebrated work, entitled *Les Bataves*, of which a translation was some time ago published in this country, will shortly appear likewise in a German dress. The German translator is Professor K. H. HEYDENREICH.

The celebrated Republican author, JEAN FRANÇOIS DE LA HARPE, is favouring the literary world with a commentary on the Tragedies of *Jean Racine*, in six volumes. The work is published by the widow Panckouke in Paris.

The Greek archbishop NICEPHORUS, who lives as a private person at Moscow, with a pension from the Emperor of Russia, is publishing there in Greek a Course of Mathematics for the use of the Greek schools. Of this work the first *some* has appeared. The celebrated brothers Zosima continue to deserve well of the schools of Greece, by causing useful school-books to be printed at their expence, and distributing them *gratis* among all the schools of Greece. Another patriotic Joannite has deposited 6000 florins in the bank of Moscow, to augment the funds of the

schools in Jannina. The worthy archbishop demanded no compensation for his labour, that his book might be given free of expence to the Greek scholars.

Many unfounded reports having been circulated, which have a tendency to prejudice the mind of the public against the inoculation of the cow pox; we, the undersigned physicians and surgeons, think it our duty to declare our opinion, that those persons who have had the cow-pox, are perfectly secure from the infection of the small-pox. We also declare that the inoculated cow-pox is a much milder and safer disease than the inoculated small-pox.

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RUSSIAN LITERATURE!—*Extract of a Letter from Moscow, 2d of March, 1800.*

Of the literature and bookselling business of this city, I can say but little, as the profession of an author is not so lucrative, nor learning so much esteemed and honoured, as in other parts of Europe. Our best native authors are ——— *Karamsin*.

——— *Cheraskow*, ——— *Gollikof*, *Joh. Heym*, and ——— *Bause*. Almost all their works, those of the two last excepted, are written in the Russian language, and printed at the university press. Cheraskow's works consist of six volumes, and contain romances, poems, and plays. Of *Gollikof's* Life of Peter I. 33 thick volumes have already been published. This work has been compiled with uncommon diligence, and is truly an archive of state papers, authentic documents, anecdotes, and the judgments of foreigners on his hero; and, notwithstanding its tedious circumstantiality, is so far valuable, that it may be used as a copious source of intelligence by some future historian of taste, who may wish to write a biography of that illustrious emperor. The author has collected, at a great expence, and with un-

common diligence, whatever he could lay his hands on; and the congeries still continue, to increase in bulk.—*Karamsin's* writings are read with general approbation; especially his *Travels* into several Countries of Europe, in 6 vols. which have been translated into German. He commenced with some compositions in the *Moscow Journal*, of which he was the editor. Some of his tales, novels, and small poems, as for instance, *Julie and Elise*, have likewise been translated into German and French. *Karamsin* published a free translation of *Marmontel's Tales*, for the use of his countrymen. His newest production is an *Almanach of the Muses*, entitled *Aonides*, which contains some small poems by himself, and poetical and romanic essays by other young literati of *Moscow*.—One of the most active and diligent authors is professor *Joh. Heym*. He is now writing a “*Topography of Moscow*”; and had before composed, conjointly with other men of learning, a *Russian Grammar* and *Chrestomathy*, besides two dictionaries, viz. a *German-Russian*, in 2 vols. (*Riga*, published by *Hartknoch*;) and a *German-Russian-French Dictionary*, (*Moscow*, printed at the University-press).—A *Geographico-Topographical Encyclopædia* by him, has likewise made its appearance. The latest *Latin Dissertation* of *Prof. Baufe* treats of the progress of learning and culture in *Russia*, which deserves to be read in other countries on account of the new light it throws upon the subject.—*Russian* literary journals are altogether wanting. *Karamsin*, indeed, began to pave the way by his *Moscow Journal*, which was afterwards continued under the name of *Aglaia*. But it would seem that the *Russian* public have no taste for such journals, for it throve neither with the one title nor the other, and continued only a very short time. In the political newspapers, which appear twice a week, notices of new books are, among other things, inserted as an appendix. These notices

are frequently accompanied by the author's or translator's reviews of his own work, or by the puffing encomiums by the booksellers. Along with the newspaper, a periodical paper is published, entitled, *Agreeable and useful Pastime*, which contains chiefly translations: Professor *Sachatsky* is the editor. The wretched political journal of *Schirach* is likewise translated into *Russian*, and diligently read. Almost the only good translation that has yet appeared, is that of *Marmontel's Tales*, by *Karamsin*; the rest are, for the most part, merely botch-work, by young beginners, who do not sufficiently understand their mother tongue, much less the language from which they translate. None of *Wieland* or *Göthe's* works have yet been translated: of *Schiller's*, only *The Robbers*; of *Iffland's*, *Babo's*, &c. plays, not even one; but several of *Kotzebue's*, which, indeed, meet with the greatest applause; and the playhouse overflows every time one of his pieces is performed. His name resounds in every corner, and is repeated with enthusiasm. From this a judgment may be formed of the taste of the *Moscow* public, as seldom any other dramatic production has so great a run as those of *Kotzebue*. Of original *Russian* dramas, the most esteemed are, *Nedorost*; or, *The Minor*, and *The Brigadier*, both by *Wisin*; *The Melnik*; or, *The Miller*; *Sbitenschtschik*; or, *The Mead-feller*;* and *Dmitri Samoswanetz*; or, *Pleudo Demetrius*; by *Cheraskow*. The last is a well-written tragedy, the subject of which is taken from the history of *Russia*, in the middle ages. These two pieces by *Wisin* are comedies, and sketch the national manners of the *Russians*. Both these comedies are favourites of the *Russian* stage, and are frequently performed.

* *Sbiten* is a liquor composed of water, pepper, and honey, which is carried about the streets in winter, as mead is in summer. The venders of this liquor are called *Sbitenschtschiks*.

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VETERINARY ART.

The Principles of English Farriery vindicated; containing Strictures on the erroneous and exploded System lately received at the Veterinary College; with Remarks on the System of Solleyfell, &c. in which is shewn the Superiority of English Farriery over that of foreign Nations, by John Lane, A. V. P. late of the Life Guards, 4s. Egerton and Co.

Classical Books just imported by W. H. Lunn, Oxford-Street.

Euripides, Gr. et Lat. cura Barnesii, Musgravii et Beckii, 3 vols. 4to. charta optima. Lips. 1778.

Polybius, Gr. et Lat. cura Schweighæuseri, 9 vols. 8vo. lb. 1789—95.

Lucian, Gr. et Lat. cura Hemsterhusii et Reitzii, 10 vols. 8vo. charta optima.

Bipont. 1789—93.

Plato, Gr. et Lat. ad edit, H. Stephani. expressa, cum notitia literaria, accedit var. Lect. 12 vols. 8vo. lb. 1781, &c.

Thucydides, Gr. et Lat. cura Waffii et Dukeri, 6 vols. 8vo. charta optima. lb. 1783—89.

Appian, Gr. et Lat. cura Schweighæuseri, 3 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1785.

Libanii Orationes et Declamationes, Gr. cura Reiske, 4 vols. 8vo. Altemb. 1791—7.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

(Continued from Page 572.)

TRANSACTIONS of the CLASS of LITERATURE and the FINE ARTS.

CITIZEN DUPUIS, in pursuance of his plan of exhibiting the influence of the Eastern and Southern nations over those of the West, has traced the origin of that numerous people so celebrated in Greek history under the name of Carians, Leleges, and Cretans. These, emigrating from the country bordering on the Euphrates, the Persian Gulph, Babylonia, and Assyria, advanced to Phœnicia, where, by the assistance of navigation, they transported to the distant countries of Europe the religion, manners, and customs, of their native country. By a multitude of facts accurately arranged, Citizen Dupuis has disculpated from the charge of falsehood several ancient authors, especially those fathers of history and geography, Herodotus and Strabo.

Cit. **MONGEZ**, carrying his inquiries into history of somewhat later date, has shewn, in a second and concluding memoir on the customs of Persia, all the changes which these underwent during the reign of the Ariacides and Sassanides. Ardéchir was the chief of this last dynasty. The striking ruins of Naschi, Roustan, and Tchehelminar, remain as monuments of his victory. By a regular comparison of the manners and customs of the Persians at different periods, Citizen Mongez has established this interesting

fact, and has been able to explain (what hitherto no antiquary has been able to do) the design of a fine gem, formerly one of the treasures of St. Denis, and now in the cabinet of the National Library, which he has proved to be a representation of a prince of the race of the Sassanides.

Cit. **LANGLES** has been employed in examining the various *Nilometers*. Having carefully collected all that the ancient Arabian authors have written on the form and place of the first Nilometers in Egypt, he has followed them, step by step, from the country of Alouyah, which is above the cataracts, and on the frontier of Nubia, where the highest Nilometers are placed, as far down as Lower Egypt. From the Isle of Elephantina to the mouth of the river he finds fifteen different Nilometers, all of which he describes more or less at large.

Cit. **CAILHAVA** has almost concluded his new commentary upon the writings of Moliere, a work which promises to afford much useful and entertaining reading.

A remarkable sarcophagus has been found at Montpellier. From an accurate description and design which has been sent to the Institute, Citizen Mongez concludes, that it must belong to some considerable personage among the Romans, settled in Gaul since the reign of Domitian.

PROCEEDINGS of the SOCIETY of the ARTS, SCIENCES, and BELLES LETTRES, at BOURDEAUX.

Cit. **THEBAUT** presented three memoirs relative to nautical mechanics. In the

the first he proposes a new crane for loading and unloading vessels. This machine consists of a strong post in the form of a double gibbet, moveable on its axis, and furnished with two arms, at the extremity of which a pulley is fixed. The two cords which pass through the pulleys are both wound round the cylinder, but in opposite directions; so that whilst the one is coiling round the cylinder, the other is uncoiling, and thus the descent of the load attached to the arm, which is the furthest from the ship, assists the ascending weight from the hold. By experiments made on a small scale, it would seem that with this contrivance three men in five minutes could do as much work as eight men in eight minutes in the common method.

The second memoir is a plan for righting ships when they fall aside in the moment of launching.

The third memoir discusses some of the methods employed to raise from still or running water, vessels that have been sunk to a given depth. The author here proposes the use of very heavy lighters, with openings through their keel, through which may pass strong cables, the other ends of which are to be fastened to the sunken vessel. The advantage of passing the cables in this direction is, that the vertical pressure of the water, which is the chief moving power in this operation, may be preserved in its perpendicular position.

Cit. BERGERON has been employed on the interesting subject of the amelioration of the waste lands of Medoc, and has recommended several improvements to promote their cultivation. Besides the fir, the alder and other trees, the use of which is well known, he recommends the acacia, from the ease with which it is cultivated in any soil, and the numerous uses to which its wood may be applied.

In another memoir the same Correspondent makes several judicious remarks on the cattle and other live stock of this district. He calls to mind the success that attended the introduction of some English rams some years ago, in improving the breed of sheep, which, however, were lost for want of care and attention. He concludes with recommending a greater attention to the veterinary art, and the great inconvenience which arises from ignorance on this important subject.

Cit. BREMONTIER has presented to the Society a paper of the greatest importance, "On the Sand Downs between Laletse and Bayonne," which has been already printed by order of Government. He proposes to

fix, by means of plantations, these loose sands, which at present, when urged by high winds, are dispersed over the neighbouring fields, and bury their crops; and thus, both to prevent this mischief, and to gain new land for cultivation. This has already been begun on the shore of the bay of Areachon, and about a thousand acres thus gained already have proved the advantage of this undertaking. The same person has also proposed to the inhabitants a plan for draining the marshes about Bourdeaux, which at present are the cause of frequent epidemic diseases, that annually carry off many of its inhabitants.

Cit. DUTROUIL communicated some Observations on the Gad-fly. After giving a curious detail of its manners and habits, and the mischief which it produces to horses, oxen, and sheep, he gives an instance in which man was not secure from its attacks. A shepherd having slightly razed the skin on his face, a gad-fly deposited her eggs on the wound, the heat of the part hatched them, and the consequence was an ulceration, which was afterwards cured.

Cit. DUROZIE, of Daz, corresponding member, has discussed, in a memoir delivered to the Society, the merits of the different operations for the hare lip, and from experience he decides in favour of the *dry future*, or that which consists merely of adhesive plaster, in preference to ligatures that pass through the skin.

Cit. FESTON JAUBERT, of Cadillac, in a paper on the Diseases of Scrophula and Epilepsy, ascribes their unusual prevalence of late years to the scanty and bad diet which in time of scarcity the inhabitants have experienced; and to the deep impression made on their minds by the cruel scenes that were daily acted, at a period, the remembrance of which now excites the utmost horror.

Independently of these labours of the individuals of this Society, they have in view two important objects on which its collective industry will be employed. The one is that of collecting, in a single spot, all the varieties of vine-stocks cultivated in France, and to arrange them under exact synonyms. The utility of this plan to botany and agriculture is very conspicuous, as at present much difficulty is thrown in the way of the full knowledge of this plant, from the number of the provincial terms and local customs. The Society have requested of Government a piece of ground for this purpose, and have reason to hope for every thing from the liberal encouragement which it gives to every

science. The other plan which they propose is that of collecting accurate information of all that is curious and important in agriculture and natural history throughout the whole department of La Gironde, which is to be done by the patronage and assistance of the central administration. The society has accordingly addressed circular letters, with proper queries, to the different administrations of the rural cantons, and have already received answers from a few, which will highly promote the views of the society.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS IN LONDON.

Much of the attention of the Society has been engaged this session in the election of a secretary. It was expected by many, that Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, the assistant secretary, would not only have offered himself as a candidate for that situation, but that he would have been the successful candidate. However, having literally devoted himself to the doctrines of Plato, in perfect conformity to his pursuits, and to his former conduct, he honourably resigned all pretensions to the office of principal secretary, and sacrificed emolument on the altar of philosophy.

On the day of the distribution of rewards, his Grace, the DUKE of NORFOLK, honoured the society, of which he is the president, with his attendance, and conducted himself on the occasion with that ease and dignity which are so happily united in the manners of this nobleman, and which are so eminently displayed by him in public. The Turkish ambassador also was present; and the assemblage of ladies and gentlemen was uncommonly numerous and splendid.

The ceremony commenced by the secretary, Mr CHARLES TAYLOR, reading a well-written paper, composed by him for the purpose, giving a short account of the rise and progress of the society, and enumerating some of the principal advantages which the public had derived from its institution. The rewards were then distributed, the most important of which are the following.

The gold medal to his Grace the DUKE of BRIDGEWATER, for his great and successful exertions in promoting inland navigations. The Rev. FRANCIS EGER-TON, of Bridgewater-house, has sent to the society an account of an underground inclined plane, which the Duke has lately made at Walkden Moor, between Worsley and Bolton, in Lancashire; which

account will be published in the ensuing volume of the Society's Transactions.

The MARQUIS of TITCHFIELD also received the gold medal for having planted 49½ acres of land with acorns.

The gold medal was likewise given to THOMAS JOHNES, Esq. M. P. of Hafod, North Wales, for having planted 400,000 larch trees.

Mr. JONES, chemist, of Fish-street-hill, received two premiums; one for cultivating 4053 plants of the true rhubarb, and the other for having procured 21lb. 7oz. of opium, from poppies grown in Great Britain. The rhubarb bids fair to rival the Turkey; and a very respectable testimony in favour of the virtues of the opium has been given from some medical gentlemen of the first eminence.

The Rev. HENRY BATE DUDLEY, of Bradwell-Lodge, Tillingham, received the gold medal, for having gained 206 acres of land from the sea.

In the *polite Arts*, an elegant and accomplished young lady, Miss ELIZA BARRET, of Stockwell, distinguished herself, by sending a varnished drawing of a landscape, for which she received the gold medal.

In *Mechanics*, Mr. THOMAS RESTALL, of Farlington, received a premium of 40 guineas, for the invention of a parish or family-mill, which promises to be of great public utility. The peculiar excellence of this mill is, that action can be given to it without the intervention of wheels, from the vertical position of the stones.

One hundred pounds were given to the widow and children of the late Mr. RICHARD BOWES, of Conway, North Wales, for specimens of mill-stones, as a substitute for the French burr, and accounts of a mine thereof, near Conway.

Mrs S. HOLMES, of the Strand, London, received a premium for a cheap and useful family oven.

And Mr. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE had the gold medal, for the discovery of a passage by land from Upper Canada to the South Sea.

Other premiums were also presented to the Rev. W. SMITH, of Craike, near Easingwold, for planting 11½ acres of land with forest trees.—To JOHN LAKE, Esq. of Radfield, Kent, for planting six acres with apple trees.—To JOHN CARTWRIGHT, Esq. for planting 60 acres with successive crops of beans and wheat.—To JOHN MIRCHHOUSE, Esq. of Brownslade, Pembrokeshire.—To Miss FRANCES TALBOT, of Wymondham.—To Miss CHARLOTTE LLYOD, of Alton, near Oswestry.

—Miss

—Miss MARY SMIRKE, of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.—To Mr. JOHN COTMAN, of Gerrard-street.—Mr. W. WESTALL, Upper Charlotte-street.—To W. H. MOSES, Constitution-row.—To Mr. THOMAS CLULOW, of Skinner-street, for a loom for weaving figured

ribbands.—To Mr GEORGE DAVIES, of Windsor, for preventing injury from the fright of carriage horses.—To Mr. RICHARD ARDWRIGHT, of Chorley Moor, for a lock on a new construction.—And to Mr. W. BULLOCK, of Portland-street, for a lever-lock-bolt.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.)

Catherine of France presented to Henry V. at the Treaty of Troyes. Stotbard, R. A. del. Anthony Cardon, sculpt. Price 1l. 11s. 6d. plain; in colours, 2l. 12s. 6d. Published for Colnaghi, Cockspur-street.

THE figures have a great deal of taste, both in their forms and disposition: the young king is eminently animated and spirited, and the whole is very well calculated to be a companion print to Mortimer's King John, signing Magna Charta, which it matches in size. When we look at that print, and the battle of Agincourt, by the same great and inimitable artist, we lament that he is lost to society, and the arts, and regret that he has not left his equal.

Two heads of PEACE and VICTORY; drawn, engraved, and published by Bartolozzi. Half figures, such as Cipriani used to design. Beautiful but not new.

Margery two Shoes, and Little Red Riding Hood: two Prints, designed by G. Barney, and Engraved by Dunkarton. 7s. 6d. each, in colours.

Like the subjects from which they are delineated, these two little people may afford amusement to the nursery, but considered as pieces of art, they are dry enough.

Sir John Leicester, Bart. Colonel of the Cheshire Provisional Cavalry. Sir Joshua Reynolds and J. Northcote, pinx. J. W. Reynolds, sculpt. Published by Jefferies, Ludgate-hill. 1l. 1s.

The horse is painted by Northcote, and much the worst part of the picture. It is in too black and heavy a style; we wish Reynolds would avoid this, and he can if he will. The back ground is simple and very fine.

Apollo and the Muses. Gottenbrun del. Bartolozzi In colours, 3l. 13s. 6d. plain, 1l. 11s. 6d. Published for Colnaghi.

The muses, the graces, the gods, and the goddesses, we have had combined in

every possible variation, by men who have no other knowledge of these deities, and their hallowed abodes, than merely the names by which they are distinguished. This is not the case of the print now before us; for, considering the subject having been so often treated before, there is as much originality and taste as could reasonably be expected.

The Honourable Mrs. Beauverie, painted by Hoppner, and Engraved by J. R. Smith. Price, printed in colours, 15s. in black and white, 7s. 6d. Published for Smith, King-street, Covent-garden.

The enchanting picture from which this is engraved, has an air, taste, and spirit which would not have dishonoured Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the print is worthy of the original and of the artist who engraved it.

Mr. Benjamin Thompson (Translator of the Stranger) J. R. Smith del. et. sculpt. In colours, 15s. in black and white, 7s. 6d. Smith, King-street, Covent-garden.

A spirited and animated portrait.

Miss Harvey, the beautiful Nyctalop; designed and engraved by J. R. Smith. In colours, 1l. 1s. Published for Smith.

The late Mr. Henry Fielding described one of his heroines as beautiful, though without a nose; Mr. Smith has positively given something that approaches superlative beauty to Miss Hervey, with red eyes.

Portrait of Mrs. Whitebread; full length. Engraved by Reynolds, from Hoppner. Price 2l. 2s. in colours.

An easy, elegant, and interesting portrait, extremely well engraved.

A Girl going to Market Barker, pinxit; Gauguain, sculpt. Published for Tesholin, Cornhill. Price plain, 12s. in colours, 1l. 6s.

A Boy returning from Fishing, by the same Artists; Companion to the above.

The name of Barker of Bath, as painter

of the Woodman, so much admired at Macklin's gallery, must be known to many of our readers. These two prints are well calculated for effect in colours, being drawn in a bold, forcible, and animated style, that will appear to advantage above the eye. Both girl and boy have pleasing features and a good air.

The Tribute-Money, and the Woman taken in Adultery, from a Pair of very fine Pictures in the King's Collection. Painted by Dietricy, engraved by Facius, and published for Messrs. Boydells. Price 1l. 1s. each.

Dietricy was a Proteus in his art; in these two pictures he has adopted the style of Rembrandt, to whose manner the grouping, colouring, and figures bear a strong resemblance; they are very well engraved, and in size the same as the print of the last supper, published some time ago.

Picturesque Views, with an Historical Account of the Inns of Court in London and Westminster, by the late Samuel Ireland, author of a Tour through Holland, &c. &c. Price 2l. 2s. large paper, 4l. 4s. Published for Egerton, Charing-cross; Faulder, Bond-street, and to be had No. 8, Norfolk-street, Strand.

Mr. Ireland, as we are informed in an advertisement prefixed to this work, had been long ill, and died on the day in which the last sheet of this work was sent to the printer's. It contains Views of the under-mentioned buildings, very neatly engraved in aquatinta, from designs made by Mr. Ireland; they are generally correct, though two or three, particularly Lincoln's Inn Hall and Chapel, are a little erroneous in the perspective: Middle Temple Gate. Temple Church. The Inner Temple. Clement's Inn. Lion's Inn. North Front of Temple Hall. South-west View of Middle Temple. New Inn. Lincoln's Inn Gate. Lincoln's Inn Hall. and Chapel. Stone Buildings. Lincoln's Inn. Furnival's Inn. Garden Gate of ditto. Gray's Inn. Staple Inn. Barnard's Inn. Serjeant's Inn. Rolls' Chapel. Guild-Hall. Westminster Hall. The thought of bringing these buildings into one point of view, was a good one, and the anecdotes in the Historical Account, are sometimes amusing and curious.

Mr. James Roberts, portrait-painter, to the Duke of Clarence, has just published, *Introductory Lessons, with familiar Examples in Landscape, for the Use of those who are desirous of gaining some Knowledge of Painting in Water Colours; to which are added, Instructions for executing Transparencies, in a Style both novel and easy.*

Printed for G. and W. Nicol, Pall-Mall; and J. and J. Boydell, Cheapside. This elegant little quarto is inscribed to the Duke of Marlborough, printed at Bulmer's press, and embellished with eight prints, engraved by Stadler, from designs by Mr. Roberts, and printed in colours. Being chiefly intended for the mere beginner, the rules are both familiar and progressive; yet are there many hints which may be found useful to those who are studying the art as a profession. The writer truly remarks, "that many books which have been written on this subject are far too abstruse for the juvenile student, are nearly useless to the amateur: others have confined their precepts to the mere mechanical process of mixing their tints; and have seduced the tyro to cover quires of paper with all the colours of the rainbow, without either meaning or effect. But if a scholar is ambitious of drawing even tolerably, he should be debarred from colours, for at least one year. Black lead pencils, chalk, Indian ink, and Cologne earth, will fully occupy his time and mind for many months. The student should be able to sketch with vigour and freedom, before he bewilders himself with the seducing witchery of colours. It will demand close application to acquire a habit of drawing correctly, and he should diligently persevere in the *grammar of painting*, which is *outline*, before he employs language, which is *colours*. Perhaps an union properly simplified, would be of considerable service to learners. A few apposite examples will be given, illustrated by rules derived from nature, the only source of truth and beauty in every art and science." This work is entirely confined to landscapes in water colours, and the author intimates that, if it meet the approbation of the public, another treatise, solely dedicated to the human figure, will be attempted. The three first prints are slight sketches to be copied with a black lead pencil; one of those which follow is copied from John Baptist Mechain, an eminent drawing master at Oxford; the rest are from designs by Mr. Roberts. Upon the whole, we think this book is calculated to be of use to those to whom it is addressed, and it is, in the bookseller's phrase, uncommonly well got up.

Grammigraphia; or, the Grammar of Drawing; a System of Appearance, which by easy Rules communicates its Principles, and shews how it is to be presented by Lines, &c. &c. By Robson. Printed for Wallis, Paternoster-row.

It has been thought by some ingenious writers, that without some established and fixed

fixed scale, some positive and determined rules of proportion, &c. the Greek artists could not have produced those exquisite and perfect models, which succeeding ages have admired and almost adored, but could never equal. Be that as it may, it seems morally certain that they considered painting as a *science*, in which excellence was not to be attained without a regular investigation of first principles, a close study of nature, and unremitting industry. There is some reason to fear, that in this country it is now considered as a *trade*, and a trade in which, if the professor can get practice, study is not necessary. As we would not wish to extend this censure to all, and as there are, doubtless, many young men who would wish to go through the proper and necessary gradations; a grammar of the art, built on the principles of perspective, and comprehending the rudiments of the art, would be a very useful work; but we are fearful that in some points, particularly those that relate to perspective, this little tract is defective.

Mr. Smith, of King-street, Covent-garden, is preparing for publication a portrait of Count Rumford, whose talents and useful exertions in the cause of humanity must render his portrait extremely

interesting; and also a portrait of Dr. Jenner, well known from his experiments in the new mode of inoculation with the cow-pox.

Messrs. Boydell's will in a short time publish two prints, engraved by Gauguain, from drawings by Weill; one of them, *Edwin*, from Dr. Beattie's *Mintrell*, conceived in the true spirit of the author; the companion, *A Girl fetching Water from a Well*, one of those little simple subjects which this artist alone always renders interesting and enchanting.

The sixteenth number of Boydell's Shakespeare will be published this month. Two more numbers will complete this elaborate and magnificent work.

The celebrated engraver, Lips, a pupil of Lavater, at Zurich, has published portraits of the three great heroes, the Archduke Charles, Prince Suwarrow, and General Hotze, the two latter of which are adorned with some memorial verses by Lavater.

Frauenholz at Nuremberg has published two portraits of Herder and Wieland, of the most striking resemblance, engraved after the drawings of Tischbein and Pleisfer, in etchings; each of them is fifteen inches high, and twenty broad.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

An Introduction to Harmony, by William Shield. 18s. Robinson.

A work so long announced for publication as the "Introduction to Harmony," and by so able and experienced a musician as Mr. Shield, could not but excite our most sedulous perusal. It is, therefore, not without a minute investigation and full conviction of its merits that we award to it our unqualified approbation, and pronounce its superiority over all similar productions of the same bulk. The author opens his prefatory advertisement by informing us that he has not availed himself of the opinion or advice of any judicious friend; and says, "I shall doubtless merit severe correction, from the critic; but as my attempt has been rather to write a useful book, than a learned work, I trust that he will not break a butterfly upon the wheel for not being able to soar with the wings of an eagle." However, though the attainment of his object did not demand the lofty track of the eagle, it required that steady course

and strength of opinion which characterizes the "feathered king;" and Mr. Shield's modest opinion of his own undertaking will not guide us in our calculation of his powers. The task of producing an Introduction to Harmony, written on the judicious and comprehensive plan of the present publication, was an arduous one; and only fitted to real genius, aided by practical experience, keen discernment, and unwearied patience. The work commences by introducing the reader to a familiarity with the *diatonic scale*, thence to the *intervals*, the *common chord* and its derivatives, &c. &c. comprising one hundred and twenty five articles of information and illustration, in the course of which the author not only lays down and explains the general laws of harmony, as known to most theoretical musicians, but, entering into matters of opinion and taste, develops many of those niceties and refinements which constitute the secrets of the profession. The precepts are

are enforced with examples, so numerous, and so particularly appropriate and happy, as at once to sanction his doctrine and evince a judgment regulated and matured by an extensive acquaintance with the works of the best composers and theoretical authors, both foreign and English.

"Hence, avaunt, ye Foes of Mirth!" sung at the Public Concerts. Composed by L. C. Nielson. 1s. Rolfe.

This ballad, we are obliged to say, consists of little more than an awkward assemblage of common-place ideas. It consequently forms no melody of character or meaning. In a word, the whole is insipid and empty; busy without being spirited, and volatile without being gay.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte (with or without the additional Keys) with an Accompaniment for a Violin or Flute; in which are introduced some favourite German Airs. Composed and dedicated to Miss Charlotte Wrottesley, by J. L. Hoberecht. 7s.

Goulding, Phipps and D'Almaine.

These sonatas are written in a finished, yet familiar, style. The passages, for the most part, lie remarkably well for the hand, and are greatly calculated to improve the finger. The first piece is a "Sonata à la Militaire," and comprises three movements, the latter of which assumes the form of a rondo, and is pleasingly imagined. The second sonata is most agreeably various and fanciful. The introduction of the pathetic "German Air," relieved as it is by the beautiful rondo in 2-4 allegretto, is replete with effect, and evinces the taste of the composer. The third piece, after a lively and somewhat brilliant movement in 6-8, introduces another "German air," the melody of which serves as a theme to five excellent variations. With the subject of the succeeding rondo we are not particularly struck; but the digressions are admirably managed, and conclude the work in a style much to the credit of the composer.

No. 7 of Guida Armonica; or, Introduction to the general Knowledge of Music, Theoretical and Practical, in two Parts; the first Part, consisting of Sonatas, Airs, and other Pieces, for the Piano-forte, with the necessary Instructions for Fingering and Expression. The second Part, containing Essays on the several Branches of the Sciences; by J. Relfe. 4s. 6d. Skillern.

The present number of this useful work, after a sonata, consisting of four movements, presents to the musical student some necessary hints respecting the intervals, perfect and imperfect, major and

minor, lays down the progression of harmonies from simple to compound, and gives a chart of all the original harmonies used in composition, with the signatures or their roots and inversions. We have long since furnished our readers with the scope and tendency of this work, accompanied with our high opinion of its utility and claim to public notice; we now, therefore, have only to say that the execution continues to keep pace with the excellency of the plan, and that much indispensable information may be received from its studious perusal.

"My Heart with Joy is thrilling," a Duetto; with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Written by Mr. Rannie. Composed and dedicated to Miss Eliza Ebene, by John Ross, Organist of St. Paul's, Aberdeen. 1s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

The construction of this duetto is extremely inartificial, almost wholly consisting of thirds. However, excepting an inharmonic passage in the first bar of the third page, and which is repeated in the ninth bar of the same page, it is tolerably free from theoretical defect, and by its melody is calculated to please the unscientific hearer.

Three Duets, Concertants, for two Violins. Composed, and dedicated to Mr. and Mrs. Chinnery, by J. B. Viotti. 7s. 6d. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

Mr. Viotti has displayed the real master in the construction of these duets. The parts blend and entwine with much art and contrivance, and the ideas are in general novel and playful. The first piece opens with a short *introduzione adante*, which is followed by a movement in *common time*, of much animation and vivacity. The *adante semplice*, which succeeds it, is tender and elegant, and the concluding movement conceived with spirit. The second duett commences with a bold and energetic movement in L minor, charmingly relieved by the succeeding *andante* in the major; and the *minuetto* which concludes the work is elegant, fanciful, and impressive.

"Mary's Tomb," a favourite new Ballad. Composed by Mr. Fife. The Words by Geo. Saville Carey. 1s.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

"In Mary's Tomb," we find neither melody, sentiment, nor rhythm; and the only propriety we discover in the bass is, that it accords with the insipidity and unscientific construction of the treble. The words, though not of the first order of merit.

merit; contain some smooth lines, and an idea or two which do credit to Mr. Carey as a lyric poet.

The Bugle Horn, a favourite Air; arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by T. Haigh. 1s. Rolfz.

The variations added by Mr. Haigh, to the "Bugle Horn" render it an agreeable trifle for the piano-forte practitioner. The modulation into the fourth of the original key greatly relieves and heightens the subject; and the return to the key is managed with considerable art.

The Cottage Boy, a new Song, sung by Master Gray, at Vauxhall-Gardens. Composed by Mr. Hook. 1s. Bland and Weller.

"The Cottage Boy," though not devoid of melody, cannot be classed among the happiest of Mr. Hook's vocal effusions. The general cast of the air is rather flimsy than light, and tameness is the substitute for simplicity.

"The Princess of Wales's Strathspey," a Scotch Air, by William Campbell; arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, with or without additional Keys, by T. Mazzinghi. 1s. 6d. Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

For all the merit contained in this publication, the public are entirely indebted to the ingenious and fanciful variations and additions of Mr. Mazzinghi. The theme possesses so little apparent pretensions to notice that we are at a loss in guessing at the secret charm which tempted this respectable composer to bestow so much at-

tention upon it. He has, however, worked it into an excellent lesson, and evinced that he possesses the valuable art of making much of a little.

"In Summer's cool Shade," a Glee for four Voices. Composed by S. Arnold, Mus. Doc. Oxon. Part II. 2s. 6d.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

The melody of this glee is pleasant and familiar. The relief produced by the sprinkling and dispersion of the parts is judiciously contrived, and the change of the time at "Each season has pleasures and blessings in store," displays that knowledge of effect for which this excellent composer has been so long and so justly admired. The subject of the words was too light to admit of much modulation; but the several voices are carried on with considerable air, and the whole is harmonized in a masterly style.

Henry's Return, the Sequel to Crazy Jane. Written by Mr. Rannie. Composed and dedicated to the Hon. Miss Fraser, of Saltoun, by John Rofs, of Aberdeen. 1s. Preston.

We are much pleased with this little ballad. The melody is characterized by some novel turns, and a certain graceful flow of passages which cannot fail to interest the real lover of good music. In the words we find a tender and affecting tale, and are only sorry that it could not have been compressed into three verses. When the melody is repeated more than thrice it becomes subject to a languor of effect no ways advantageous to the composer.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

In July, 1800.

FRANCE.

THE armistice which has lately taken place in Italy, and which we trust will ultimately end in a solid peace, affords, at least, a pleasing pause in that tale of slaughter and carnage in which we have latterly been engaged.

The circumstances which have led to this event are truly interesting, and serve to place the military talents of Bonaparte in a very striking and formidable point of view. Since the commencement of the present calamitous contest, there has not been a more severe and bloody action than the battle of Marengo. As far as we have been able to obtain authentic information, the following is a correct and regular de-

tail of the proceedings of both armies since our last number.

On the 30th of May, General Murat proceeded from Novarra to the Tefino, which he had orders to cross. He disposed his cavalry in such a manner as to harass the Austrians on that river from the lake of Cosino to Beyond Vigevano; whilst Boudet's division, which was under his orders, appeared at the bridge of Buffalora, where the Austrians had withdrawn their bridge of boats, and the passage of which was defended by some pieces of cannon. General Berthier had sent this division to Vigevano. In the mean time General Murat made dispositions, the object of which was to persuade the Austri-

ans that his intention was to pass the Teseino near Voltegio.

On the 31st of May, at day-break, the French troops were at the gate of Galeate, which the Austrians defended with two howitzers, and three 11 pounders, and kept up a very warm fire of grape-shot. The French soldiers carried boats on their shoulders, and passed them over to the other arm of the river, amidst a shower of grape-shot. In consequence of the orders they received, the grenadiers, above their middle in water, gained a woody isle, from which they could keep up an advantageous fire of musketry. General Murat now ordered the artillery to approach, in order to take that of the Austrians in flank. Under the protection of that fire, and by the aid of two boats, he passed the river, and obliged the Austrians to withdraw their artillery. Adjutant general Gerard passed with the first troops. The Austrians afterwards fell back to the village of Tarbigo, where they received considerable reinforcements commanded by General Laudon in person. Night approached; and General Murat, feeling the importance of driving the Austrians from their position, ordered General Monnier to make a warm attack on Tarbigo. That General, accompanied by the Cisalpine General Pino, with impetuosity carried the village at the point of the bayonet. After an obstinate defence, he killed 200 men, and took 400 prisoners. The French had on their side 15 men killed, and 50 wounded. General Murat then proceeded to Buffalora, which this movement forced the Austrians to evacuate. He arrived on the 2d of June at Milan, and invested the citadel. In three hours after, the First Consul and his whole staff entered the city, in the midst of people animated, it is said, with the liveliest enthusiasm. The horrors of which the agents of the Emperor have been guilty at Milan, the French agents state to be without example: they spared neither age, sex, nor talents. The celebrated mathematician Fontana, groaned under a weight of chains; his sole crime was that of having filled a place in the Republic.

The division of General Lannes, which had been the advanced guard from St. Bernard to Ivrea, was advancing to Chivasso, to make the Austrians believe that it was their intention to make a junction with General Thureau, who was between Rivoli and Suza; in the mean time, the army filed off on the opposite side, and passed the Sesia and the Tesiro. When it was sufficiently advanced, General Lannes re-

passed the Dorio Baltea, passed to Cressenino, Trino, and Verrelli, where he received orders to march upon Pavia, which he entered the morning of the 5th of June; he there found magazines very considerable in provisions, 100 millions of powder, 1000 sick or wounded Austrians, 500 pieces of cannon on carriages, a powder magazine, bullets, &c.

On the 9th of June, two battalions of the 6th light infantry marched on the right to turn the Austrian artillery, whilst the 3d battalion, and the 40th demi-brigade, seized the heights of Casteggio, in order to turn that town. The right of the Austrians endeavoured to flank this corps: General Watrin perceived it, and instantly detached a battalion of the 22d, with orders to gain the heights. Superior forces pressed this battalion on both flanks, and compelled it to fall back; but the 40th of the line which marched on its left, soon destroyed the advantages which the Austrians had gained. At this instant the 28th arrived; General Watrin uniting it with the 22d and 40th, turned Casteggio, and succeeded to drive away the Austrians.

Whilst this movement was executing, General Lannes seized the town by the high road, and General Gency engaged the Austrians, who held with obstinacy the position on the left.

The advanced guard fought for four hours; the ground was disputed inch by inch, and these important positions were alternately taken and re-taken.

The reserve, commanded by General Victor, now received orders from the Commander in Chief, Berthier, to support the advanced guard: the 24th turned the Austrians, and made a great number prisoners. The 96th charged the centre with impetuosity, on the great road, and succeeded to break through them in the midst of a shower of grape-shot. Immediately many parts of the Austrian line began to fall back. Generals Victor and Lannes took advantage of this moment, and gave orders to all the troops to charge at once. The Austrians yielded at all points; disorder and dismay pervaded all their ranks. The defeat was complete; General Ott was followed in his flight as far as Voghera.

This battle continued from 11 o'clock in the morning, till 8 at night. The conscripts, it is said, rivalled the valour of the veteran soldiers. The French made in this battle, more than 5000 prisoners, killed or wounded more than 2000, and took 6 pieces of cannon with caissons. The Austrian General Orelli was wounded.

ed. The Austrians had 15,000 infantry, and 2000 cavalry. The French had 60 men killed, and 400 wounded; among these last was Schreiber, Chief of the 22d of the line.

At this period, the Italian legion occupied Brescia, and the remainder of the French army, with Bonaparte at their head, marched against the main army of the Austrians, under General Melas. On the 13th of June, at day-break, the army directed its march towards Tortona and Castel Nuovo di Scrivia. The corps of General Victor, which formed the advanced guard, passed the Scrivia at Dora; that of General Lannes obtained possession of Castel Nuovo, where the Austrians abandoned 1500 sick, among whom were 600 in a state of recovery, and ready to resume active service in the army. The same day, the army marched towards San Julian, which the advanced guard of the Austrians evacuated, for the purpose of occupying a position at Marengo. They were however attacked by the division of Gardanne, and forced to retire to the bridge on the Bormida.

The Austrians refused to give the French battle in the plain situated between San Julian and Marengo, where they might have derived the utmost advantage from their numerous cavalry. In the mean time, a division of the corps under the command of General Desaix advanced towards Rivalta, by turning Tortona. Flying bridges were established on the heights of Castel Nuovo, in order expeditiously to pass the Po, and by a movement in flank united the divisions on the left bank of that river: but on the 14th of June, at seven in the morning, the division of Gardanne, which formed the advanced guard, was attacked. The Austrians, by the developement of their forces, manifested the object of their plans. The troops under the command of General Victor were immediately ranged in order of battle. One part of it formed the centre, which occupied the village of Marengo; another formed the left wing, which extended to the Bormida; the corps of General Lannes constituted the right wing: the army formed into two lines, and its wings were supported by a formidable corps of cavalry.

The Austrians made successive attacks; advancing in three columns. Their right advanced towards Figorale, by proceeding up the Bormida; their centre by the great road; and their left by Castel Ceriolo. General Victor at length informed General Berthier that he was attacked by the whole of the Austrian forces. He immediately

marched the reserve of the cavalry, and the corps of General Desaix.

The First Consul rushed with eagerness to the field of battle. The action was now general, and both sides fought with equal fury. General Gardanne sustained for two hours the attack of the right and centre of the Austrians without losing ground, notwithstanding the inferiority of his artillery. The brigade under the command of Gen. Kellermann, composed of the 2d and 20th regiments of cavalry, and of the 8th of dragoons, supported the left of General Victor. The right was to the village of Marengo, and the left towards the left bank of the Bormida. General Gardanne, in this new situation, took in flank the column which marched towards Marengo, and directed a terrible and slaughtering fire of musquetry.

The First Consul, being informed that the reserve of General Desaix was not yet ready, immediately hastened in person to the division of Lannes, to favour his retreat. In the mean time the Austrians advanced. He ordered the 72d demi-brigade to make different movements; he endeavoured to take the Austrians in flank, and charge at the head of that demi-brigade, but a general cry issued from the ranks, "We will not suffer the First Consul to expose himself."

The retreat was soon effected under the fire of eighty pieces of artillery, which preceded the march of the Austrian battalions, and vomited forth a shower of balls among the French ranks. The rank which had been just in a manner annihilated, was immediately succeeded by other troops. The Austrians believed themselves sure of victory. A numerous cavalry, supported by many squadrons of light artillery, pressed upon the French on their right, and threatened to turn their army. The grenadiers of the Consular Guard marched to support the right; they advanced and sustained three successive charges. At that moment arrived the division of Monnier, which formed part of the Army of Reserve. Berthier directed two demi-brigades against the village of Castel Ceriolo, with orders to charge the battalions which supported the Austrian cavalry. This corps traversed the plain, and obtained possession of Castel Ceriolo, after having repulsed a charge of cavalry; but the French centre and their left continued their retrograde movements. These were soon obliged to evacuate that village, and in retiring followed the motions of the army, surrounded by the Austrian cavalry, which they held in check. The

army arrived at the plain of San Julian, where the reserve, under the command of General Desaix, was formed into two lines, flanked on the right by twelve pieces of artillery, commanded by General Marmont, and supported on the left by the cavalry under the command of General Kellerman. The First Consul exposed himself to a most vigorous fire of the enemy, ran through the ranks to encourage the soldiers, and stopped their retrograde movement.

General Desaix, about four in the afternoon, at the head of the ninth light infantry, darted with impetuosity into the midst of the Austrian battalions, and charged them with the bayonet. The remainder of Boudet's division followed this movement on the right. The whole army advanced in two lines with the charging step. The Austrians, astonished, withdrew their artillery: their infantry began to fall back. General Desaix received a mortal wound. The death of this officer seemed to inflame the men, whom he commanded, with new ardour; they all, burning for revenge, precipitated themselves with fury upon the first line of the Austrian infantry, which resisted, after having fallen back on the second line. They both at once made a charge with the bayonet. The French battalions stopped for a moment; but General Kellermann ordered a charge with 800 cavaliers, who defeated the Austrians, and made 6000 prisoners, among whom are General Zagge and several other generals, and almost all the officers of the staff.

The Austrians had still a third line of infantry, supported by the remainder of their artillery, and all their cavalry. General Lannes, with the division of General Watrin, and the division under Boudet, marched against this line, and were supported by the artillery under the command of General Marmont, and the cavalry, under the command of General Murat. The horse-grenadiers, commanded by the chief of brigade Bossiers, charged in their turn the Austrian cavalry, obliged them to fall back with precipitation, and put them to the rout. The rear-guard was cut in pieces; the Austrians, in disorder, arrived on the bridge of the Bormida, where they fought for an hour in the dark.—Night alone saved the remains of the Austrian army.

This day cost the Austrians twelve stand of colours, twenty-six pieces of cannon, and 15,000 men, of whom 3000 were killed, 5000 wounded, and 7000 made prisoners. Seven of their generals, and more than

400 of their officers were wounded. The French lost, in killed, 7 or 800; wounded, 2000; and 1100 made prisoners. Among the wounded are the generals of brigade Rivaud, Champeau, Maller, and Mamoni. The two armies were engaged for fourteen hours, within musket-shot.

The next morning, the 15th of June, finding the fortune of the day, so decided with the French army, General Melas judged it proper to send General Skall to Bonaparte, with proposals for an armistice; and a convention was afterwards signed by himself, on the one part, and the French General Berthier, on the other, by which the French were put in possession of twelve of the strongest towns and fortresses in Italy, viz. Tortona, Alessandria, Milan, Turin, Pizzighitona, Arona, Placentia, Coni, Ceva, Urbino, Savona, and Genoa; the Austrians only retaining Mantua, Peschiera, Borgoforte, Ferrara, Tuscany, and Ancona. The armistice was stipulated to continue till an answer could be received from the Emperor; but, whatever might be the result, neither army was to re-commence hostilities without giving ten days notice.

From the Genoese coast, Suchet has reported to the minister of war at Paris, that, in his operations against General Elinitz, between the 20th of May and the 6th of June, he had taken 7000 prisoners and 30 pieces of cannon. If we may believe the French Journals, the execution of the article of the convention signed by General Melas, respecting the surrender of Genoa, met with some obstruction on the part of the British Admiral, Lord Keith; who, at first, made some objection to delivering up the artillery found therein, and particularly asserted a claim to either the possession or the ransom of 119 vessels which he had found in the harbour, and which he insisted were his lawful prizes, as they must have entered after the port had been declared to be in a state of blockade.

In Suabia, the Imperialists still continue on the defensive; but do not seem strong enough effectually to impede the progress of the French. Augsburg was taken by General Lecourbe, on the 28th of May, afterwards evacuated, and again taken possession of on the 12th of June. General Lecourbe, with the right wing of the army, on the 21st of June, forced the passage of the Danube, between Dillingen and the memorable village of Blenheim, after a severe contest with the force under General Szarray, who lost (the French

say) 4000 prisoners, and 14 pieces of cannon.

The plans of the French commander on the Danube have obliged Marshal Kray to withdraw his army from the strong position before Ulm. As soon as the Austrian chief heard of the passage of the Danube, on the 21st of June, at Blenheim, he threw a garrison into the fortress, and marched his main army, with the hope, probably, of being able, by fighting his way, or by taking a circuitous route through Franconia, to reach his sources of supply at Ratibon and Donawert. This course, however, was prevented; and after engaging the enemy in a series of actions at Naderheim, Nordlingen, &c. with various success, he concentrated his army at Neuberg, in order, if possible, to protect Bavaria. On the 27th, he attacked in person, on the heights of Oberhausen, between Neuberg and Rain, the division of the French under Montrichard, whom he defeated; but the latter being promptly reinforced by two columns under Lecourbe and Grandjean, the Imperialists were repulsed. On the 28th, the latter retreated along both banks of the Danube, after destroying the bridge of Neuberg, and reached the strong fortresses of Ingoldstadt, on the left bank of that river. Previous to the meeting with Marshal Kray, Moreau had sent a division, under Decaen, to Munich, of which city he took possession in the morning of the day following the battle of Oberhausen; the Elector and his court having previously fled the place.

Field Marshal Kray has since fallen back upon the frontiers of Austria, and left the whole of Bavaria in the possession of the French.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is the chief parliamentary business which has taken place since our last number. Lord Hawkebury moved the second reading of the bill, on the 16th of June, for incorporating the New London Company, empowering them to manufacture flour, and to bake bread. He said, the bill was divided into two parts, the one intended to limit the company to the quantity of flour they should make, the other to the quantity of bread, and to the quality; and for that last purpose, he should restrict them to standard bread. Their charter should not permit them to exceed 120,000 sacks of flour per annum, which was about one tenth of the quantity consumed in London and its vicinity; and these regulations combined, he said, would operate so as to prevent any mono-

poly prevailing by means of the persons who were to be incorporated under this bill. The loss the public sustained by the destruction of the Albion Mills was very great, being no less than upwards of 100,000l. per annum, taken on an average of five years before their construction, and five years subsequent. Another establishment upon a similar plan would operate to an extent, equal in proportion, and he trusted would be equally beneficial.

Mr. Western, on the 9th of July rose, to call the attention of the House to the present alarming and critical state of public affairs. He began with contrasting the present state of Europe with what it was at the commencement of the session, and contended that the situation of affairs on the continent was so totally changed within the last six months, that every ground of hope, held out by his Majesty's ministers was completely reversed. Every plea on which they had required and obtained the confidence of parliament, was now completely abrogated; and it no longer became the representatives of the nation to place a blind security in men, who had shewn themselves so little intitled to unreserved credit. On the contrary, it was the bounden duty of parliament to watch over and advise the Executive Government. He moved "That this House do resolve itself into a committee to consider of the actual state of the nation."

Mr. Wilberforce was willing to admit that the present was a crisis the most serious, and well worthy of deep consideration. But he still could not agree with the Hon. Gentleman that it was a case in which that House was called upon to interfere. The motion went to say, that the House had withdrawn its confidence from the present ministry, and this at a time when parliament had certainly no materials before them on which they could form a sufficient judgment. It could be only by some strong and imperious necessity that the House could be led to interfere with the executive government.

Mr. Martin observed, that it was the duty of parliament to advise ministers, and, if their conduct was faulty, to call them to account. Mr. Windham said, that in these discussions few gentlemen had touched on what he deemed a most important topic—the evils attendant on a peace. If, with respect to France, the Bourbon race was not restored, and the revolutionary system abolished, peace could, in his opinion, be considered only as the lesser evil of the two. He concluded with declaring himself decidedly against the motion.

tion.—Mr. Hobhouse noticed the King's Speech in September last, when the deliverance of Italy, the co-operation of Russia, and the probable liberation of Holland, were all introduced by the minister in terms of exultation. A great change had taken place within a few months. Italy was now in the hands of the enemy. Holland was more attached than ever to France. The Emperor of Russia, instead of being friendly, had shewn signs of hostility. The insurgents in France, on whose aid much reliance was also then placed, had submitted to the established government. There had been within a few short months, an uniform series of mis-carriages.—Mr. Sheridan said, the motion meant merely to provide a means of scrutinizing the conduct of ministers, and of enabling the House to carry their sentiments to the Throne.—Mr. Tierney said, he did not wish by any means to crouch to France for peace; but if ever a committee to inquire into the state of the nation was necessary, it was at the present moment. The House then divided, when there appeared for the motion 27, against it 143. Adjourned at Three o'clock in the morning.

On the 18th of July, Sir FRANCIS BURDETT JONES said, that previous to making the motion of which he had given notice some days back, he wished to lay before the House certain documents, upon which it was his intention to ground the propriety and necessity of that motion. He would not now comment upon the nature of the facts contained in these documents; indeed they spoke but too forcibly for themselves. He would content himself with reading the documents, if the House would have the patience to hear him. The Honourable Baronet then read the following presentment, on the subject of Cold-Bath-Fields Prison, of the Grand and Traverse Juries of the county of Middlesex:—

Case of Mary Rich.

“The facts on which the following presentment is founded, originated in the miserable appearance of a witness, named Mary Rich, before the Grand Jury, in May session, 1800, to give evidence against a man of the name of William Dell, for an attempt to commit a rape upon her, the said Mary Rich, then under fourteen years of age. The child appearing very ill, was questioned by the gentlemen as to how she came so; when they were informed that she had been committed above a month to the New Prison in Cold Bath Fields, with-

out any allowance but bread and water to support her; that she had been ill four days, but had not seen the doctor in all that time; and that during her illness, a woman had been delivered of a child in the prison, and that some of the other prisoners had taken the covering of her bed from her, and she lay one whole night (ill as she was) in that situation. The gentlemen of the jury immediately acquainted the magistrates with the situation of the child, and requested their attendance in the jury-room to see her, where she sat in a chair, scarcely able to hold herself upright. They were very much surprised at her account, and immediately ordered the keeper and the doctor of the prison to attend them with the warrant of commitment.

“The gentlemen of the jury, fearing some misinformation might be given by those men, resolved to close the business of the day, and visit the prison themselves; and two gentlemen were desired to wait on the magistrates, with a request for an order to that purpose; to this request was added another, that they might be empowered to examine witnesses (in the case of Mary Rich only). The gentlemen were very handsomely answered by Mr. Conant, that respecting the order, they readily granted it, for visiting the prison, and that if any thing appeared to them improper or materially wrong, while there, it would come properly before them in a presentment from them, as the grand jury; and then, if necessary, they should have power to examine witnesses even upon oath. In consequence of the order being given, the prison was visited, and the following presentment was given into the court the 31st of May, 1800, immediately before they, as a grand jury, were discharged.

“The Presentment of the Grand Jury of the County of Middlesex, at the General Session of the Peace, holden for the said County, at the Sessions House on Clerkenwell-green, on the 27th Day of May, in the fortieth Year of the Reign of our Lord the King:

“In consequence of the appearance of a witness that was brought before us in a prosecution, we considered it our duty to obtain an order of this court to visit the prison in Cold Bath Fields, for the purpose of enquiry into the state of that prison, and particularly respecting the care and attention that is paid to the sick; and the following observations are the result of that inquiry:

“That from the cleanliness and good order preserved there, we consider it the
best

best conducted prison we ever saw, for prisoners after conviction, the article of bedding only excepted, which certainly appears to us by no means sufficient even for the summer season.

"That for prisoners before conviction, we think directly the contrary, inasmuch, as no provision is made for them, but bread and water; and the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of obtaining admission for their friends to see them, renders it a melancholy and dangerous situation, and appears to us contrary to the principle of our happy constitution, which has wisely provided that no punishment ought to take place till after conviction.

"The case of Mary Rich, that first induced us to visit that place, is a case in point, she being a person who has suffered a severe injury, for which she is about to prosecute, has been confined there more than a month, without any provision but bread and water, and whole friends, from their poverty and other difficulties, have sent her animal food but twice during that time; she is now exceedingly ill, and we think it our duty to say she ought to be immediately removed from that place, and put under the care of proper persons, with every comfort and convenience the nature of her case requires.

"The appearance of the infirmary is very favourable, but few sick, and none apparently dangerous, and visited by the doctor every day; but the other parts of the prison appear not to be so well attended to, we having found two persons in separate cells (one locked up) both very ill, and who do not appear to have been properly attended to by the doctor; those circumstances we particularly recommend to your serious and attentive enquiry, trusting, at the same time, that the same sentiments that induced us to obtain this information will also influence you to render the situation of the unhappy persons confined there as free from complaints of this kind as the nature of their cases will admit. (Signed)

Mr. Campbell, Foreman	Mr. Bellinger
Mr. Flight	Mr. Nash
Mr. Deacon	Mr. Gordon
Mr. Smith	Mr. Wylley
Robert Cribb	Mr. Hall
Mr. Charlesworth	Mr. Stubbs
Mr. Garling	Mr. Thompson
Mr. Saunders	Mr. Newport
Mr. Wm. Merchant	Mr. Powell."

Inspection of the House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields, on the 30th of May and 4th of June, 1800, by the Traverse Jury for Clerkenwell.

"On Friday the 30th of May, we, the

Traverse Jury, visited the Cold Bath Fields Prison; and being introduced to that part of the goal where the mutineers are confined, we ordered the turnkeys to withdraw, that the prisoners might with greater freedom communicate to us the treatment they received; because when we first questioned them they hesitated, being fearful of answering, dreading the severity of the governor in case he should know they made any complaint. But we told them, our intention was to inspect into the real situation of the prisoners in general; and, should it appear that any of them had just cause of complaint, we would report it to the court, and endeavour to procure them redress. Having thus promised them our protection, they informed us that their allowance of food was better now than what they formerly were supplied with; but that their allowance even at present was not sufficient to support human nature; and they declared their suffering by cold during the winter was severe in the extreme; and many of them said they had scarcely a bit of shoe to their feet; and some of them complained that money was left for them by their friends at the prison-gate, which they never received.

"We proceeded to a gallery, where we found a man named Jones, lying in a cell, with a handkerchief bound round his head. He appeared to be extremely ill, and we demanded to know the cause of his complaint; his reply was—'Cruel treatment,' and related to us as follows: That one evening in the month of August, 1798, after he had gone to bed, a turnkey opened his cell-door, saying, 'Why do you make a noise?'—He answered, 'I have not made a noise; but I suppose the noise was occasioned by some of the prisoners closing the window shutters of their cells.' The turnkey said, 'You are a damned villain,' and made use of other abusive language, which induced him (Jones) to sit up in bed. At that moment the turnkey struck at his head with a bunch of keys, which must have proved fatal if some of the keys had not hit against the wall, which broke the dangerous effect of the blow. The turnkey then withdrew; but returned next morning, and again opened the cell, saying, 'Come with me, Jones, to be ironed.' 'For what?' (replied Jones) 'If I had committed an offence I ought to be ironed; but I have committed none.' During this altercation the governor came up, and beat him (Jones) with a stick till he broke it to pieces: then he renewed the assault with his fists, and beat him in a cruel manner; after

after which he took him to the yard, and loaded him with irons, which were not taken off his limbs for several months after. And Jones solemnly declared to us that he never enjoyed an hour's health since the time he was so inhumanly beat by the governor.

"We next examined some beds (which appeared like chaff, being worn-out straw), and a small horse-rug, and a thin small blanket (very coarse) for covering, all of the worst quality, and which we consider by no means a proper or sufficient bed or covering for any human being.

"Many of the seamen complained of illness; and in general they had the appearance of men worn out by wretchedness and disease:—they complained of being debarred of every indulgence considered necessary to render life desirable—even denied the privilege of attending divine service! and the necessities of life so sparingly distributed to them, as if it was calculated to lengthen out a miserable existence for the purpose of punishment; they acknowledge that their former crimes deserve any punishment the laws of their country may inflict; and they greatly lament that they have not an opportunity of serving his Majesty, to make every reparation in their power as an atonement for their past offences.

"After leaving the mutineers, we were conducted through several galleries to the kitchen, where we saw the copper in which the prisoners meat is boiled: the copper is divided into two parts, one side large and the other side small; in the small side was some broth, which they informed us was intended for the prisoners next day; some of the jurors tasted the broth, which was then rich and very good; but, on a further enquiry, it appeared that a quantity of water boiled in the large side of the copper, with oatmeal, rice, and sometimes potatoes, was added to the broth in the small side of the copper, consequently it must be very poor broth, when at least three times the quantity of water was to be mixed with the beef liquor, that we saw first, before it was divided amongst the prisoners.

"From the kitchen we went to the women's side of the prison, and passed through the laundry and sick ward, which were very clean; but there were few sick persons in the hospital. We proceeded through a gallery where there were a number of women, but they made no complaint to us. We next went to a yard where there were several men and boys apparently very ill; they complained that they had not

sufficient food, which they alleged to be the cause of their illness, nor had they proper medical assistance. One man in particular said he had been greatly afflicted with the flux for two years past, which his weak appearance denoted, and we think that he ought to be attended in the sick ward.

"We then left the interior of the goal and walked on a path between the garden and prison, where we consulted, and concluded that we saw several prisoners who had great reason to complain; but that every part of the goal we had seen appeared to be very clean. However, we determined to revisit that prison on a future day, in consequence of some information we obtained, that we had not seen all the prisoners, nor had not been taken to the worst part of the goal.

"Therefore we made our second visit to Cold Bath Fields Prison, on Wednesday, the 4th of June. And, when, passing through the mutineers' yard, a person from the gallery called out of a cell-window, and said another prisoner requested to speak with us; on which the keeper's son said, 'It is Johnston, the mutineer,' and desired a turnkey to bring him down; but some of the prisoners alleged that he was not able to come down. However, he soon appeared, supported by two or three men, but unable to stand on his weak limbs, therefore we ordered him back, and followed him to his cell, where he informed us he had been cruelly treated; and that his daily allowance of food was always short, and not sufficient to support him, and that he considered the want of food and bad treatment the sole cause of his illness; and when he applied to the doctor of the prison for relief, the doctor disregarded his entreaties, and told him he *shammed* it; 'but you see, gentlemen, (continued Johnston) I do not *sham* it; the goal allowance I cannot eat; there it is, you may inspect it, and my weak state denotes my situation.' We did not see or hear of this unfortunate man the first day we visited that goal, nor had we before seen another gallery wherein we then found a number of prisoners that complained of being ill, which there emaciated appearance clearly denoted. They attributed their diseases to bad treatment and want of sufficient food; and the medicine given to them they consider of no utility, as they believe it is nothing but vinegar and water (we have since been informed that it is vitriol and water), and the same sort of medicine is administered for every different disease. Amongst those persons there was one man who seemed to be

be in a *high fever*, and unable to sit up: he said he was confined to his bed since the 28th of April last, and had often sent for the doctor during that period, but could only see him twice. Being so weak that he could not eat the prison allowance, he requested the doctor to order something that he could eat; but the doctor told him, if he did not eat the prison allowance he might go without any: however, he has allowed him to have a pint of milk per day.

“We next went to that part of the prison where debtors, paupers, and vagrants are usually confined, which we were not shewn on our former visit. That place exhibited a true picture of wretchedness, disgraceful to humanity. In the first room there lay a poor man, up in a corner, named Davis, with scarcely a rag to cover him; he had been committed for one month, and appeared to be extremely ill. Our foreman, anxious to ascertain the real situation of the prisoners, went to the corner of the room where the poor man lay; but was so overcome by the disagreeable stench of the place, that he could hardly retire without fainting. From this scene of misery we proceeded to an upper room, in the same part of the prison, where we discovered eight unfortunate beings who were confined under the vagrant act. It appeared that each of them had only a pound of bread and water per day for sustenance, unless by accident that some broth was left by the other prisoners, which seldom happened. They had only three small straw mattresses for the eight persons to sleep on, without an atom of covering but the rags which they had on their backs on coming into the goal. In addition to their other misfortunes, some of them complained of being tortured with vermin, which they caught from the filth of the place for want of clean straw; and poverty is the offence which subjects our fellow creatures to such cruel treatment!

“We next visited that part where the state prisoners are confined; they appear to be tolerably well accommodated in one room; but they complain that the keeper withholds from each of them 13s. 4d. per week for sustenance, being the money allowed to them by government, which they think should be at their own disposal, as they could supply themselves with victuals at a less expence, and more to their satisfaction, which would enable them to save some of the money allowed to them, to send to their starving families in the country. William Chetham, one of the state prisoners from Manchester, bought a silk handkerchief for 4s. from one Nash, a pri-

soner; and James Aris, the governor's son, seized the said handkerchief a considerable time ago, and has since withheld it, though he often promised to return it, or pay the 4s. that it cost. And in November last, the said William Chetham sent a new silk handkerchief to the laundry to be washed, which cost 7s. which he has never since received back from the said James Aris, who has the care of the laundry. Another complaint was made by an American captain of a ship, named Cowan, that on the 16th of last January (being confined in that prison), he entrusted Thomas Nicholson, the keeper's clerk, with a draft for 20l. on Webb and Lawford, of Cannon-street, to receive cash for the same: that Nicholson gave him 13l. in part of the money next day, and a pair of pantaloons charged 1l. 4s. but that he never could obtain the remaining balance since. Nicholson followed us out of the prison, and acknowledged he had Cowan's money; but would settle with him the next day, and entreated us not to mention it in court.

“We visited the men's sick ward, which was very clean; and only saw one patient there, whose complaint was the scurvy, though at that time there were a number of prisoners whom we had seen in so bad a state of health, that they ought to have been admitted into the hospital.

“We then went to the women's hospital, and there saw a girl under fourteen years of age, named Mary Rich. She had been very ill for some time, though her miserable condition was concealed from us when we visited the goal before. We enquired of her what was her complaint, and how she was treated in the prison? She said she was well treated during the last four days, but for four or five weeks before she had been very badly off in every respect, having nothing to eat but a little bread and water, except some broth every second day. That she lay very badly in a cell, No. 5, with two other women, and one of them lay with her on a very narrow bedstead. We immediately went to the cell, where she had been confined, and measured the bedstead, which was only two feet four inches wide. We asked the keeper's son, James Aris, how he thought two persons could rest on such a narrow bedstead? He replied, it was very common to put two persons in one bed, as they could lie *head and tail* very well.

“It appeared, that the young girl was committed for the purpose of giving evidence against a person that had injured her, but the next morning after we saw her, a certificate was read in court from

the prison doctor, stating her to be so ill that she could not be brought into court to give evidence.

We examined the cells, which are about six feet wide, and eight or nine feet long—a window with wooden shutters, about seven feet above the floor, and another window over the door. The floors are stone, and the walls are brick, unplastered, which in the winter season must be very injurious to health, as there is no method of communicating fire to dry or air the cells, and we fear such places are instrumental in afflicting those who have the misfortune to inhabit them with diseases that can only terminate in a lingering death. Across those cells, under the window, are three planks raised, to answer the purpose of a bedstead, on which a straw mattress is placed, with a small thin blanket and coarse horse rug; many of those mattresses were so chafed down and worn out, that no person could take proper rest on them for want of fresh straw. The prisoners are not permitted to have any thing in their cells to sit on. Their allowance is said to be a pound of bread per day, and four days in the week they have about six ounces of meat, with some broth. But we apprehend, by the complaints of the prisoners, they are very short of that allowance. And we understand that the prisoners are not permitted to weigh their meat, nor is any person permitted to see that the prisoners have their proper allowance—that is entirely left to the *mercy* and *humanity* of the goaler."

Sir F. Burdett Jones, after reading these statements, moved that they be laid upon the table.

In a few days after Sir F. B. Jones's motion was negatived through informality, and Mr. Sheridan proposed to bring the business forward in another shape. This he did, and, with the consent of Mr. Pitt, it was at length carried that an address should be presented to the king, for his Majesty to direct an enquiry, &c. Thus the responsibility is thrown upon the executive government, and it is to be believed that this disgrace upon the nation will be

done away; namely, that a new and humane chairman of the committee, and governor of the prison will be appointed, and that the friends of all the imprisoned will be permitted to visit them, and converse with them under some restrictions not inconsistent with the practice of humanity. A *secret prison* is obnoxious to the feelings of Englishmen!

Sir Charles Hamilton's Squadron captured, on the 4th of April, the isle of Goree, on the western coast of Africa.

Captain Iman, of his Majesty's ship *Andromeda*, with a Squadron of other ships of war, and fire-ships, under his command, took, on the 7th of July, in Dunkirk roads, a large frigate belonging to the enemy, with the sacrifice of four fire-ships, and a great number of men.

Finding that the military force on Belle-isle was vastly superior in numbers to what our Squadron contained, the enterprise against that place has been postponed for the present, and the troops intended for that service have been sent into the Mediterranean, where there is at present a British land force assembled of not less than 30,000 men.

At Midsummer-day, a common hall was held at Guild-hall, for the election of sheriffs, and other city officers, when Aldermen Perring, Cadell, Leighton, and Albion Cox, esq. being proposed to the livery, the two latter were returned, having a great superiority on the show of hands. A poll was, however, demanded for Messrs. Perring and Cadell. Richard Clark, Esq. citizen and joiner, was re-elected to the office of chamberlain, as were Messrs. Speck and Galabin, bridge-masters. The ale corners, &c. are also the same as last year. On the 26th of June, the poll for sheriffs closed in favour of Aldermen Perring and Cadell, the other candidates having given up the contest.

The foundation stone of the new docks has been laid, in great pomp, by the Prime Minister, in the course of the month. We hope, if he continue much longer in office, that he will prove himself worthy of the flattering epithets which the committee have chosen to bestow upon him on the occasion.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. CROOK *for* MAKING SOAP,
BLEACHING, &c.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. JOHN CROOK of Edinburgh, chemist, for a method of making soap, and bleaching, by means of the volatile, mineral, and vegetable alkali, either by joining them with each other, or using the vola-

tile alkali by itself; and for killing vermin, and preserving seeds by those alkalis from birds and vermin.

This specification contains several distinct objects unconnected with each other; the most important appears to be that of substituting the volatile for the fixed alkalis, in making of a soap that is sufficient.

cient for the bleacher's purpose: and the saving in this instance is, that the material from which the volatile alkali is extracted is urine of any kind. The ley is either extracted from urine by distillation, or in its raw state; and made caustic by means of lime. The proportions are one part of unslacked lime, to eight of raw urine, about a week old in summer, and three or four weeks in winter. These are to be put into a cask for six hours, and the clear liquor drawn off by a bung hole, a few inches from the bottom. This ley is added to the common materials for making soap, and especially the fish soap, for which the patentee obtained a patent two or three years ago, an account of which has appeared in our Magazine. Some preparation of the fish is however requisite, and the assistance of the vegetable alkali is required to soften the bones, and render the harder parts of a sufficiently loose texture to be fully acted on by the caustic ammonia; and before the soap is thickened, the materials are to be strained through a sieve to detain any pieces of bone or undissolved matter.

In first boiling the fish with the fixed alkali, it separates into three substances: the oil which swims at top, and is skimmed off; a glutinous matter, which may be employed for glue or isinglass; and the material which furnishes the basis of the soap. The estimate of the proportions of these ingredients in the fish are, from sixteen tons of fish, one ton of oil, twelve hundred weight of glue, and about six tons of the basis of the soap, the rest of the fish being chiefly water. The patentee likewise makes use of urine, and the volatile alkali contained therein, either raw, or the alkaline ley prepared as above, in order to strengthen common soaps, by which means they are also rendered clearer and whiter. If raw urine be used, the soap-liquor will bear a boiling heat; but if the alkali be first extracted from the urine, only a blood-warm heat must be used, to mix it with the soap, otherwise the alkali will evaporate. Another application of this material is to cleanse raw goods from their oily matter; which is performed simply by boiling the urinous ley, and allowing the steam which contains the alkali in solution, to pass into close vessels, in which the goods to be whitened are suspended, so that the alkaline vapour may have access to them.

Observations.—It is well known that urine, even when fresh, contains a small portion of volatile alkali, but by being kept for a time it putrifies, and during

this process much more of this valuable alkali is generated. The use of putrid urine for several manufactures, and especially for some operations in dyeing, has long been established; but it has ever been a desideratum in the arts to make a good ammoniacal soap. This the patentee has attempted, by judiciously employing a fixed alkali for the first part of the process, after which the volatile alkali will act in an easier manner, and especially without any long application of heat, where it might be dissipated, and much of it wasted. It is besides always a desirable thing to form useful materials out of those substances which are generally considered as refuse matter.

MR. RAYBOULD for CANDLESTICKS of a
NEW CONSTRUCTION.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. WILLIAM RAYBOULD, of Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, London, for candlesticks on an entire new principle, which will receive, and hold firm, candles of various sizes.

In this invention the candlestick is a hollow pillar of metal as usual, the candle is fixed into a socket composed of a broad circular ring, formed of two half cylinders cut down perpendicularly, and fixed in the same stand, so as to make a complete cylinder when joined together. Their approach to each other is regulated by a screw, so that they may be pressed upon a candle of any size, and will hold it firmly. The candle slides up and down the candlestick by means of a small knob which is fixed to the socket that contains the candle, and projects on the outside through a longitudinal slit in the candlestick from the top to the bottom. The candle socket is kept up to any height by a spring which projects from its inferior part, and presses on the outside of the hollow pillar which forms the stem of the candlestick.

MESSRS. ROBERT and SAMUEL FRYER
for a MODE of mixing the DOWN of
SEALS with WOOL for manufacture.

A PATENT has been granted to Messrs. ROBERT and SAMUEL FRYER, of Rastrick, in the county of York, woollen manufacturers, for a mode of manufacturing the down or wool of seals, by mixing it with sheep or lamb's wool, &c.

By this invention it appears, that the seal's down may be introduced as an article of manufacture, by being mixed with wool in several parts of the usual process. It may either be added in the rough, and carded and scribbled along with the wool,

or may be spun along with the wool by an intermixture of the threads; or in weaving it may constitute a part either of the warp or the weft. The specification does not describe any particular precautions to be used in introducing this material in any stage of the business.

MR. GILLOW *for* DINING TABLES.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. RICHARD GILLOW, of Oxford-street, London, for an improvement in the construction of dining tables.

This improvement consists in employing sliders which draw out from the body of the table to support the leaves, instead of legs, which are often found troublesome, and take up much room.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of June and the 20th of July, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ASH, E. Martock, shopkeeper. (Dyne, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street)
 Ball, J. B. jun. Kensington, coachmaker. (Knight, Kensington and Clement's inn-passages)
 Boden, T. Manchester, bookfeller. (Duckworth and Chippendale, Manchester)
 Bulmer, J. Sculcoates, ship-builder. (Gale, Hull)
 Bateman, W. Durwelson street, baker. (Stacey, Poland street)
 Braithwaite, F. Leicester, dealer. (Henson, Martlett's-court)
 Boyd, R. A. Tokenhouse yard, merchant. (Wadefon, Hardy, and Barlow, Austin-friars)
 Bowring, S. Milk-street, hofier. (Macdougall and Hunter, Lincoln's-inn)
 Cullingworth, S. Daventry, bookfeller. (Douce and Rivington, Fenchurch-street)
 Cook, J. Leeds, builder. (Kosser, Kirby-street)
 Chinner, T. O. Walfall, mercer. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn)
 Cox, T. Bath, linen draper. (Shepherd and Addington, Gray's-inn)
 Colton, J. Cosh, Arndcliff, jobber. (Swale, Clifford's inn)
 Connable, P. Billiter lane, teaman. (Wadefon, Hardy and Barlow, Austin friars)
 Davies, V. Laugunlo, dealer. (Meredith, Knighton)
 Donald, A. Nuneaton, coal merchant. (Woodcock, Coventry)
 Dyde, R. and A. Scribe, St. Paul's Church-yard, haberdashers. (Emerson and Docker, Staple's-inn)
 Elmerhaw, J. Derby, dealer. (Bateman, Derby)
 Ealand, W. Bellingtonfield, miller. (Baxters and Martin, Fumival's-inn)
 Ethelstone, R. A. Manchester, merchant. (Ellis, Curfitor-street)
 Field, G. Minories, linen-draper. (Loxley, Cheap-side)
 French, D. Wellingborough, mercer. (Kinderly and Long, Symond's-inn)
 Foster, E. Blackburn, grocer. (Barrett, Figtree-court, Temple)
 Frith, J. Ball-alley, scrivener. (Fletcher and Wright, Hyde-street)
 Fishwick, W. Whittle-in-le-Woods, cotton manufacturer. (Ward, Dermitts and Greaves, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden)
 Fletcher, J. Clapham, dealer. (Latkow, Doctor's-commons)
 Faulkner, J. Brown-edge, ivory comb-maker. (Crofs, Preston)
 Green, J. New Malton, corn-factor. (Robinson, Essex-street)
 Higgin, J. Strand, pocket book-maker. (Kilblewhite, Gray's inn)
 Holland, J. Nottingham, butcher. (Holmes, Mark-lane)
 Hudson, J. Huddersfield, clothier. (Haines, Manchester)
 Hanlon, B. and E. Asling, Charterhouse-square, merchants. (J and R. Willis, Warndorf-court)
 Harris, W. Pall-mall, engraver. (Bolton, Savage, and Spike, Temple)
 Hunt, C. H. Stratford upon Avon, scrivener. (Thomas, Coventry)

MR. POCOCK *for* a MACHINE to raise HEAVY BODIES.

In our last number, we gave an account of this ingenious contrivance; we learn that the patentee has since applied it to a very excellent purpose, that of a rising mattress for the accommodation of the sick, so as to enable them to change the posture of their bodies without moving any limb. The great excellence of the present invention is, that this motion is commanded with great ease, and very little effort, that it is slow, regular, and without any jerking; and likewise that the bed, when raised to any height, will remain stationary, without any danger of suddenly falling from any accidental motion, whereby much injury might be produced to the patient.

Husband, T. Broomsgrove, scrivener, gimblet and bitt-maker. (Green, Blockley)
 Jackson, J. sen. Piccadilly, plumber. (Owen, Bartlett's buildings)
 Jenkins, J. Abchurch lane, dealer. (Debary and Cope, Temple)
 Knowles, J. Greenhead, merchant. (Batty, Chancery-lane)
 Kay, W. Birmingham, factor. (Bolton and Spike, Temple)
 Latham, W. Hough, cheese factor. (Garnett, New Bahng-hall-street)
 Lewis, J. and Silvester Cohn, Liverpool, and M. De Jongh, Manchester, merchants. (Duckworth and Chippendale, Manchester)
 Lurcott, T. Charles-street, Tottenham-court-road, baker. (Senior, Charles-street, Covent-garden)
 Micklam, W. Emfworth, grocer. (Cornthwayte and Hector, Portsea)
 Mew, T. Kidderminster, baker. (Bigg, Hatton-garden)
 Makinson, W. Bolton, muslin manufacturer. (Blake, Manchester)
 Mauchey, S. Crockerhill, dealer. (Allen and Bodley, Clement's inn)
 Owen, R. Fareham, merchant. (Wilson, Union-street, Southwark)
 Peterson, G. Wapping Highfield, fop-feller. (Hedley, Warren-square, Wapping)
 Potts, J. Bishop Wearmouth, ship owner. (Wawn and Newby, Mark lane)
 Richardson, N. Heckington, farmer. (Kinderley and Long, Symond's inn)
 Raynes, J. Finsbury-square, merchant. (Williams, Sion College gardens)
 Reiter, J. C. London-house yard, bookfeller. (Abbott, Roll's yard, Chancery lane)
 Smalley, R. Gravesend, carpenter. (Green, Prescott-street)
 Stephenson, J. Manchester, innkeeper. (G. and W. Nabb, Manchester)
 Sikes, S. Huddersfield, banker. (J. and R. Willis, Warndorf court)
 Sircam, R. Bristol, looking glass manufacturer. (Bengough and Palmer, Bristol)
 Smith, W. and Jasper Atkinson, jun. Aldermanbury, merchants.
 Taylor, J. and J. Nightingale, Preston, and R. Wood, Blackburn, muslin manufacturers. (Barrett, Figtree-court, Temple)
 Turton, B. Coleman-street, druggist. (Mawley, Jealous-row)
 Wood, R. Blackburn, muslin manufacturer. (Duckworth and Chippereall, Manchester)
 Wallwork, J. Manchester, innkeeper. (Wright and Reynolds, Leicpie)
 White, J. Penhore, maltster. (Williams, Curfitor-street)
 Watton, W. H. Whitechurch, scrivener. (Bembow, Lincoln's inn)
 Weeks, P. Newport Gloucester, innholder. (Hill and Meredith, Gray's inn)
 Walker, V. Great Kirby street, watchcase maker. (Welsh and Lee, Alderigate street)
 Wells, W. Devizes, sack-maker. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn)
 Warmington, W. Colyton, lime burner. (Palmer, Barnard's inn)
 Zamira, J. Bevis-marks, grocer. (Boxwell, Church row, Aldgate)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Bromby, T. M. Kingston, Hull, stationer, July 23.
 Burr, G. Maidstone, scrivener, Nov. 1.
 Bourn, S. Spalding, grocer, Sept. 29.
 Bradley, J. J. Richmond, and J. Wilkinfon, Manchester, machine makers, July 22.
 Bluck, J. H. Bishopgate-freet, laceman, Nov. 5.
 Burford, J. Holborn bridge, linen draper, July 26.
 Earnet, J. and J. Nadeu, Stockport, cotton spinners, August 4.
 Buttivant, J. and W. White, Norwich, manufacturers, Aug. 9.
 Brewer, W. Bristol, tea dealer, Aug. 9.
 Baker, J. jun. Stoney Stratford, glover, Aug. 29.
 Bayley, W. Angmering, and R. Bailey, Leominster, millers, Aug. 11. (final)
 Bowling, J. and W. Atkinson, Leeds, flax spinners, Aug. 11. (final)
 Bird, J. jun. Birmingham, refiner, Aug. 16.
 Barrett, S. Hungerford, grocer, Aug. 12.
 Collett, W. Great Gard-n freet, sugar grinder, July 29.
 Clarke, W. Ratcliffe highway, cheesemonger, July 19.
 Carleton, J. Holbeck, Hull, cotton spinner, Aug. 9.
 Davies, J. Liverpool, merchant, July 21.
 Dawson, T. Cañor, shopkeeper, Aug. 2.
 Emery, E. Bishopgate freet, woollen draper, July 12.
 Eaton, A. Shepherd's market, vintner, July 26.
 Fox, S. Nottingham, mercer, August 18.
 Frith, J. Wainway, Lammeth, dealer, July 29.
 Gilbert, S. Bulford, victualler, July 21.
 Garlick, J. Heathfield, cotton manufacturer, Aug. 14. (final)
 Hewitt, J. G. Bideford, merchant, July 1.
 Hudson, W. Whitby, linen draper, July 18.
 Hinde, J. Houndsditch, merchant, July 19.
 Hart, Mayor, Bourn, scrivener, July 23.
 Hunt, W. and R. Aline, Attercliffe, button makers, Aug. 4.
 Hulley, J. Hurst-brook, cotton manufacturer, Aug. 5.

Haddon, S. Oxford freet, haberdasher, Aug. 9.
 Jackson, D. Charles freet, St. John, Southwarh, needle maker, July 12.
 Jones, J. Whitechapel road, back maker, July 15.
 Jusfon, T. and J. Ridghill and Lanes, dry falters, July 24.
 Jamifon, G. Portsea, watchmaker, Aug. 2.
 Lipcombe, D. Gloucester, mercer, Nov. 5.
 Linley, F. Holborn, music feller, April 20.
 Leach, J. Bolton-le-Moors, July 30.
 Long, J. Portica, mariner, Aug. 9.
 Malthy, J. and T. Brewitt, Nottingham, and T. Arbuthnot, London, hofers, Aug. 19.
 M. Murray, J. Liverpool, draper, Aug. 1.
 Noble, Walthamstow, brewer, Nov. 5.
 Nicol, M. St. Martin's le-grand, pawnbroker, July 29.
 Osborne, R. Banbury, factor, July 19.
 Pool, J. Nailstone, butcher, July 31.
 Pilsbury, A. Chancery lane, gown-maker, July 15.
 Palmer, T. Newcastle, Stafford, butcher, July 16.
 Pomeroy, J. and S. Money penny, Falmouth, grocers, Aug. 22.
 Pomfret, J. Blackburn, cotton manufacturer, Sept. 1.
 Riddock, J. and J. Lohan, Swithin's-lane, hatters, July 19.
 Rosevear, J. Lyncombe and Widcombe, mafon, July 18.
 Stoddart, J. and T. and J. Errington, Newcastle, corn merchants, July 30.
 Smalley, R. jun. Manchester, dealer, July 15.
 Salisbury, B. Weftbury, carpenter, July 29.
 Troughton, E. and W. Carfhalton, taylors, Nov. 1.
 Taylor, J. Middlewich, corn factor, July 23.
 White, J. fen. Staines, innholder, July 14.
 Wood, Foljambe, Barnfley, linen manufacturer, July 25.
 Whalley, T. and J. W. Friday freet, warehoufemen, Aug. 5.
 Watts, S. New Bond freet, dealer in hats, Nov. 4.
 Walford, J. Pall mall, haberdasher, Aug. 9.
 Wilcocks, R. Red-lion freet, clock maker, Aug. 2.
 Wilfon, B. Whitecrofs freet, victualler, Aug. 5.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

Monthly Report of Diseases admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell.

The District, in which the Patients of the Finsbury Dispensary are vifited, comprehends the Parishes of St. James and of St. John, Clerkenwell; of St. Luke; of St. Sepulchre, Within and Without; of St. Bartholomew, the Great and the Less; the Liberties of the Rolls, and of Glass-house Yard; the Town of Iflington; the Parishes of St. Pancras; of St. Andrew, Holborn; and of St. George the Martyr, Queen's Square. This Tract of Ground may properly enough be termed, a North-western District of the Metropolis.

List of Diseases, &c. from June 20 to July 20.

	No. of Cases.		No. of Cases.
MANIA	3	Pneumonia	1
Typhus	29	Asthenia	10
Pfora	5	Phthisis	3
Anasarca	4	Hysteria	3
Dyspepsia and Hypochondriasis	21	Petechiæ sine febre	1
Amenorrhœa	11	Cynanche	4
Leucorrhœa	6	Pertussis	2
Menorrhagia	3	Herpes	4
Infantile Diseases	14	Hydrocephalus	3
Cephalæa	3	The heat of the present, being so remarkably more intense than that of many preceding summers, has produced, as might have been expected, an evident and very important influence upon the diseases of the last month.	
Dysentry	2	Typhus now prevails, attended almost uniformly with coma, and a very high degree of delirium.	
Sore Throat	1	After the emetic, diluents, and aperients usually employed in the first stage of this disorder, recourse was in general had to the washing of the patient with cold	
Hæmorrhoids	1	L 2	
Worms	4	water,	
Scrophula	6		
Jaundice	5		
Paralysis	2		
Cough and Dyspnœa	8		
Chronic Rheumatism	6		
Acute Rheumatism	2		
Lumbago	1		
Diarrhœa	7		
Hæmoptysis	3		

water*, to the use of Peruvian bark; and, in some instances, to a very liberal administration of wine; for which, in the cure of this fever, perhaps no adequate substitute is to be found amongst all the variety of the pharmacopœia.

The present virulent nature of typhus might be elucidated by a circumstance that is personally interesting to the drawer-up of this report. Within the contracted sphere of his knowledge, in London, more than one medical practitioner, in attending patients afflicted with this disease, have, during the course of this last month, fallen a victim to the fatal malignity of its contagion.

One patient, a very short time after the attack of the fever, was seized with a paroxysm of madness, the violence of which soon put a final close to his existence. It should be remarked, however, that, in this particular case, a strong predisposition to insanity had probably been induced by various habits of moral irregularity. When, by a life of debauchery, or the corroding operation of any chronic passion, the structure of the mind has been disorganised, there is little hope, from either medical or moral regimen, of an entire and permanent restoration.

The case of mania, noticed in the report of last month, as combined with religious fanaticism, took place at one of those periods of life, which, in females, operate so frequently as exciting causes of this disease. Another patient, that occurred about the same time, became de-

cidedly and violently maniacal, in consequence, as there was reason to believe, of a very severe misfortune that he had experienced on the day preceding the attack of his disorder. Both of these patients were soon restored to health, without any considerable degree of medical interference.

When mental derangement originates from either of the sources that gave rise to the complaint in the two instances last mentioned, that is, either from a physical state, that exists only for a short period; or from the sudden impression of an unlooked for calamity, an expectation of cure may, perhaps, in many instances, be not unreasonably entertained.

In the cases of dyspepsia and hypochondriasis, which were of very long standing, the prescriptions of the physician were principally confined to country air, cold, and if possible, sea-bathing; and, amongst other things, a respite from the use of drugs, which, when they become, as in such instances they too frequently do, the daily food of a person for many years, cannot fail essentially to impair the organs of digestion, and thereby to aggravate, in the end, those diseases which they are intended, and might at first have been calculated, to relieve. A cure may sometimes appear to be the result of a very long course of medicine, merely because a very long course of medicine allows time for the operation of nature, which of itself will often restore a patient, in spite even of all the remedies that are applied. By no means, however, is it intended to deduct, in the slightest degree, from the true value of pharmaceutical compositions, which are allowed to be, in many instances, highly important, and even absolutely necessary, to the cure of a vast variety of disorders.

A proof of their salutary efficacy was lately exhibited to one of the physicians of the dispensary, in the case of a patient who, affected with an obstruction of the biliary ducts, accompanied with the countenance and complexion appropriate to jaundice, the most extreme dejection of spirits, and nearly an entire failure of all the voluntary muscles, was, in a few days, restored to strength, cheerfulness, and the physiognomy of health, principally by the energy of mercurial preparations.

W. W.

Hatton Garden, July 21.

J. R.

* In the cases alluded to, there were no inconveniences for the administration of cold water, in the manner which has been recommended by Dr. Currie, of Liverpool, whose respectable authority would otherwise have been alone sufficient to have authorised the experiment. It would seem almost improper to mention the name of that distinguished writer, without expressing an admiration of his talents, and still more of his zealous exertion of them in the advancement of medical information. He who affords instruction to physicians must appear, in an eminent degree, to deserve the general gratitude of mankind, when it is considered how much their health, a circumstance so essential to the value of existence, is dependant upon the skill of that profession.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

Married.] Mr. Henry Robinson, of Cooper's-row, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Breefe.

The Rev. George Walton Onslow, to Miss Campbell, daughter of the late Commissioner Campbell.

At Streatham, Richard Sawyer, esq. to Miss M. A. Shapnell.

Captain Seymour, son of Lord Robert Seymour, to the Hon. Miss Pyng, youngest daughter of Viscount Torrington.

Mr. Daniel Alexander, of Lawrence Poulteney lane, to Miss A. M. Broadly.

The Duke of Somerset to Lady Charlotte Hamilton.

At St. Clement's Church, George Adams, esq. to Miss E. Foy.

Charles Marsh, esq. of Salt-hill, to Miss Decards.

Mr. B. Bell, of Downing-street, to Mrs. Solomon, of Charles-street.

Simpson Anderson, esq. of Lamb's-Conduit-street, to Miss Chritchett, of Queen-square.

W. Thornton, esq. of Old Bond-street, to Miss Hervey, of Ickwellbury.

Thomas Fortune, esq. of Kensington-square, to Miss Mary Lewis, of North-end.

The Hon. Mr. Rice, to Miss Charlotte Lafcelles.

Mr. A. Carlisle, the eminent surgeon, of Soho-square, to Miss Symonds, of Britwell-House, Bucks.

At Teddington, Mr. E. Heard, to Miss Amrick, of the Haymarket.

Thomas Adkin, esq. of Sloane-street, to Miss Adkin, of Rainham.

The Rev. R. Broadley, to Miss A. M. Hayes, of Kensington.

Mr. John Watts, of Shacklewell, to Miss M. Hayes.

Thomas Bannister, jun. esq. of Charlotte-street, to Miss Sorel, of Leicester-square.

James Maude, esq. of Lombard-street, to Miss Robinson, of Queen-square.

Died.] At Brentford Butts, aged 22, Thomas Ellison, esq.

At Clapham Common, Miss E. Copland, third daughter of G. Copland, esq.

In Finbury-square, Mrs. Grellet, wife of F. Grellet, esq.

In Middle Scotland-yard, Thomas Irving, esq. inspector general of the imports and exports.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Magny, of Queen-street, Cheapside.

At Enfield, Mr. J. Clayton, aged 72.

And a few days after, his brother, S. Clayton, esq. aged 73, of Enfield Old Park.

On board the Frances transport, which has been lost off the Isle of Sable, going out to Halifax, Dr. Copeland and his lady, and two

children; Captain Holland, of the 44th, Captain Stirling (eldest son of Sir John Stirling) and Lieutenants Sutton and Roebuck, of the fusileers; Lieutenant Mercier, royal artillery; and about 30 other persons, including the crew.

In Guilford-street, aged 73, Daniel Giles, esq. one of the oldest directors, and lately governor of the Bank of England. He had amassed a large fortune, moderately calculated at two hundred thousand pounds, which had been realized chiefly during the present war, by the loans to government, and by his speculations in the funds: this fortune devolves to his son, a barrister of Lincoln's-inn, and to a married daughter.

Henry Eggers, jun. esq. of Great Garden-street.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, aged 80, Sir Robert Gooder.

The infant child of Admiral Waldegrave, at the age of six months. On the attempt of a strange nurse to take it from the arms of its mother, it was seized with convulsions, and notwithstanding every effort of medical aid, speedily expired!

At Clapham, Mr. Theophilus Blankenhagen.

In Artillery-place, John Stratton, esq.

In Lower Grosvenor-place, Charles Bimton, esq.

Mrs. Rowe, wife of Mr. J. Rowe, secretary to the New River Company.

Aged 36, Mrs. Harden, wife of N. Harden, esq. of Tottenham.

Aged 29, Mrs. Sampson, wife of Captain Peter Sampson, of Clapton Terrace.

Aged 95, Mrs. Sampey, of King-street.

Miss A. C. Grant, daughter of H. Grant, esq. of Portman-square.

George Bowen, esq. Captain of the Trusty, of 50 guns.

At Old Brompton, advanced in years, Mr. Hanbury Potter, formerly one of his majesty's messengers in ordinary.

In Norfolk-street, in the Strand, Samuel Ireland, esq. author of a number of elegant and esteemed works, and particularly known to the world as the possessor of the forged manuscript, ascribed to Shakespeare. Mr. Ireland was originally a manufacturer in Spital-fields, but having a taste for the arts and literature, he some years since abandoned his commercial pursuits, and became a collector of paintings and an author. That he was successful has been proved by the great sale of his several picturesque views of our principal rivers, and of his tour to the Netherlands. How far he was privy to the forgery of the Shakespeare papers we will not take

take upon us to determine. His son, the avowed forger, is the only person who can satisfactorily explain this mystery. Mr. Ireland, immediately previous to his death, had finished a History of the Inns of Court, with Views, &c. &c. His other works were two volumes of Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth*.

At Queen's Elm, Chelsea, Mrs. Helen Thompson, of Sackville-street.

At Simbury, aged 72, Thomas Furnell, esq. after a few days illness.

At Brompton, Mr. Thomas Crichton, late deputy paymaster to the forces in St. Domingo.

Aged 83, Mr. George Byfield of New Peter-street.

In consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Stanford, one of the band at Drury-lane Theatre.

At her house at Clapham, in her 87th year, Mrs. Rayner, relict of the late John Rayner, esq. of Sunbury, Middlesex, and nearly related in her own person to some of the first families in England. She was a woman of uncommon talents and rare virtues, and a pattern of true Christian benevolence. Many, very many, will deplore her loss.

The Duc de Duras, an emigrant, and late one of the peers of France.

Mrs. Pitt, wife of the late Mr. Moses Pitt, of Birchington-lane.

In Park-lane, the Right Hon. G. B. Vilers, Lord Viscount Grandison.

Aged 70, Mrs. Haywood, of Printing-house square.

Captain Peter Warburton, of the royal Irish artillery, lately returned from the West Indies.

At Lifford Green, Thomas Phillips, esq.

At Kennington, Mr. Ellis, master of the Hons.

By shooting himself, Captain B. Kellerie, a French emigrant, aged 60. He committed the horrid act in a field near the Jews' Harp-House, and did not effect his desperate resolution until he had discharged a second pistol.

Also by shooting himself, aged 30, Mr. Charles Brown, of Somerset-street, a surgeon, who had lately adopted various unsuccessful means of attracting the public attention. His last attempt was to depreciate the importance

of the vaccine inoculation, but in this he obtained no credit whatever, and the result of his advertisements has been the public declaration of all the eminent practitioners in London, which appears in our Varieties. He committed his last rash act in consequence of the importunities of his creditors.

At his house, in Leicester-fields, in the 55th year of his age, William Cruikshank, esq. This eminent surgeon and anatomist was born at Edinburgh, where his father was examiner in the excise-office. The earlier part of his life was spent in Scotland, and at the age of fourteen he went to the University of Edinburgh, with a view of studying divinity. Feeling, however, a strong propensity for anatomy and physic, his destination in life was altered, and for eight years he paid the most assiduous attention to these studies at the University of Glasgow. In 1771 he came to London, and by the recommendation of Dr. D. Pitcairn, he became librarian to the late Dr. Hunter; and here he began his connection with that eminent anatomist, which was the principle means of raising Mr. Cruikshank to that conspicuous situation which he afterwards so well supported. During the life of Dr. Hunter, Mr. Cruikshank became successively his pupil, anatomical assistant, and partner in anatomy; and on the death of that celebrated man, Mr. Cruikshank and Dr. Baillie received an address from a large proportion of Dr. Hunter's students, full of affection and esteem; which induced them to continue in Windmill-street the superintendence of that anatomical school which has produced so many excellent scholars. Mr. Cruikshank, besides supporting with great reputation his share in this undertaking, made himself known to the world by some excellent publications, which have insured to him a high character as a perfect anatomist, and a very acute and ingenious physiologist. In 1786 he published his principal work, the Anatomy of the Absorbent Vessels in the Human Body. In this book he not only demonstrated, in the clearest manner, the structure and situation of these vessels, but collected, under one point of view, and enriched with many valuable observations, all that was known concerning this important system in the human body, great part of which was the result of the long and difficult anatomical labours that were carried on in Dr. Hunter's dissecting room. The merit of this work has been fully acknowledged by translations into foreign languages; and it forms a standing book in every anatomical and physical library. Among the smaller works of this writer, we may mention a paper read to the Royal Society of London several years ago, entitled, Experiments on the Nerves of Living Animals, in which is shewn the important fact of the regeneration of nerves, after portions of them have been cut out; illustrated

* These should not, however, be confounded with the truly ingenious Illustrations of the same painter by Mr. JOHN IRELAND, published also in two volumes. It is singular that two contemporary writers of the same name should thus have published works on the same subject, although they were in no degree related, nor we believe acquainted with each other!

illustrated by actual experiments on animals. This paper was read before the Society, but not then printed; as it was said, for reasons not very creditable to the late Sir John Pringle, who was accused of preventing their appearing to the public at that time, because they controverted some of the opinions of Haller, his intimate friend. These experiments have, however, at last been printed in the Society's Transactions for 1794. In 1779 he made several experiments on the subject of Insensible Perspiration, which were added to the first editions of his work on the Absorbent Vessels; but were collected and published in a separate pamphlet in 1795. In this work he shewed the connection between the function of respiration and the action of skin, and gave a proof of his attention to the chemical part of physiology, which has of late years so much engaged the notice of some of the most eminent anatomists in Europe. On the whole, Mr. Cruikshank will certainly stand high on the list of those who have illustrated the structure and functions of the human frame, by patient and laborious investigation, assisted by sound sense and acute reasoning: a class of men whose studies lead directly to one of the most laudable of all objects, the prevention and cure of disease.

Suddenly, at Frognaal, the Right Honourable Thomas Townsend, Viscount Sidney. He was the son of the Right Honourable Thomas Townsend, who sat so many years in Parliament for the University of Cambridge. The family having an interest in the borough of Whitchurch, Mr. Townsend was elected member of Parliament for that borough, at the general election, in 1754, when he was only twenty-one years of age. He continued to represent this borough so long as he sat in the House of Commons. He entered early into the army, and in 1756, was promoted to be major in Arabin's regiment of foot; and, in 1761, lieutenant-colonel of the 57th: next year he was promoted to be colonel in the army. With the peace of 1762, he ended his military and began his parliamentary career. The same year he married a Miss Powys, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Powys, esq. by whom he had many children. From his entrance into Parliament he attached himself to the Whig party. We hear nothing of him, however, as a senator, till the year 1763, when the preliminaries of the peace of Versailles were laid before the House of Commons.

On the motion of approbation of this peace, Colonel Townsend was one of the tellers for the opposition. With this party Colonel Townsend continued to act until the year 1765, when, on their coming into power, he was appointed one of the lords of the treasury. The principles of this administration did not accord with the ruling passion of the court, and in less than a twelvemonth they went out of office; but the colonel had tasted too much of the sweets of office to go out with them; and in the arrangement of the duke of Grafton's administration, colonel Townsend was made joint pay-master general, and sworn of the privy council. He held this place about a year, and then resigned. An anecdote is told of this resignation, which does both the deceased lord and his father some credit. He had appeared uneasy at his situation, which having a large and growing family, he could not conveniently part with; his father advised him to resign, which he did; and for which his father, the next day, presented him with a very considerable sum of money, said to amount to ten thousand pounds; he immediately joined his friends on the opposition bench, with whom he laboured for fourteen long years. And, although as little gifted for an orator as any man in the house, yet no one was a more constant speaker; and he certainly possessed the talent of *badgering* the minister (Lord North) equal to any in St. Stephen's Chapel. Colonel Townsend was always connected with the party of Lord Chatham; and, at the death of that great minister, was one of those who supported his pail. With the Rockingham administration he again came into place, as secretary at war, but, as before, did not choose to go out with them; and was, by Lord Shelburne, made one of the secretaries of state. The coalition ministry removed him, for a short time, but Mr. Pitt restored him; and, at the same time he was created Baron Sidney, of Chislehurst, in Kent. On the establishment of the India board, his lordship was appointed one of the commissioners of that board. A marriage between the Earl of Chatham, brother of the premier, and one of his daughters, connected him still closer with the Pitt family, and through that connection, in 1789, he obtained the dignity of viscount, and exchanged the office of secretary of state for one of the sinecure places of chief justice in eyre. Since this he has been a very warm supporter of the present ministry.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

** * Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The foundation-stone of the long wished-for bridge at Kelfo has lately been laid.

A ship-owner in Sunderland has lately recovered thirty guineas damages, together with costs, from the commander of a ship of war, for having impressed his two apprentices. It is difficult to say, whether the practice of pressing for seamen, or the erection of secret prisons, is the greater insult on the boasted liberty of Britons.

All the controversial squibs, addresses, &c. in prose and verse, circulated during the late contested election for the City of Durham, are now publishing collectively, together with a statement of the poll.

Married.] At Tyne-mouth, Captain William Creighton, of North-Shields, to Miss S. Stamp, of Walker-place.

Mr. Errington, of Plessey-hall, to Miss Dobson.

At South Shields, Francis Janson, esq. of London, to Miss Pearson.—Mr. Blackburn, attorney at law, to Miss Fairless.

At Stockton, Charles Swain, esq. of the first dragoon guards, to Miss Hutchinson, only daughter of George Hutchinson, esq. banker.

At Newcastle, Mr. John Smiles, glazier, to Miss M. Hogarth, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hogarth, vicar of Kirk-Newton.—Mr. J. P. Stokoe, attorney, to Miss Mary Harrison, of the Clofe.—Mr. John Robinson, to Miss Bolam, of Byker.—Mr. George Richardson, grocer, to Miss Watson.

At Tanfield, Mr. Kinloch, dancing-master, to Miss Ramsay, both of Newcastle.

At Norton, Ralph Heslope, esq. of Hutton Bonville, to Miss Jackson, daughter of Mr. R. Jackson, of Smeatons, near Northallerton.

Died.] At Newcastle, aged 77, Mrs. Mills, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Mills.—Miss Susannah Carr, milliner.—Aged 65, Mr. John Chapman, late ship-master.

Mrs. Douglass.—Mrs. Scott, aged 92, mother of Lord Eldon, and of Sir Wm. Scott.

At the Forth, Mrs. Strickett, wife of the late Mr. Strickett, millwright.

At Durham, Mr. Peter Caldwell, jun.

At Sunderland, Mr. Thomas Hodge, spirit merchant.

At Chimney Mills, near Newcastle, aged 25, Mr. Samuel Pentland.

At Priston, near North Shields, aged 76, Mr. John Hearn, formerly an eminent ship-builder.

At North Shields, Mr. Stephen Moor,—Mr. William Robinson, clock and watch-maker.

At Bolam, Mr. Anthony Cook.

At Three-mile bridge, near Newcastle, Miss Cram, aged 23.

At Hexham, aged 75, Mr. John Skinner, a man of great respectability, and a zealous promoter of benefit societies, of several of which he was a member.

At South Shields, Mr. R. Clarke, an eminent brazier.

At Sunnyside, near Whickham, Mr. John Arkle, many years waggon-way agent.

At Darlington, at an advanced age, Thomas Pennit, esq. a quaker.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. George Wilkie, ship-builder.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A live porpoise lately came on shore to the North of Maryport, which measured 12 feet in length, and 14 in circumference. It contained a young one three feet long.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. John Nicholson, of Newtown, to Mrs. Brice.—Mr. Moore, grocer, to Miss Greenup.—Mr. Joshua Carr, of Gatehead, to Mrs. Scafe.

At Abbey Holm, Mr. John Ferguson to Miss Mary Backhouse, of Goodlike Hills.

At Workington, Mr. George Edgar, stone-mason, to Miss Mary Dixon.—Mr. Henry Saul to Miss Ann Nicholson.—Mr. Pottinger to Miss Selby, of the Cross Keys inn.

At Diffington, near Whitehaven, Mr. J. Cowman, skinner, to Miss Elizabeth Irwin.

At Morresby, Mr. Thomas Cruthers, to Miss Esther Peele, of Parten.

At Burton, in Kendal, the Rev. Henry Sill, of Brazen Nose College, Oxon, A. B. to Miss Towens.

At Caldbeck, Mr. Alexander Downie, of Orton, to Miss Elizabeth Ismay.

At Brigham, Mr. Bell, mercer, of Maryport, to Miss Bushby, of Cockermouth.

At Kendal, Mr. James Willan, liquor-merchant, to Miss Simkinson.—Mr. Thomas Harrison, surgeon and apothecary, to Miss Nancy Bateman, of Stramongate. Mr. William Robinson, dry salter, to Mrs. Robinson.

At Penrith, Mr. Hodgson, schoolmaster, of Stainton, to Miss Wilkinson.—Mr. William Thompson, to Miss Mary Bell, of Workington.

At Carlisle, Richard Lowry, esq. of Durnhill, to Miss Potter.—Mr. Fra. Stoddart, manufacturer to Miss E. Beaumont.

At Long Sleddale, Mr. Mich. Mattinson, to Miss Holme, of Grisdale. There has not been either a marriage or a funeral at this chapel since Mr. Mattinson buried his former wife there, about 13 months ago.

Died.] At Egremont, Mrs. Stoddart, widow.

At Natland, near Kendal, Mrs. Jane Steel.

At Kirkland, in Kendal, Mr. Isaac Bland, letter-plate-maker. He was a self-taught man, and held considerable rank as a mechanist; and in his moral character he was said to be a stranger to every thing irregular or vicious!

At Brampton, aged 85, Mrs. Margery Ridley, many years an eminent midwife at Haltwhistle.—Mr. Edward Bendle.—Aged 94, Mrs. Brown, at the Packhorfe.—Mr. John Bell, formerly of Byershall.

At Banksfoot, near Brampton, Mrs. Rachael Bell, aged 95.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Bacon, widow. Aged 71, Mr. William Hannay.—Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, widow.

At Workington, Miss Pofflethwaite.

At Kirby-Stephen, Mr. Richard Rudd Taberdar, of King's College, Oxon.

At Portinfcale, near Kefwick, Mr. John Fisher, of Lifwick.

At Maryport, Mr. Josh. Rodory, white-smith.—Mrs. Beddleston, wife of the surveyor of that port.

At Egremont, Mrs. Gaitskell, aged 75.

At Presgill, near Whitehaven, Mrs. Coulthard, wife of Mr. Mark Coulthard, aged 58.

At Kendal, at an advanced age, Mrs. Dickinson.—Mr. Nat. Gough, manufacturer.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Mary Martin, wife of Mr. George Martin, joiner, aged 82.—Mrs. Elizabeth Nixon, aged 65.—Mrs. Jane Pearson, wife of Mr. Pearson, jun. bricklayer, aged 33.—Mrs. Ann Robinson, wife of Mr. Robinson, aged 69.—Mr. William Irwin, calico-printer.—At the Globe Inn, Scotch-freet, Mrs. Elizabeth Park, the wife of Mr. Chr. Park.—In Botchergate, aged 82, Mrs. Margaret Blocklock.

YORKSHIRE.

The Master-Shoemakers of Hull have intimated, by public advertisement, that in future they shall be under the necessity of demanding payment of their customers at Midsummer as well as Christmas, in consequence of the increased price of leather, and of every other article in their trade, and of the necessity they are under of possessing a more extensive ready-money capital.

Hull imitates Liverpool in its design of establishing a splendid public library. May the same spirit of rivalry extend itself through all the towns in the kingdom! We have not yet seen the plan of the Hull library, but shall be happy to publish it on a future occasion, as an example for further imitation.

A baker of Hull has been fined 35l. for selling seven loaves before they had been baked 24 hours.

In the same place a labourer has been placed in the stocks for six hours, for being drunk, and unable to pay the penalty inflicted by law.

Mr. Jackson, baker, of Hull, has determined, by experiment, that two quarter loaves made of American and English flour, will, when baked, weigh respectively 5lb. 6oz. and 4lb.

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10 oz. That is, the American flour will occasion it to weigh 12 oz. more than the English. The American flour requires more water than the English.

Two men were killed, and eleven severely burnt lately; by the fire-damp in a coal-pit near Barnsley.

Married.] R. Harrison, esq. merchant, of Hull, to Miss Jane Mattenly, of Portman-place, London.

Mr. John Prance, of Welton, to Miss Bell, of Hull.

Mr. T. Lee, of Beverley, to Miss M. Lee, of Leconfield.

Mr. F. Shepherd, of Beverley, to Miss Scruton.

At the Quakers' Meeting, Doncaster, Mr. D. Wheeler, of Sheffield, to Miss Jane Brady, of Thorne.

Mr. J. Woodcroft, of Little Sheffield, to Miss Boocock.

Mr. Geo. Carr, of Leeds, to Miss Fourness.

Mr. Mann, of Marr-grange, to Miss Auckland, of Trumfleet.

Mr. T. Marriott, of Adwicke-le-street, to Miss Green, of Wales, near Sheffield.

Mr. Benjamin Popplewell, of Guisley, to Miss Susannah Briggs, of Beamsley.

Mr. Robinson, surgeon, to Miss Routh, of Leeds.

Mr. J. Nefs, to Miss Cowan, of Helmsley.

Mr. Thomas Birks, of Baln, to Miss Graves, of Braithwaite.

Mr. Woolley, to Miss Nelson, of Huddersfield.

Mr. John Whitaker, of Beverley, to Mrs. Falkingham, of Leeds.

Died.] Edward Oats, under-gardener to the Archbishop of York. He was attempting to disturb and take a nest of young hawks, when he was so violently attacked by the affectionate dam and her mate, that he fell from the tree, and was killed upon the spot. Many other birds evince, without fear, an equal degree of affection, but it rarely happens, that these injured parents are thus able to revenge themselves on their cruel and merciless despoilers.

At Hull, Miss Parker, daughter of Mr. W. Parker, merchant. She fell by accident from a window on the third story, and was killed upon the spot.

Same place, aged 88, Mrs. Hawksworth.

Same place, Mrs. John Calvert.—Aged 85, George Fowler, esq.—Aged 87, Mr. T. Spanton, 42 years clerk in the bank of Brampton, Moxon, and Co.

At Salton, near Malton, aged 30, the Rev. Geo. Will, private tutor in the family of J. Dowkers, esq. He was a learned and upright man, and is much regretted.

At Hatfield, aged 73, Mrs. Proctor, wife of the Rev. F. Proctor.

At the Nunnery, near Otley, Mr. Lamb;

At Bradford, Mr. Joshua Stead.

At Pontefract, Mr. S. Lawton, organist, and an eminent performer on the violoncello.

M

At

At Water-side, near Halifax, aged 22, Miss Harriot Irvin.

At Sand-hutton, deservedly regretted, aged 79, William Read, esq.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Margrave, suddenly, as she was preparing to attend the funeral of her son.—Aged 86, Mrs. Arthur, relict of J. Arthur esq.

At Boffell, Mr. Robert Forster, an eminent farmer.

At Harrogate, Mrs. Waddington, daughter of the Bishop of Ely.

At Outley, a farmer's servant, in consequence of his having swallowed by accident a piece of lint, wet with aquafortis, which he had intended to apply to a hollow tooth.

At Bingley, Mr. W. Maude, of the post-office.

At Dinfitts, aged 19, Miss Roberts.

At Whittington-hall, Miss Butler.

At Sandel, Mrs. Schorey.

At Selby, Mr. John Myers.—Aged 79, Mr. C. Crabtree.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Hatfield.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Betts.

At Leeds, Mr. George Noble.—Mr. John Spink.—Mrs. Broadbent.—Joseph, the youngest son of L. Armitage, esq.—Sarah Furnish, a single woman, who drowned herself in a state of concealed pregnancy.—Aged 52, Mrs. Sarah Senior.—Aged 77, Mr. John Swale.

LANCASHIRE.

In the course of the three last months, 35 shopkeepers in Manchester have been convicted and fined for using false weights.

Married.] At Liverpool, Captain Smyth, of the Nancy, to Miss Johnson.—Captain Woodman, to Miss Burne.—Mr. Watton, surgeon, of Yarm, to Miss Waterhouse.

At Bury, Mr. Henry Knight, a respectable dyer, to Mrs. Mellitt.

At Prestwich, Mr. John Burgefs, of Worley, to Miss Marfden, late of Manchester.

At Ulverston, the Rev. John Atkinson, to Miss Neale, eldest daughter of Captain Neale.

At Upholland, Mr. Richard Allison, jun. merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Prescott, of Dalton.

At Ormskirk, John Threlfall, esq. of Chorley, to Mrs. Naylor.

At Manchester, Mr. John Banks, late of the Chester Theatre, to Mrs. Fisher.—Mr. Richard Waller, wine-merchant, to Miss Wood, of Rusholme.—Mr. R. Williamson to Miss Martha Lomax.—Mr. Benjamin Warhurst to Miss Alice Owen.

At Lancaster, Mr. James May, of Preston, to Miss Crofts.

At Oldwindsford, Captain Edwards, of the 23d regiment of Welsh Fusileers, to Miss Savage of Stourbridge.

At Fishwick, Mr. Thomas Logan, of Fishwick-Main to Miss Logan.

Died.] At Higher Ardwick, Mrs. Longworth.

At Preston, Mr. Holden, organist,

At Fraillsworth, Mary Ogden, aged 89.

At Ulverston, in an advanced age, Mr. William Benson, a Quaker.

At Hornby Hall, aged 77, Alexander Hoskins, esq. late of Broughton Hall, near Cockermouth, the oldest magistrate of Cumberland.

At Wigan, Mr. William Harrison.

At Hulton Park, William Hulton, esq.

At Withrington, Mrs. Hilton, widow of the late Mr. James Hilton, formerly of Salford.

At Manchester, Mrs. Hawkes, wife of the Rev. Mr. Hawkes.—Mr. Scholes, jun. compiler of the Manchester Directory.

CHESHIRE.

Married] At Chester, Lieutenant J. H. Christian, to Miss Bailey, daughter of Mr. Bailey, organist.—Rev. Mr. Mainwaring of Bromboro, to Miss Townsend.—Mr. William Brown, to Mrs. Ray.

At Nantwich, Mr. Fox, of the Griffin Inn, to Miss Mellor, of the Bowling Green.

At Congleton, Mr. Edward Foden, linen-draper, to Miss Hannah Kay.

Died.] At Chester, aged 40, the Rev. P. Oliver, A. M.—Mrs. Johnston, wife of Mr. Johnson, liquor-merchant.—Mrs. Garston, mother of Mr. Garston, glover.

Mr. Henry Sabine, printer, formerly conductor of the Chester Courant. He was one of the compositors who, in 1762, was arrested by Government on a charge of printing Wilkes's No. 45, on which occasion Mr. Sabine and the others recovered 300l. each for false imprisonment.

At Aughterington, aged 31, John Leigh, esq. jun. formerly a lieutenant in the British Dragoons.

At Runcorn, Mrs. Sewell, wife of the Rev. Mr. Sewell.

At Nantwich, Mr. R. Brock, plumber and glazier.—Mr. Kent, an eminent apothecary.

At Hartford, near Northwich, Mr. Warburton.

DERBYSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the Derbyshire Agricultural and Breeding Society, the prizes for the best yearling bull, and the best and third best two years old heifers, were adjudged to Mr. Cox, of Culland; those for the best two shear ram, and the third best two shear wether, to Mr. Greaves, of Ingleby; that for the best three theaves, to Mr. Hoskins: Mr. Smith, of Foremark Park, gained the prizes for the best two shear wether, and the third best shear hog wether; Sir R. Wilmot for the second of each; and Mr. Harvey for the second best two years old heifer, and the best shear hog wether. Prizes were also awarded to several farmers' servants for their industrious and meritorious conduct.

Married] At Derby, Mr. Thomas Breary, hoiier, to Miss Mary Rowland.—Mr. Tho-

mas Porter, of Breadfall, to Miss Tomlinson, of Little Chester.—Mr. Thomas Eyes, to Mrs. Julia Horley

Mr. Bennett, of Over Haddon, farmer, to Miss Glazier, of Barlings, near Lincoln.

Mr. Harrison, of Duffield, to Mrs. Jones, of Burr-street, London.

At Foremark, Mr. Thomas Hawksworth, of Stanton, to Miss Mary Goadsby, of Ingleby.

Died] At Derby, aged 82, Mrs. Margaret Jackson, widow of the late Mr. Jackson, grocer.

At Etwell, aged 78, Mr. William Clay.

At the Peacock inn, near Alfreton, Mrs. Kendall, wife of Mr. Kendall.

At Donkhill Pitts, aged 94, Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. Webb.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

On Midsummer-day last the Retford Agricultural Society met, and adjudged the following premiums to breeders, viz.

To Mr. Joseph Turnell, of Ranby, for the best cow and calf, three guineas, and for the six best ewes three guineas. To Mr. George Moody, for the best tup shearling, three guineas, and for the six second best ewes, two guineas. To Francis Ferrand Foljambe, esq. of Oberton, for the best boar, one guinea, and for the best sow, one guinea. A premium of one guinea and a pair of buckskin breeches was offered to the ploughman who, with two horses and no driver, should plough an acre of ground in the best manner, in three hours and a half, or less.

The Duke of Bedford has given 700 guineas to Mr. Buckley, of Normanton, in this county, for the use of one of his rams for the season. This is the more extraordinary, because it has generally been believed, that these extravagant prices were mere collusions to deceive the unwary. The Duke of Bedford is not an unwary man, Mr. Buckley is a gentleman of known respectability, and it is not to be supposed that his grace would lend his countenance to support the arts of any club of ram-breeders.

Married] At Claypole, near Newark, Mr. R. Lee, farmer and grazier, of Sedgbrook, to Miss Ann Scrimshaw.

At Newark, Mr. Becket, mercer and draper, to Miss Morley.

At Nottingham, Mr. Wood, to Mrs. Handley.

Died] At Nottingham, aged 80, the widow of Mr. Rose, late saddler.

At Worksop, aged 31, Mrs. Mary Wilson, wife of Mr. J. Wilson, attorney.

At Southwell, Mrs. Woodward, relict of the late Mr. Henry Woodward.

At Newark, Mr. John Shephard, senior, bricklayer.—Mrs. Millington, wife of Mr. George Millington, junior.

At Wollaton-hall, aged 74, the Right Hon. Henry Willoughby, Baron Middleton, of Middleton, in Warwickshire. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son Henry.

At Retford, Lady Amcotts, wife of Sir Wharton Amcotts, bart. and sister of the late C. Amcotts, esq. of Kettlethorpe. Her ladyship, it appears, died in extreme distress and poverty, in consequence of some umbrage given to her husband, who is said to be in possession of 5000*l.* per annum, chiefly derived from her ladyship. Some truly extraordinary letters of Lady Ingleby, her daughter, on this affecting subject, have been printed and circulated throughout Nottinghamshire, and the neighbouring counties.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married] At Oakham, Mr. Butt, draper, to Miss Gann.—Mr. Sewell, baker, to Miss Sewell.

At Uppingham, Mr. Linnel, of Floore, in Northamptonshire, to Miss Judkin.

Died] At Uppingham, Mr. Wm. Burroughs, who, whilst eating his supper, was seized with a fit, and instantly expired.

At Morcot, Mr. Thomas Fridmore.

At Market Overton, aged 23, Wm. Scott, gent. lieutenant in the Rutland volunteers.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The Governors of the Lunatic Asylum at Leicester, have been obliged, on account of the high price of provisions, to raise the payment of each patient from 8*s.* to 10*s.* per week. Dr. William Withering Arnold, son of Dr. Thomas Arnold, has been chosen physician to the Infirmary.

Mr. Waltire, the eminent lecturer, is at this time delivering a course of lectures upon chemistry, at Leicester, and a course of lectures on natural philosophy at Hinckley and Loughboro'.

Married] Mr. William Burton, of Cadeby, to Miss Moore. Mr. John Inglefant to Miss Brown, daughter of Mr. John Brown, hofier.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Dumelow, of Coventry, to Miss M. Corral.

Died] At Leicester, of an apoplexy, Mr. Alderman Bellamy, who served the office of mayor during the last year. He was a well-intentioned, industrious, and respectable character.

At the same place, in her 16th year, Miss Wallis, daughter of Mr. Wallis, grocer.—Miss Richards, daughter of Mr. Richards, stay-maker, an amiable young woman.—Miss White, daughter of Mr. White, saddler.—Mr. Wight, maltster.

Aged 33, Richard Loseby, keeper of the town gaol. Thanks to Providence for riding the world of this genuine *Aris* of his district at so early an age!

Aged upwards of 70, Harley Vaughan, esq. many years the senior serjeant at law, and a gentleman of considerable learning and of singular integrity. His latter years had been spent in a state of solitude and severe affliction, chiefly occasioned by the atrocious persecution to death of an only son. A more horrible story has never disgraced the annals of persecution. Prudence forbids its recital.

at this time. Serjeant Vaughan was the grandson, in the female line, of Harley, Earl of Oxford, prime minister of this country in the reign of Queen Anne, and by the male line he was lineally descended from the last of the unfortunate Princes of Wales. In these interesting connections, his history, and that of his unhappy son, will, at some future period, be sought after with eagerness, and be read with sympathy.

In the 82d year of his age, the Right Hon. Basil Fielding, Earl of Denbigh, Viscount Fielding, one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber, and earl of Desmond in Ireland. This noble Earl was descended from the Earls of Hapsburgh, in Germany. Geoffrey, Earl of Hapsburgh, being oppressed by Rodolph, Emperor of Germany, came over into England, and one of his sons served King Henry III. in his wars—whose ancestors laying claim to the territories of Laufsenburgh and Rhin Filding, in Germany, he took the name of Filding:—one of the bravest of the late Earl's ancestors was Earl William, of whom Lord Clarendon observes, "That he served King Charles I. from the beginning of the civil war, with unwearied pains and exact submission to discipline and order, as a volunteer in Prince Rupert's troop, and engaged with singular courage in all enterprises, but was mortally wounded in an engagement with the enemy, April 3, 1643." The late deceased earl was twice married—1st, the daughter of Sir J. Bruce Cotton, by whom he had two sons (Lord Fielding and the Hon. C. Fielding) both deceased—2d, Lady Halford, the present Countess of Denbigh.—His lordship's titles, &c. descend to the eldest son of the late Lord Fielding, a minor.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The inclosing of Needwood Forest, which is said to exceed all other forests in the kingdom for the excellence of its soil, is strongly opposed by the Lords Talbot, Vernon, and Bagot. This forest is celebrated in the songs of Robin Hood.

Married.] At Stafford, Mr. Ward, of Walton, to Miss Collins.

Mr. John Yeld, of Alrewas, to Miss Daws, of Yoxhall Woodhouses.

At Yoxall, Mr. George Harvey, tanner, to Miss Skipton, of the Woodhouses.

Mr. George Neville, of the Ford Houses, near Wolverhampton, to Miss Mary Horden, of that place.

Mr. R. Hurd, to Miss Ann Vale, of Colebrook Dale.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Bamford, to Miss Mary Merry.—Mr. Jos. Miller, brass-founder, to Miss Sarah Partridge.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Joseph Baker, wood-screw-maker, to Miss Elizabeth Harper.

Died.] At Leek, Mr. John Gaunt, silk-manufacturer.

At Envil, the Rev. John Downing, rector of that place, and one of the justices of the peace for this county.

At Haselclour, near Lichfield, of a paralytic affection, Thomas Fletcher, gent.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. Raven, saddler.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Horncastle Navigation Company have lately obtained an act to enable them to raise a further sum of money to complete that undertaking.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. Thomas Varlow, butcher, to Miss Cacia Chapman.

At Stamford, Mr. Arnold, vinegar-maker, of Barrowden, in Rutland, to Miss Sappote.

Mr. W. Osborne, of Newstead Bar, to Miss Elizabeth Harding, of Ryall.

At Barlings, Mr. William Naylor, joiner and builder, to Miss S. Craggs, of Middle Ralton.

Died.] At Lincoln, the wife of Mr. John Williamson, at the Fox and Hounds, above Hill.—Mr. John Bullen, wholesale brewer and merchant, aged 32.

At Stamford, aged 17, Mr. Francis Octavius Gosli.—Mr. Thomas Jackson, attorney.

—Mr. Henry Oldham, farmer.

At Spalding, aged 75, Mr. John Maffey, a quaker.

At Caisteron Magna, aged 19, Miss Mary Popple.

At Gedney, aged 52, Mr. Thorpe, a respectable farmer.

At Brattleby, near Lincoln, aged 99, Mrs. Mary Keyworth, widow.

At Spalding, Mrs. Stevens, wife of Mr. J. Stevens.

At Swarby, Mr. Codd, farmer.

At Tallington, near Stamford, Mrs. Garrol.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Mr. Edward Smith (notary public) of Birmingham, announces the useful plan of an universal commission-office, for the buying and selling of canal shares, a plan which cannot fail to be a great convenience to all persons possessed of that species of property.

The Post Masters General have it in contemplation to establish a mail coach in October next, between Birmingham and Manchester, through Wolverhampton; and another from Manchester to Chester, through Warrington.

That very extensive seat of the useful arts and manufactures, the Soho, near Birmingham, belonging to Mr. Bolton, was in imminent danger of being destroyed by fire on Sunday evening, the 20th July, but happily, through the active exertions of the neighbours, the effects of the fire were entirely confined to the engine-house.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. W. Rose Holden, to Miss Laugher.—R. W. Gem, attorney at law, to Miss Ball, of London.—Mr. James Coates, of Yardley, to Miss Mills, of Alvechurch.

At Frankton, Mr. R. Hall, farmer, of Little Brickhill, Bucks, to Miss S. Bush.

At Sheldon, Mr. Edw. Jackson, of Ingen, near Stratford-upon-Avon, to Miss Richards.

At

At Coventry, Mr. Charles Harris, to Miss Cath. Banbury.

Died.] At Birmingham, at an advanced age, Mrs. Ford.

At Middleton, Mr. Markham, farmer.

At Warwick, Mr. Pearce, keeper of the Bridewell.

At Coventry, Mrs. Stevens. Mrs. Butler, widow of the late Mr. John Butler, of Kidderminster.

SHROPSHIRE.

By an abstract of the state of the *Prison Charities* in this county, lately published, it appears, that in the year, ending at Midsummer, about 381. had been received in subscriptions and donations; and the following sketch of some of the disbursements will shew to what truly laudable and benevolent purposes they have been applied.

	£.	s.	d.
Rewards to industrious debtors	11	14	6
to industrious criminals	29	11	3
To 14 debtors quitting prison, as the means of immediate subsistence	2	6	10
Cloaths and tools to the industrious on quitting prison	14	19	10
Milk for young children	2	18	3

The fund is also employed in providing leather, &c. for making shoes, which enables the industrious debtors to gain a livelihood while in confinement, and which is reimbursed again, with some profit to the charity.

The Worthen Inclosure Act has received the royal assent.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Price, woollen-manufacturer, to Mrs. Elizabeth Hammond, daughter of Mr. Hammond, seedsmen. Mr. Panting, attorney at law, to Miss Meine, of Oswestry. Mr. Brown, portrait-painter, to Miss Letitia Lloyd.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Thomas Gilbert, to Miss Dodd, of the Green-end.

At Prees, Mr. Thomas Shore, captain in the North Shropshire Yeomanry, to Miss Eliz. Cotton, of the Foxholes.

At Stanton Long, Mr. Hudfon, of Patton, to Miss Tasker, of Noncraft.

At Lilleshall, Mr. John Kite, principal agent to the Marquis of Stafford and Co. to Miss Cotton, of Donnington.

At Madely, Mr. Robert Ward, to Miss Ann Wafe, both of Colebrook Dale.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Francis Mullineux, butcher, to Miss M. Barkley.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Edward Phillips, esq. late a captain in the First Shropshire Regiment of Militia. Aged 81, Mr. Stevenson, formerly a respectable cabinet-maker here. Mrs. Poole, widow of the late Mr. Poole, maltster. Mrs. Stirrop, wife of Mr. Stirrop, ironmonger.

At Middle, Mr. John Turner.

At Whixall, Mrs. Hotchkiss, widow.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Nixon.

At Upper Newton, near Westbury, aged 95, Mrs. Mary Nicolls,

At the Rev. S. D. Edwards's, Pentre, Mrs. Catharine Lewis, who had lived housekeeper there 48 years, respected and beloved by all who knew her.

Mrs. Howells, wife of Mr. Howells, of Chilton-farm, near Shrewsbury.

At Eyton, near Baschurch, as he was returning from his fields, Mr. Randels.

At Prees-farm, Mrs. Thomas, wife of Mr. Thomas, jun. attorney, of Shrewsbury.

At Coleham, aged 65, Mrs. Ann Bowley, widow.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Corporation of Worcester has paid its proffered bounty of 1s. per bushel upon the first 240 bushels of potatoes sold in Worcester markets. This has had the most happy effect in furnishing supplies and reducing the prices.

The Commissioners for executing the late Act for Inclosing the Waste and Common Lands at Broomsgrove, are proceeding with dispatch to effect that desirable object.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. John Stokes, of Leopard-farm, to Miss Mary Hill.

At Martley, Mr. James Brazier, of Shrawley, to Miss Ann Hodges, of Hortham.

At Malvern, Thomas Lynne, esq. of the Royal Navy, to Miss Mary Warren, third daughter of the Rev. Erasmus Warren, rector of Hampstead, near London, and of Great Bromley, in Kent.

At Claines, John Williams, esq. of St. John's, to Miss Dorothy Wigley, of Penham.

At Upton-upon-Severn, Mr. Walker, to Miss Callow.

Died.] At Worcester, aged 62, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Walker, surveyor of the roads in the tything of this city. Mrs. Fullwood, relict of Richard Fullwood, esq. formerly of White Lady Aston. Mrs. Bucknell, widow of the late Mr. William Bucknell, of Frainch, near Kidderminster. Mrs. Sheriff, wife of Mr. F. Sheriff.

At Hagley, Miss Phæbe Hodgetts, a maiden lady.

At Witley Court, Mr. R. Howell, aged 85 years, 50 of which he spent in the service of the present and late Lords Foley.

At Bewdley, Miss Hayley, daughter of the late Alderman Hayley, of that place, aged 48.

At Dudley, Mrs. Bagley, wife of Mr. Dudley Bagley.

At Chaddeley Corbet, Miss Badger.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The crop of apples in this county and Gloucestershire will be what is called half a bearing; other fruits of all kinds are in great abundance, and the appearance of plenty is almost unexampled.

Married] At Hereford, Mr. F. Williams, excise-officer, to Miss Lewis.

At Stanton-upon-Wye, the Rev. D. Williams, to Miss Gardiner, of Bishopstoke.

At

At Monmouth, Mr. Gosling, to Miss Ann Morgan. Mrs. Hughes, wife of Mr. Thomas Hughes, alderman of Monmouth.

Died.] At Hereford, aged 66, Mr. Wm. Wainwright, surveyor.

At Roonford, aged 81, Henry Rogers, esq.

At Hampton Bishop, near Hereford, aged 84, Mr. Obadiah Gibbons.

At Monmouth, Mr. Wm Lambert.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The Grand Junction Canal which has lately been opened, forms now a complete canal communication between the Thames, the Severn, the Mersey, and the Humber!

Married.] At Gloucester, the Rev. W. G. Hornidge, to Miss Snowden.

At Stroud, John Saunders, esq. to Miss Gort, niece of James Tyers, esq. of Field-place. Peter Leverage, jun. esq. to Miss Catherine Holden, youngest daughter of the late R. Holden, esq. of Jamaica, a ward of Mr. Tyers.

At Wootton-under-Edge, Walter H. Yate, esq. of Broomberrow-place, to Miss Burland, daughter of Cleaver M. Burland, esq. and niece of the late Hon. Sir John Burland, a baron of the exchequer.

At Berkley, Mr. John Davis, of Slimbridge, to Mrs. Hannah Paradice, of Sannigar.

At Cheltenham, Mr. W. Francis, one of the masters of the academy at Hampstead, to Miss Eliza Bambury.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Bunce, widow of Mr. Bunce, of the Dolphin inn.

At Stonehouse, aged 87, Mr. John Harmer.

At Rodborough, the Rev. R. Heath, rector of the society of dissenters.

At Stroud, the wife of Mr. Wm. Ellis.

At Wollaston, Wm. Delaroche, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The inclosing of waste lands in this, as well as almost every other county, is proceeding with increased spirit and patriotism.

Married.] At Oxford, the Rev. Sidney Smith, fellow of New College, to Miss Pybus, of Cheam.

The Rev. Dr. Landon, Provost of Worcester College, to Miss Ready, only daughter of John Ready, esq. of Oakanger Hall, Cheshire.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Lydia Siley, grocer, aged 54.

At the Chapel House inn, aged 33, Mr. R. Prickett.

At Cuddosden, aged 69, Mr. Henry Mallam, formerly a respectable farmer at Shotover.

At Chipping Norton, Mr. Nath. Heynes, ironmonger

At Swalcliffe, aged 31, Wm. R. Wykham, esq.

At Burford, Mr. Haynes, grocer.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

J. H. Thurbys, esq. of Abingdon, has lately paid the sum of 300l. to the treasurer of the Northampton Infirmary, as a legacy

left by his late father in support of that laudable institution; and the executor of the late J. Harper, esq. of Burton Latimer, has also paid him 50l. for the same charitable purpose.

A very melancholy circumstance lately happened at Northampton. A farmer, from the neighbourhood of Romford, in Essex, who had come to Collingtree, on a visit, was suddenly taken ill, for which he was bled in the arm; but not being able to stop the bleeding, he went to an inn in that town, and sent to Mr. Clark, surgeon, for his assistance. After Mr. Clark had bound his arm, the unfortunate man took out a pen-knife, with which he cut his throat, and stabbed Mr. Clark in the side, but not dangerously. He then rushed out of the room, without his shirt (striking at every one he passed) and ran with great speed down Bridge-street, stabbing himself in the throat and different parts of the body as he ran; at length he fell into a ditch, where he again plunged the knife into his throat and body several times, and almost instantly expired.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. Henry Alliston, aged 72, to Miss Kessiah Elliott, aged 24.

Mr. Wm. Gordon, of Earl's Barton, to Miss Hennell, of Wollaston.

At Welford, Mr. J. Dainty, butcher and grazier, to Miss Mary Burbage.

Died.] At Peterborough, the Rev. Wm. Drury Skeeles, rector of Polebrooke, and a minor Canon of Peterborough Cathedral. Mrs. Spolding, wife of Mr. Spolding, surgeon.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] Lately, at Olney, Edward Abraham, gent. aged 63. This gentleman was a striking instance of the success which frequently attends on persevering industry and uniform integrity. From a comparatively small beginning he some years since retired from the busy scenes of life, having acquired, by business, a handsome independency, devoting the principal part of his time to the pursuit of objects which are of superior enjoyment and more certain duration than the fleeting possessions of the world; and not unfrequently communicating, while he lived, to those he considered as deserving his assistance, such temporary and permanent aids as rendered him worthy of esteem and veneration.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Six fine horses, the property of Messrs. Hunt, of Stamford, were lately burnt to death in a stable at Norman Cross, near Stilton, which took fire, through the carelessness of the ostler, and was destroyed.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mrs. Lucas, wife of Mr. John Lucas, butcher.

At Abbot-Rippon, Miss Cranwell, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Cranwell.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The land-owners of this and the several adjacent counties appear to have entered into the business of improving the waste lands with great

great and laudable zeal, and numerous bills for draining and enclosing have been passed during the present Session of Parliament.

A horse, the property of a London dealer, lately trotted 17 miles in 56 minutes, on the road between Cambridge and Huntingdon. The rider was, of course, a greater *brute* than the horse.

Sir William Brown's gold medal for the best Greek and Latin epigram has been adjudged to Mr. Durham, of Bene't College, who, greatly to his honour, obtained the same prize last year.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Stych, baker. Mr. Alexander Mackintosh, of the Blue Cock public-house. Mr. James Elger, butcher.

At Milton, the lady of Samuel Knight, esq.

At great Sheffield, the wife of Mr. Geo. Peacock.

At Harrowgate, Mrs. Waddington, wife of the Rev. Thomas Waddington, prebendary of Ely and Downham, and eldest daughter of the Lord Bishop of this diocese.

NORFOLK.

An addition of nearly twenty of the resident gentlemen and clergy has recently been made to the commission of the peace for this county.

A barn, with about 30 coombs of wheat, was lately burnt down at Gooderstone; set on fire, probably, by some incendiary.

The proprietor of a stage-coach from Norwich to Yarmouth, has lately been convicted, and very properly obliged to pay the penalty for carrying a greater number of passengers than is allowed by Act of Parliament.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Elliot, saddler, to Miss Hawkins. Mr. Jos. Scott, to Miss Bafeley, daughter of the late T. Bafeley, esq. of this city. Mr. Youngman, scarlet-dyer, to Miss Sophia Paul, merchant.

Mr. Charles Weston, to Miss E. A. Smith, sister of Dr. Smith, and daughter of the late Mr. James Smith, of Norwich.

In London, Michael Bland, esq. to Miss Sophia Maltley, both of Norwich.

J. Morse, esq. of Sprowston, to Miss Hall, daughter of General Hall, of Wrattling Park, Cambridge.

Mr. Robert Youngs, draper and grocer, of Watlington, to Miss M. Swaine, of Wisbech.

At Thorpe Market, Mr. Samuel Huft, to Miss Ann Pull, of Roughton.

At Difs, the Rev. S. Westby, master of Difs school, to Mrs. Lock, of Hinderley.

At King's Lynn, Mr. Samuel Cofway, aged 35, to Miss Elizabeth Sands, aged 74. Mr. Geo. Plowright, baker, to Miss E. Bradfield, of Heacham.

At Sturston, Mr. Rainbird, of Malton, to Miss Vickers.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 74, Mrs. Cattermoul, wife of Mr. Cattermoul, wine-merchant. Aged 76, Mr. Wm. Gell. Mr.

Benjamin Austin, house-painter. Aged 55, Mr. Andrew Storey, one of the nominees for Conisford Ward. Aged 37, Mrs. Ellis, relict of the late Rev. John Ellis, of Southerepp. Miss Catherine Watfon, aged 26.

At Hingham, aged 89, Mrs. Sarah Lock.

At Poringland, aged 51, Miss Elizabeth Hooke, sister of Edmund Hooke, esq. of Norwich.

At Yarmouth, aged 14, Miss Hester Marshall, daughter of Mr. Marshall, linen-draper. At Difs, aged 82, Mrs. Simpson, widow, formerly of the King's Head.

At Sporle, near Swatham, Mrs. Pearson, widow of the late Wm. Pearson, gent.

At Morton, Mr. Thomas Palmer, farmer and feed-merchant.

At East Tuddenham, Mrs. Camplin, wife of Mr. Camplin, farmer.

At Great Durham, aged 42, Mrs. Danger, wife of Mr. Danger.

At Costessey, aged 53, Mr. James Garthorn, formerly of Norwich.

At Downham, Miss Watts, daughter of the late Mr. Watts, attorney, of Lynn.

At Rymerstone, aged 35, Mr. Edward Filby.

At Swaffham, Mrs. Verle, formerly of the King's Arms.

At Wymondham, aged 78, Mr. Edward Lucas.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Wm King, farmer, of Milford, to Miss Underwood, of Hadleigh.

Died.] At Stowmarket, Mrs. Archer, widow of the late Rev. George Archer, formerly a dissenting minister there.

At Little Cornard, Mr. Mays, farmer.

At Great Waldingfield, aged 75, the Rev. Tho. Preston. D. D. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for this county, rector of Roughton, and vicar of Edwardstone.

At Lound, aged 80, Mr. Geo. Jenner.

At Saxmundham, Nathan Cooper, esq. formerly a surgeon here.

At Long Melford, aged 72, Mrs. Drew, of the Ram inn.

[*Respecting the Case of SARAH LLOYD, which has so greatly interested the Eastern Counties, we have been favoured by Mr. Loft with the following additional Remarks.*]

SIR,

I was much obliged by your insertion of my letter, respecting the case of SARAH LLOYD.

What ought now further to be said, I wish that I felt myself capable of saying as it deserves. In every account which I have hitherto seen, there has been much defectiveness. The best which I have observed, was in the Ipswich paper of the 23d ult. and this, if you adopt, with some remarks which I here offer, it will give an idea substantially correct, though still much inadequate. This account, however, was not from me, or with my knowledge.

I have reason to think, that instead of 22, she was not quite nineteen.

She

She was, as that account mentions, rather low of stature, of a pale complexion, to which anxiety, and near seven months imprisonment, had given a yellowish tint. Naturally, she appears to have been fair, as when she coloured, the colour actually diffused itself. Her countenance was very pleasing, of a meek and modest expression, perfectly characteristic of a mild affectionate temper. She had large eyes and eye-lids, a short and well-formed nose, an open forehead of a grand and ingenuous character, and very regular and pleasing features; her hair darkish brown, and her eye-brows rather darker than her hair; she had an uncommon, and unaffected sweetness in her voice and manner. She seemed to be above impatience or discontent, fear or ostentation, exempt from selfish emotion, but attentive with pure sympathy to those whom her state, and the affecting singularity of her case, and her uniformly admirable behaviour, interested in her behalf. When asked, 23d of April, 1800, the morning on which she suffered, how she had slept the preceding night, she said, not well the beginning, but quite well the latter part of the night. She took an affectionate, but composed, and even cheerful, leave of her fellow-prisoners, and rather gave them comfort, than needed to receive it.

It was a rainy and windy morning. She accepted of, and held over her head, an umbrella which I had brought with me, and without assistance (though her arms were confined) steadily supported it all the way from the prison, not much less than a mile. What I said at the place of execution, if it had been far better said than I was then able to express myself, under the distress I felt, would have been little in comparison of the effect of her appearance and behaviour on the whole assembly. That effect, none who were not present can imagine.

Before this I never attended an execution; but it was indeed a duty to attend this, and to give the last testimony of esteem and respect to a young person, whose behaviour after her sentence (I had not seen her before, for in court she was concealed from me by the surrounding crowd) had rendered her deserving of every possible attention.

Those who have been accustomed to such distressing observations remarked, that the executioner, though used to his dreadful office, appeared exceedingly embarrassed, and was uncommonly slow in those preparations which immediately precede the fatal moment, and which, in such a kind of death, are a severe trial of the fortitude of the strongest and most exalted mind, and much the more so as they tend to destroy the sympathy resulting from the associated ideas of dignity in suffering; yet she dignified, by her deportment, every humiliating circumstance of this otherwise most degrading of deaths, and maintained an unaltered equanimity and recollectedness, herself assisted in pulling back her hair, and adjusting the instrument of death to her neck.

There was no platform, nor any thing in a common degree suitable to supply the want of one; yet this very young, and wholly uneducated, woman, naturally of a very tender disposition, and from her mild and amiable temper, accustomed to be treated as their child in the families in which she had lived, and who consequently had not learned fortitude from experience either of danger or of hardship, (and in prison, the humanity of Mr. ORRIDGE had been parental towards her) appeared with a serenity that seemed more than human; and when she gave the signal, there was a recollected gracefulness and sublimity in her manner that struck every heart, and is above words or idea.

I was so very near to her the whole time, that near-sighted as I am, I can fully depend on the certainty of my observation.

After she had been suspended more than a minute, her hands were twice evenly and gently raised, and gradually let to fall without the least appearance of convulsive or involuntary motion, in a manner which could hardly be mistaken, when interpreted, as designed to signify content and resignation.

At all events, independently of this circumstance which was noticed by many, her whole conduct evidently shewed, from this temper of mind, a composed and even cheerful submission to the views and the will of HEAVEN; a modest unassuming submission entirely becoming her age, her sex, and situation.

As I have referred you to the *Ipswich* paper, I must mention one expression in it, the word "accomplice" is used. Whoever admits a man was concerned will see reason to regard that man as far more than an accomplice.

I believe it were not impossible (but would indeed be nearly inevitable) for any attentive mind, weighing the circumstances of this perhaps unexampled case, to come to the same conclusion which has long impressed itself on mine. That conclusion leaves to her a share of the guilt which is indeed "comparative innocence," and the VERDICT of the JURY, (who, I believe, in that verdict thought that they had saved her life) imports not a great share,

Yet they knew nothing of the admirable character which has been given her by those in whose service she had longest lived*; for the best temper, a meek, peaceable, quiet disposition; honesty, modesty, uniformly good behaviour in all respects; freedom not only from blame, but from any circumstances tending to suspicion of it. The JURY knew of her character only by her affecting appeal to Mrs. SYER, the prosecutrix herself. For she had not been sending after those who could speak to her character during her confinement, and therefore being asked, she an-

* Mr. JOHNSON, of BILDSTON, grocer and linen draper. Mr. HENRY, farmer; from Midsummer, 1795, to Michaelmas, 1797.

swered, she did not know whether there was any (meaning, certainly, in court) except it were Mrs. Syer.

And the jury, under the circumstances of no evidence being given against the other party indicted, had not the usual means, which where two persons are indicted a jury almost constantly has, of forming some estimate of the proportion of guilt which may belong to either; nor could they even see, or perhaps under those circumstances imagine, how peculiar her case was, even as to that on which she was convicted, infinitely the smallest part of the charge which the two indictments contained.

I do not therefore arraign the verdict of the jury, the verdict could not be otherwise: it was just, it was discriminating, it was humanely considerate. And I think I say nothing which is unbecoming, when I say this, that although the verdict and the consequent sentence were according to law, DEATH being the sentence under the statute of ANNE, the case was such as had a strong, and I think almost singular, plea for the extension of MERCY. The force and nature of this plea, which appeared imperfectly at the trial, and, at the time of passing sentence, more and more developed itself progressively to the last. I shall ever deeply regret that it did not so appear to the JUDGE; and most of all, that when by the BILL of RIGHTS it is declared, that it is the RIGHT of the subject to *petition*, that in this instance there is reason to conclude, that a PETITION, though in behalf of LIFE, and numerous and most respectably signed, was, notwithstanding, never presented to the KING. I would rather suffer any thing than have this omission to impute to myself. I remain, Sir,

Troston,

Your's, &c.

May 19, 1800.

CAPEL LOFT.

ESSEX.

The Essex Agricultural Society have, at a late meeting, offered premiums for the best cart stallion, bull, cow, or heifer; Southdown, Leicestershire, and half-bred rams and ewes; and the best fat ox, wether, and the best boar.

The Royal Humane Society has lately extended its benefits to Chelmsford, and its neighbourhood.

At the late annual wool fair, at Bushfair Common, it was resolved to ask the following prices, which the growers considered as under the market, viz. Southdown, 22d. Western and Herts 17d. Welch 20d. per lb.

The clerk of Chelmsford market has lately detected a person of regrating pigs, by buying and selling them at the same market at an advanced price. The magistrates in this, and almost every other principal town in the kingdom, have come to a determination strictly to enforce the existing laws against all engrossers, forestallers, and regraters.

The act lately passed for rebuilding Chelms-

ford church, empowers trustees to raise 5000l. for that purpose, at the rate of 4s. in the pound, per annum. The organ to be re-erected, and a salary of 20l. per annum to be allowed to the organist. No vaults or graves to be within a certain distance of the walls, either within or without. By this act, the banns of marriage published in the *nisi prius* court, in the Shire Hall, are to be good and lawful.

Married.] At Waltham Abbey, Mr. Andrew Hills, of Ospringe, Kent, to Mrs. Plommer, widow of the late Mr. D. Plommer, of Faversham.

At Rayleigh, Mr. John Gladwin, to Miss Mary Porter.

At Witham, Mr. William Johnson, saddler, of Rayleigh, to Miss E. Johnson, of Blunt's Hall.

At Stebbing, Mr. Joseph Smith, to Miss Nancy Kettle, of Boreham.

At Broxton, Mr. W. Wilson, of Aldermanbury, London, to Miss Leader.

At Braintree, Mr. Philip Ager, baker, to Miss Constable, of Bocking. Mr. Walford, to Miss Button.

At Ravenhall, Mr. James Huse, to Miss Anna Baker, of Cressing.

At Colchester, Mr. John Bridge, to Miss Harbert. Mr. J. Gardiner, to Miss Sarah Bacon, both of Maldon.

At Pentlow, Mr. Tho. Orbell, to Miss Bird, of Cavendish, Suffolk.

At Halstead, Mr. Hughes, to Mrs. Baron, of Halstead Lodge.

Died.] At Wanstead, Geo. Farquhar, Kinloch, esq. a respectable Scotch merchant, who was thrown from his horse through the shameful conduct of the rival drivers of two stages, near Lea Bridge, and died in consequence.

At Maldon, Mr. John Pond, corn and coal merchant.

At Romford, Mr. John Webb, grocer.

At High Easter Bury, Mr. W. Saltmarsh, farmer.

At Ongar, Mr. Patmore, Surgeon, whose death was occasioned by a fall from his horse in a fit of apoplexy.

At Colchester, Miss Mary Ann Cowley. Also Miss Sharp, aged 17, only daughter of Major Sharp, of the Marines.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Samuel Merritt, son of Mr. Charles Merritt. He was drowned when bathing in the Thames.

At Bocking, aged 64, Jos. Smith, gent.

At Writtle, Mrs. Riley, wife of Mr. Riley, of Sudbury, Suffolk.

At Foulness Island, Mr. Philip Going, farmer.

At Sible Hedington, Mrs. Mead, wife of Mr. Mead. Miss Edwards, an elderly maiden lady.

At South Ockendon, Mr. John Westcott, formerly a respectable farmer there.

At Great Baddow, aged 88, Mrs. Combers, relict of the late Brown Combers, esq.

At Great Stainbridge, Mr. Jos. Lambert, farmer.

At Harwich, aged 45, Mr. Robert Culpach, one of the tide-surveyors for that port, and an alderman of the borough.

BEDFORDSHIRE AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

Four barns, and several outhouses, belonging to Mr. Young, of Horrel, near Hertford, were lately set on fire in three different places, and entirely consumed, with about 60 loads of wheat therein: about five years since the whole premises were consumed in a similar manner.

Married.] At Great Gaddesden, James Pickford, esq. of Market-street, to Miss Grant.

Died.] At Potter's Bar, Herts, the Rev. Mr. Riley, rector of Fobbing, Essex.

KENT.

It is a circumstance honourable to the inhabitants of the small town of Sittingbourne, in this county, that it contains a modern public library, supported by upwards of one hundred annual subscribers, at one pound each. This society has been formed these ten years, and the collection of books is now very considerable.

Upwards of sixty dwelling houses were lately destroyed, and sixteen others materially damaged, by a fire at Chatham. A thatched farm house, about half a mile distant, was set on fire by the sparks, and destroyed, together with a quantity of hay: several lives were lost.

At the last general quarter sessions of the peace for this county, the magistrates, after having ordered a county rate, directed that *the specific sum* charged upon each *parish* by the said rate should be advertised: a very proper example for other counties.

Married] At Canterbury, Mr. John Culven, to Miss Saffery.

At Folkstone, Mr. Tilly, to Miss Harriet Friend.

At Milton, Mr. Cough Leese, chemist, of London, to Miss Keen, of Canterbury.

At Feversham, Mr. Hollingbury, of Littlebourn Court, to Miss Soily.

At Hythe, R. Montague Wilmot, M. D. to Miss Deedes, daughter of the late Wm. Deedes, esq.

At Ore, near Feversham, Mr. T. Claris, baker, to Miss Ann Redman.

At Ruckinge, Mr. Russell, miller, of Brenzett, to Miss E. Dives.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Chever, wife of Mr. John Chever, grocer. At St. John's Hospital, Northgate, Ann Arnold, widow, aged 89.

At Margate, Miss Caroline King, youngest daughter of T. King, esq. Mrs. Silver, wife of Mr. Silver, surgeon.

At Tenterden, aged 76, Mrs. Mercer, wife of the late T. Mercer.

At Chatham, Mr. S. Hart, baker.

At Deal, Mrs. Oakley, widow of the late T. Oakley, esq.

At Sevenoakes, suddenly, Mrs. Whitehead, relict of the Rev. Charles Whitehead, late vicar of East Grinstead, Suffex.

At his seat at Cobham, Edward Pelcher, esq. many years in the commission of the peace for the W. Division.

At Mersham, in the 105th year of her age, Mrs. E. Sarjon.

At Blean, aged 69, Mr. Gray, youngest son of the late Mr. Alderman Gray, of Canterbury.

At Dover, Miss Ann Charlotte Grant, daughter of H. Grant, esq. of Portman-square, London.

At Helden, in a very advanced age, Mr. Thomas Medhurst, formerly a respectable farmer.

At Bearstead, aged 46, Mrs. Hannah Cooney.

At Tovil, in an advanced age, Mrs. Pitt, wife of John Pitt, esq.

At Warehorm, Mr. S. Button, aged 89.

At Charing, aged 40, Mrs. E. Gratewell.

SURREY.

According to Mr. Dodd's report on the intended Grand Surrey Canal, it is to run from Kennington, Common to the left of the road by Stockwell, Clapham, Tooting, and Merton, and across Norbiton Common to Kingston. A branch from Norbiton Common will extend to Epsom, by the right of Malden and Ewell: another branch will pass through Mitcham, and across Mitcham Common to Croydon; and from Kennington Common there will be other cuts extending to the Thames at South Lambeth, and to the King's Yard at Deptford, and to Greenland Dock and Rotherhithe. The distance from the basin in Southwark to Epsom will, by the line of the canal, be 16 miles, to Croydon 12 miles, and to Kingston 14 miles. The whole line will be about 20 flat miles. Mr. Dodd estimates that the total expense will not exceed 87,000l. and that the annual produce to the proprietors will be upwards of 8000.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Chichester, Capt. Gillam, of the 1st regt. of Guards, to Miss Creswell, daughter of the late Mr. Creswell, of Rotterdam. Capt. Brishain, of the royal navy, to Miss Ventham, daughter-in-law to Capt. Cromwell.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Stony Stratford, Mr. Smith, to Miss Clarke.

At Abingdon, James Butler, esq. of West Wittering, to Miss Edrige.

At Binfield, the Hon. Charles Herbert, second son of the Earl of Carnarvon, to Miss Bridget Augusta Forest Byng, second daughter of the Hon. John Byng.

At Reading, Mr. Bath, to Miss Patriarche, both of the Forbury. The Marquis de Trefsan, of Languedoc, in France, to Miss de l'Ardenoy, eldest daughter of the Comte de l'Ardenoy, of Champagne.

Died.]

Died.] At Workingham, aged 85, Mrs. Agnes Basing, widow of the late William Basing, esq. formerly of Lambeth, timber-merchant.

At Loddon Bridge Farm, Mrs. Shackel, wife of Mr. Shackel.

At Abington, aged 83, Lawrence Spicer, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

The South Hants Agricultural Society have lately distributed premiums to the two best ploughmen; to the breeders of the best ram, and the best three-year old cow; and to several industrious and deserving servants in husbandry.

Wm. Hilling, a poulterer, at Portsmouth, having been proceeded against for regrating, stands bound over, with sureties, in heavy penalties, to the next quarter sessions.

Married.] At Lymington, Mr. Henry Jenkins, of Hamvern, Dorset, to Miss S. Richman.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Symonds, wife of Mr. Symonds.

At his house in the Polygon, Southampton, Bryan Edwards, esq. M. P. for Grampound, in Cornwall.

At Andover, in an apoplectic fit, T. Gald, esq. one of his majesty's justices of the peace for this county.

At Bramshaw, in the New Forest, Mr. J. Andrews, an opulent farmer.

At Pitt, near Romsey, Mrs. Goffe.

At Lymington, aged 84, Mrs. Bryce, a maiden lady.

At Milford, Mrs. Jennings, a maiden lady, of Lymington.

At Box, near Bath, Mrs. Bumstead, wife of the Rev. Mr. Bumstead, vicar of Bramshaw.

At Portwood, near Southampton, suddenly, Mrs. Mawhood.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. Sandcroft, one of the barrack-masters of that island. Also, Mrs. Nicholson, an old widow lady, who in a fit of insanity cut her throat.

At Netley Camp, Ensign Obre, of the 9th of foot, who died in consequence of a wound he received in his head, when fighting a duel with Lieutenant Smith, of the same regt.

At Haslar Hospital, Mr. John Forbes, a matter in the navy.

Lately was drowned at Christchurch, Cha. Groves, a deserter from the horse-artillery: he was pursued by Serjeant Thompson, of the barracks, and three other men, whom he ordered to assist him in taking Groves; they drove the wretched man through three rivers, and he was attempting to cross a fourth, in order to evade these blood-hounds, but was too much exhausted, and sunk. On the verdict of the coroner's jury, they have all been committed to goal to take their trials for the murder.

[The Countess of Strathmore, whose death we mentioned in our Magazine for June last, as having happened at Christchurch, in this

county, was the daughter and heiress of George Bowes, esq. of Gibside, in the county of Durham, and born in 1749. She married the 14th of February, 1767, John Earl of Strathmore, who, in compliance with her father's will, added to his family name that of Bowes. His lordship died in April, 1776, leaving two sons and two daughters. On the 16th of January, 1777, she married Andrew Robinson Stoney, esq. who also took the name of Bowes. The infelicities to be expected from such an union were copiously produced, and the rancour between Mr. Bowes and Lady Strathmore inflamed to such a height, that the arm of the law was judged necessary for her protection against a violence which had already extended to an alarming degree of brutality, and compelled her to escape from its fury, which she did with great difficulty, and imminent hazard. In 1789, she obtained a decree of separation *a mensa et thoro*, and afterwards instituted such processes against her husband that he was long in the custody of the marshal of the King's Bench. From the time of her separation, Lady Strathmore lived in a state of becoming privacy, never obtruding herself on the public attention, unless called on by the course of legal proceeding.]

WILTSHIRE.

At Salisbury market on Tuesday, July 15, prime wheat sold 2s. a quarter cheaper than on the preceding Tuesday. At Devizes, on the 17th, wheat sunk, on the average, 28s. per quarter, from the the prices of the last market days, and at Warminster 40s.

Married.] At Alderbury, near Salisbury, Mr. Rawlence, of Fordingbridge, to Miss Goodwin.

Died.] At Coldharbour, near Westbury, Mrs. Meech, wife of Mr. Tho. Meech.

DORSETSHIRE.

Major Calcraft, of the Dorsetshire militia, has been elected M. P. for Wareham, in the room of the late Sir Godfrey Webster, bart.

Two barns and some outhouses belonging to Edward Greathead, esq. of Uddens House, near Wimbourne, were lately maliciously set on fire and totally destroyed, with a small quantity of barley therein.

Married.] L. Tregonville, esq. of Cranborne Lodge, to Miss H. Portman, second daughter of the late H. W. Portman, esq. of Bryantone. Mr. Jones, surgeon in the Scotch Greys, to Miss Basket, of Wareham.

At Lyme, Simon Lee, esq. to Miss Hill.

Died.] Aged 72, the Rev. Charles Marshall, A. M. commissary and second prebendary of Wolverhampton, rector of Wenfrith Newbury, in this county, and 42 years curate of Great Hasely, Oxfordshire.

At Dyme, aged 63, Mrs. Edye, widow of the late John Edye, esq. banker of Bristol.

At Dean's Court, near Wimbourne, Miss Harriet Hanham, daughter of the Rev. Sir James Hanham, bart.

At Wareham, Mrs. Filliter, wife of Mr. Filliter, attorney at law.

At Shaftesbury, Mrs. Alexander, widow of Mr. Alexander, of Fontmell.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The bridge over the river Cary, at Somerton, is to be taken down and rebuilt.

On Sunday, June 29, and Sunday, July 6, the Bath Provisional Committee collected, at the several churches and chapels in that city, £.358, 9s. 2½d. for the relief of the poor!

At the Wiveliscombe great market, on Trinity Tuesday, five bulls and nine rams were produced, for the premiums of the Agricultural Society:—The premiums were given to Mr. James Bond, of Heathfield, for the best bull; and to Mr. R. Gooding, of Moorebath, for the best ram—Premiums were also given to William Tarr, day-labourer, of Huish Champ-flower; to Edward Escott, of Raddington, and to John Thomas, of Halfe, servants; to Thomas Swanger, of Fitzhead, and to Hannah Rogers, of Langley, apprentices; to Thomas Tout, of Wiveliscombe, as the best sheep-shearer; and to John Hill, of Skilgate, as the second best.

Married.] At Bath, the Rev. John Still, to Miss Ann Tippetts. Mr. Welch, attorney, of Somerton, to Miss Hare, daughter of the late Mr. Hare, surgeon, of the same place. Mr. G. Sidford, linen-draper, to Miss Mary Field, daughter of Mr. Field, of Bond-street.

At Bridgewater, Henry Best, esq. of Somerset-place, Bath, to Miss Sealy, daughter of Edward Sealy, esq. of Bridgewater.

At Butcombe, in the presence of her father, mother, and 13 brothers and sisters, Miss Savery, daughter of J. Savery, esq. banker, of Bristol, to Wm. Fortune, esq. of Leweston, Castle, Pembrokeeshire.

Mr. G. Messiter, of Wincanton, to Miss Lucy Newman, daughter of the late John Newman, esq. of Barwick, near Yeovil.

At Crewkerne, Mr. J. Bishop, of the White Lion, aged 70, to Mrs. Bryant, of the Nag's Head, aged 74.

At Martock, Mr. John Hopkins, to Miss Ann Gulliford, of Long Load.

At Bristol, Mr. W. R. Watts, grocer, to Miss Eliz. Washington. Joseph Were, esq. to Miss Hester Ash, daughter of E. Ash, esq.

At Bedminster, Mr. William King, of Bristol, to Miss Rider, daughter of Mr. Rider, shipwright, of Wapping.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. Jones, formerly an eminent accountant. Mr. Higgs, accountant. Mrs. Wilkins, wife of Mr. S. Wilkins, of Cirencester. Mrs. Sawyer, wife of Mr. Arthur Sawyer. Mr. Wm. Burgefs, brother to Mr. Burgefs, of Bridge-street, whose death was occasioned by the bursting of a blunderbuss. Mr. Duck, apothecary. Mrs. Kater, widow of Mr. Henry Kater, and sister of Mrs. Biggs. Col. Peter Painter, of the marine forces.

At Kennison's Bath, Mr. Paulin, broker, in Merchant-street.

At Durdham Down, near Bristol, aged 76, Mrs. Martha Powell, widow of the late Rev. George Powell, dissenting minister. She had regularly studied midwifery under an experienced and very respectable medical gentleman, then of Bristol, and had practised the art, with much reputation and success, for nearly 50 years. To great skill in her profession, she added care and tenderness; and an urbanity of disposition, which rendered her a safe and desirable companion at the critical moment of child-birth: As a useful member of society, she was thus known to many; by her family, and intimate connection, she was also known to possess many virtues, and a religious humble mind: she was a Christian indeed: more need not be said.

At Bath, Mr. Jonathan Dash, late master of the riding-school in this city. The Hon. Miss St. John, sister to Lord St. John, of Bletsoe. Miss Bird, daughter of Mrs. Bird, of the Crescent. Mr. John Barnard, tailor. Mr. Cooper, surgeon, late of Swindon. Mrs. Mary Smith, mother of Sir Sidney Smith. Mrs. Chapell, of Kingsmead-street. In the prime of life, Mr. John Garland, stable-keeper, brother to Mr. William Garland, coach proprietor.

At Lambridge, near Bath, Mr. George Hulbert, late an eminent plumber of that city.

At Froome, aged 60, Mr. George Harebottle.

At his son's house at Bathwick, Mr. Elliston, father of Mr. Elliston, of the Bath theatre.

At Heathfield. Mr. James Bond, a very respectable farmer.

DEVONSHIRE.

Twelve dwelling houses have lately been destroyed by fire in the parish of St. Sidwell, in Exeter, and several others much damaged. Eighteen dwelling houses have also been lately consumed by fire at Winkleigh, and six at Axminster.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Bartlett, surgeon and apothecary, of Bristol, to Mrs. Dore, sister of Mr. Parker, baker, of this city. Mr. Henry Scott, brazier, to Miss Randle.

At Plymouth, William Langmead, esq. to Miss Winne, second daughter of the late G. Winne, esq.

At Ilfracombe, Mr. Ph. Bembridge, attorney, of Barnstaple, to Miss Bowen, sister of the late Capt. Bowen, of the royal navy.

Died.] Wm. Barker, esq. aged 52, major commandant of the Fremington and Bittedown volunteers.

Mrs. Branscombe, wife of Mr. Branscombe, baker. Mrs. Hyde, wife of Mr. Seth Hyde, woollen draper. Mrs. Bussell, widow of Mr. Alderman Bussell. Mrs. Padden, wife of Mr. Padden, of Exeter cathedral.

At Exmouth, Farmer Hooper, of that place, aged 72; he has left a widow, aged 34, to whom he had been married about five weeks.

At Ashburton, Mr. Eales, postmaster:
At Topsham, Mrs. Mary Drew, widow of the late Wm. Drew.

At Yelmpton, aged 65, Mrs. Clouter, mother of Mr. Clouter, bookfeller, of Bristol; during a series of years, few women had been so much harassed with misfortunes, and, from the smallness of her frame, but few were less able to bear them.

At Moreton Hampstead, Mr. George Gray.

At Heedon Cott, near Exeter, Samuel Oxenham, esq.

CORNWALL.

At the late annual meeting of the Cornwall Agricultural Society, at Bodmin, many premiums were given for the best bulls, rams, stallions, cows, heifers, and ewes; and for the encouragement of industrious and ingenious husbandmen and labourers.

Married.] At Falmouth, Mr. Joel Levi, to Miss Rachel Joseph. Mr. Edward Beazley, mariner, to Mrs. Joan Matthews.

Captain Francis Carter, of the Breage volunteers, to Miss Rosetta Carter, of Perran-uthno.

Died.] At Trevine, Trehane Symons, esq.

WALES.

Married.] At Wrexham, R. G. Griffith, esq. of Loftwen, to Miss Griffith, of Pen y gellé, Denbeigh.

At Pennant, Montgomery, John Lloyd, esq. of Llyn, Denbeigh, to Miss Thomas, daughter and heiress of the late J. Thomas, esq. of Garthgelyhen Fawr.

At Worthenbury, Flintshire, Mr. Gittens, woollen and linen draper, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Stant.

Mr. P. Puleston, of Overton, to Miss Ann Porter, of Spon Green, Flintshire.

At Pentyrch, Glamorganhire, Mr. M. H. Yorath, of Llanvair, Monmouthshire, to Miss A. Vaughan.

At Builth, Hugh Vaughan, esq. of Llwynmadock, Radnorshire, to Miss Hannah Lewis, of Builth.

Mr. Hugh Jones, postmaster of Lampeter, Cardiganhire, to Miss Evans, of Deloynant, Carmarthenhire.

At Llangefui, in the Island of Anglesea, Mr. Henry Cescan, a gentleman well known for his pedestrian feats, to Miss Lucy Pen-coch (the rich heiress of the late John Hughes, esq. of Bawgwddu-hall) a lady of much beauty, but entirely deaf and dumb. This circumstance drew together an amazing concourse of people to witness the ceremony, which, on the bride's part, was literally performed by proxy.

Died.] At Carnarvon, Mr. Hughes, mercer.

At the Manor, near Harwardin, Flint, Miss Rigby, daughter of Mr. Joseph Rigby, aged 26; a young lady of varied and interesting accomplishments, amiable simplicity of manners, chaste sentiment, and correct taste.

At Trebarried, the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, vicar of Llandifathley, and one of the justices of the peace for Brecon.

At Pentre, in Llanfaintffraid, Montgomeryshire, Mrs. Worthington, wife of the Rev. William Worthington, and youngest daughter of John Bell, esq. of Killyrhew.

At Trewylan, Montgomeryshire, John Thomas Davis, esq.

At Llanbrynmaur, Montgomeryshire, Catherine Morris, widow, in the 100th year of her age. She left behind her 91 living descendants.

At Welfshpool, aged 79, Mr. John Pugh.

At Gwerclaw, near Corwen, Merionethshire, Mrs. Lloyd, relict of the late Hugh Lloyd, esq.

Captain Jones, of the Pembrokehire militia.

At Mold, Mr. Joseph Williams, grocer, of Liverpool.

Mr. Wm. Felix, of the Queen's Head-inn, Aberairon, Cardiganhire.

SCOTLAND.

On the 24th ult. the University of Edinburgh conferred the degree of M. D. on thirty-three students.

On Sunday the 1st of June, about four o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants of the town of Creff, felt the shock of an earthquake, preceded and followed by a loud rumbling noise; the houses shook much; and, in the country, the shock was general, the duration about three or four seconds, and its direction was south-east.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Mr. Montgomerie, of the 15th foot, to Miss H. F. Campbell, daughter of General Campbell, of Boquhan.

R. Colquhoun, esq. jun. of Camstrarden, Dumbartonshire, to Miss Harriet Farrer, of Weymouth.

At Dunhope, near Dundee, William F. Gardner, esq. to Miss Ann Rankine, third daughter of John Rankine, esq. of Dunhope.

Died.] At Edinburgh, aged 95, George Abercromby, esq. of Tallibody, father of Sir Ralph and Sir Robert Abercromby, and the first on the list of advocates. Mr. James Dickson, an eminent bookfeller. Admiral Lockhart. John Woodford, esq. lieutenant-col. of the late North Fencible Highlanders.

At Drummond Castle, James, Lord Perth.

At Dundee, aged 81, Lady Ramfay, widow of Sir James Ramfay, bart. of Bamff.

Lately, at Perth, Elspeth Waton, at the great age of 115; she was born in 1685, in the reign of James II. and is probably the last Scottish subject born in the reign of that prince: she was one of the smallest, or rather shortest, women in the three kingdoms. When in the prime of life, she did not exceed 2 feet 9 inches in height: for many years, she begged her bread from door to door; and so strong a predilection had she for that way of life that she went her usual rounds till within a few weeks of her death.

At Holyrood House, Charles Hamilton, esq. great grandson to Charles II.

At Caithness, James Sinclair, esq. of Harpsdale, uncle to Sir John Sinclair, bart. of Ulster.

At Forfar, Mrs. Mary Bower, wife of John Ritchie, esq. present provost there.

At Powder Hall, near Edinburgh, Sir James Hunter Blair, bart. joint king's printer in Scotland.

At Gargunnoch, Colonel James Eiding-ton.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Dublin, on the same day, Col. Ravencroft and Captain Mansell, both of the Carmarthenshire Militia.

At the Royal Hospital, near Dublin, aged 78, Captain Burton.—He was one of the few remaining veterans who bled at the battle of Dittingen, on which memorable day he received seven shots.

Mr. Spillard, the pedestrian traveller, who had traversed great part of the continent of America.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Berlin, the Dowager Landgravine of Hesse Cassell, a princess of Prussia, of the house of Brandenburg-Schwedt, and sister to her Royal Highness the Princess Ferdinand.

At Hamburg, the Duc d'Aguillon, a patriotic French emigrant nobleman, in the 38th year of his age. He fell a victim to the gout, just at the moment when he and his friends had had the unjust proscription enforced against them removed by the mild administration of Bonaparte.

Of want, at Nice, the artist Corbion, master of the celebrated Viotti.

Lately in the West Indies, admiral Vandeput; he was an officer of distinguished merit, and had the chief command on the Halifax station.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

AT length, after five years examination, and discussion, an Act of Parliament has been passed for the establishment of the *London Dock Company*, for the formation of Wet Docks and other works at Wapping, which are to be executed according to the plan originally proposed, except that the canal from Blackwall has been relinquished, as having become unnecessary in consequence of the canal now forming through the Isle of Dogs. To the individuals, who have promoted the views of the London Dock Company, the public are much indebted, as to the facts which they have brought forward, and the attention that has been thereby excited towards a subject of so much importance to the mercantile interest, may be chiefly ascribed all the improvements that are at present begun or projected. The London Docks are intended to be chiefly appropriated to the reception of vessels in the rice, tobacco, wine, and brandy trades; and for more effectually accomplishing their undertaking, the Company have lately augmented their capital stock to £1,000,000.

Nothing can more strongly shew the necessity that existed of extending and improving the accommodations of the port of *London* than the following statement of the increase of the ships and vessels employed in the trade of the river Thames in the course of the 18th century.

	Increase of Vessels.		Increase of Tonnage.	
Vessels in the coasting trade	-	-	4613	-
British vessels in foreign trade	-	-	537	-
Foreign vessels in ditto	-	-	1347	-
Total increase in a century	-	-	6547	-
				1,327,763

This extensive navigation employs the vast number of 13,144 ships and vessels in the foreign, colonial, and coasting trade (including their repeated voyages) besides 2283 lighters, barges, and punts, employed in the trade of the river Lea, and the upper and lower Thames. If to these are added the stationary craft, consisting of 3536 barges, lighters, and punts, used in the lading and discharging of vessels, together with 33 boats, sloops, cutters, and hoys, 3000 watermen's wherries, 155 bumboats, and 194 petyboats, the aggregate number (exclusive of ships of war, transports, and navy, victualing, and ordnance hoys) will be found to amount to 22,500 trading ships and vessels of various sizes and dimensions; either frequenting the river in the course of the year, or remaining stationary within the limits of the port. The total value of the exports and imports is upwards of £67,000,000; and so greatly is this property exposed to depredation, that the amount of the plunder thereon is estimated at more than £500,000 per annum. To check as far as possible this enormous pillage, which, though brought into a regular system, and, in some degree, sanctioned by custom, is so injurious to the merchants, to the public revenue, and to the morals of the labouring classes, a variety of regulations have been proposed in a treatise on the Commerce and Police of the River Thames, by Mr. Colquhoun; the chief measures now proposed are an extension of the Marine Police Institution, complete protection by the aid of civil guards disciplined as a regular body, and to give extension to the legal powers and penalties of the bumboat act.

We have frequently had occasion to notice the increasing commerce of different out-ports, of which *Berwick-upon-Tweed* affords an additional instance. About fifty years since, two well-vessels of fifty tons each were found sufficient to carry on the whole of the coasting-trade

trade between this place and the port of London; this, however, was only the case in the winter months, as there were always a good many more well-vessels employed in the summer for the purpose of supplying the London market. These vessels were in general about forty tons burden each, and, for the most part, belonged to Harwich and Gravesend; and, as they came here solely on account of the salmon-trade, they always went away again at the close of the fishing season, and two of the largest remained all the winter, for the purpose before mentioned. Thus it appears, that at the above period, there were no vessels belonging to Berwick for carrying salmon to London; at present there are twenty-one smacks employed by two shipping companies of this place in that trade, and in carrying other goods to and from London and Leith: the smacks are from 60 to 140 tons, and some of them are constructed with wells for carrying trouts alive. The Leith trade was first entered into by the Union Company, in June, 1796, and the Old Company followed the example in February, 1797. The value of the salmon fishery here will appear from the following tolerable exact statement. The yearly rental of the fisheries in the Tweed, for the course of a few miles, amounts to between £.7 and 8000, in which, between 75 and 80 boats, with about 300 men, are constantly employed during the fishing, between the 10th of January and 10th of October. There has been known to have been 40,000 kits or upwards sent from this town in the course of the season, besides a vast quantity of salmon-trouts sent alive to London; the number of kits has not been so great for a few years past, owing to the method of sending great quantities of salmon fresh to London, during all the summer season, packed in ice, collected in winter, and preserved through the whole summer for that purpose.

The *Greenland fishery* this season has been pretty successful: the following is the last report respecting the London ships there: *Britannia* 10 fish, *Briffet* 3, *Ipwich* 13, *Edward* 7, *Lively* 9, *Inverness*, *Dingwall*, and *Nancy* 17 each, *Sims* 9, *Adventure* 4, *Success* 10, and 110 tons of oil, *Dundee* 4, and *Prince of Wales* 5.

The sum of £.41,400 has been granted by Parliament, as a compensation to the owners of the ships and their cargoes from *Mogador*, which it was lately thought necessary to destroy from apprehension of the plague; and likewise £.1048 18s. 6d. to make good the "fees" paid on the receipt of the above sum.

An act has been passed for suspending until the 20th of August, the duties on foreign *bees* imported, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.

The quantity of *table beer* brewed by the first twelve houses in London, for the last two years, ending the 5th of July in each year, has been as follows:

1799.	Barrels.	1800.	Barrels.
Kirkman and Co.	28,266	Kirkman and Co.	27,332
Sandford and Co.	18,726	Gideon Combrune	21,602
Gideon Combrune	18,667	Sandford and Co.	18,190
Charington and Co.	14,363	Charington and Co.	15,868
Edmonds and Co.	13,904	Edmonds and Co.	14,887
Cape and Son	12,327	Cape and Son	12,820
Richard Satchell	10,253	John Levesque	9,969
Park and Co.	10,129	Park and Co.	9,332
John Levesque	9,317	Richard Satchell,	9,010
Edward Bond	9,245	Cowell and Co.	7,265
Cowell and Co.	7,547	Hanbury and Co.	6,854
James Holbrook	6,486	Stretton and Co.	6,750

In our last we stated the quantity of grain that has been imported into England during the present year, which will probably exceed considerably any former years' importation; the following are the quantities of *foreign wheat* imported into the port of London during the last twelve years:

Years.	Quarters.	Years.	Quarters.
1788	4	1794	19,654
1789	5,908	1795	198,911
1790	67,037	1796	477,877
1791	49,504	1797	195,462
1792	7,065	1798	152,449
1793	170,971	1799	238,202

Raw sugars continue to advance, and are at present at the following prices: *St. Kitts*, 65s. to 84s.; *Monferrat*, 61s. to 22s.; *St. Vincents and Nevis*, 60s. to 81s.; *Jamaica*, 59s. to 30s.; *Tortola*, 58s. to 80s.; *Granada, Dominica, and Antigua*, 59s. to 80s.; *Barbadoes*, 60s. to 80s.; *Tobago, Martinico, Demerary, and Trinidad*, 58s. to 80s. *Granada clayed*, 75s. to 108s.; *Barbadoes clayed*, 78s. to 112s.; and *Martinico clayed*, 73s. to 108s.; lumps are from 105s. to 120s.; single loaves, 114s. to 124s.; and powder loaves, 116s. to 132s.

Cotton wool, which had advanced considerably, has fallen a little since the late arrivals, but is still higher than our last report; *Surinam* is from 3s. to 3s. 2d.; *Pernambucco*, 2s. 11d. to 3s. 1d.; *Demerary*, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d.; *St. Domingo*, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 9d.; *Granada and Carriaco*

Cariaco, 2s. to 2s. 10d.; Barbadoes, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 9d.; Bahama, 2s. 5d. 2s. 10d.; South Carolina and Georgia, 1s. 10d. to 3s.

The East India Company have declared 1182 bales of Bengal *raw silk*, and 70 bales of organzine, for sale on the 27th of August; and 6,000,000lbs. of tea for sale on the 4th of September.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ALTHOUGH the hot and droughty weather has prevailed for so great a length of time, it has not been so injurious as might have been expected to the grain crops; they have in most instances continued to feed and ripen well, and in many of the more southern districts, are now ready for the sickle. The crops are said, in general, to be unusually full and good: a Norfolk farmer indeed assures us, "that he never saw them look better, more healthy, nor more abundant." In some instances, however, the wheats are rather thin upon the ground, though mostly well headed. Barley and early oats, on the better sorts of land, are generally good and full crops, but on the inferior lands, in different instances, rather thin and irregular. Upon the average of all sorts of soil, there can however at present be but little doubt, that there is a very full crop of grain, though in most places rain is now necessary to render it full in the ear. Old wheat, as well as other sorts, are much lower. At Mark-lane, the prices are, for Wheat 66s. to 108s. Barley 38s. to 64s. Malt no sale. Oats 16s. to 30s. Peas and Beans much reduced in price. In some of the country markets, grain is still more on the decline. On the 11th and 18th wheat fell at Devizes 35s. per quarter; on which latter day 71 waggons, laden with corn, entered that town, at one of the turnpikes only. In the same week, wheat fell 48s. at Newbury, and 50s. per quarter at Warrminster. At Barnstable, Southmoulton, and also at several markets in the North and East it has fallen 5s. per bushel.

The following is a full account of the corn imported into England, from the 28th of December last, to the 17th of June, inclusive:

Wheat	419,804 Qrs.	Oats	108,966 Qrs.
Wheat flour	55,448 Cwt.	Oatmeal	1,657 Cwt.
Rye	55,410 Qrs.	Pease	5,190 Qrs.
Rye meal	2,157 Cwt.	Beans	5,444 Qrs.
Barley	10,878 Qrs.		

The turnips now generally begin to appear, and, in most instances, promise fair.

Potatoes, and most of the other knobby rooted plants, begin to look unhealthy, on account of the want of rain, and will probably not be so productive as there was reason some time ago to suppose. This will, however, depend in a great measure upon the fall of rain: if it should happen soon, there may still be plentiful crops of these vegetables. They promise such abundant crops in the west of Scotland, that extensive contracts have been entered into, to sell them at 6d. per Scotch peck.

Hops, we are fearful, must in most cases be said to be a defective crop. Kentish hops, in bags, yield from 12l. to 14l. and in pockets from 12l. 12s. to 15l. 15s.

The hay season has been uncommonly favourable, and is now nearly finished in most parts of the kingdom. The crops, as we predicted, have mostly proven good, and in some districts we find that the quantity of mowing ground has been considerably increased, so that a much larger stock of hay must have been collected than in former years.

Straw still continues an article of considerable expence. Its present price is from 1l. 14s. to 2l. 8s. average 2l. 1s.

Fat stock, though declining, still continues to fetch a great price, probably through the pastures being much injured by the want of rain. Lean cattle and sheep are also on the decline; but at Boroughbridge fair, both fat and lean cattle sold high. In Smithfield market the prices are, for beef, 3s. 8d. to 5s. per stone of 8lb. Mutton 4s. to 5s. Veal 4s. 6d. to 6s. Pork 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d. and Lamb 4s. to 6s.

At Leicester fair, there was a considerable shew of sheep and neat cattle, which were heavy sale at reduced prices. Beef and mutton experienced a considerable reduction, and many were driven away unfold. Horses of the better kinds are also high.

The Monmouth wool fair has for some years past been a mart of considerable importance, as well to the agricultural as the manufacturing interests of the surrounding districts. The advantages which it was expected the Irish would derive from the new commercial arrangements between the two kingdoms, had led to a belief that wool would experience a very material advance in price, but the idea was ill-founded, for although the growers, from the circumstance, had encouraged the expectation of receiving 42s per stone, they could not at last obtain more than 29s. for prime wool; some of the same sort went as low as 24s. and 25s. and the inferior kinds felt a still greater depression. And at the late Harrow wool fair, the prices offered not being equal to the demands of the growers, no business whatever was done, and the mart was deferred to the 22d instant. At Hereford Midsummer fair, the prices were not fixed for two days, and then the sale became brisk; fine 24s. to 28s. per stone, none higher; inferior 16s. to 20s. average about 7s. per stone under last years prices.

The apple crops, in most of the fruit districts, are very deficient.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 63.]

SEPTEMBER 1, 1800.

[2, of VOL. 10.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT will not, I believe, be denied, that a regular and uniform system for the relief of the poor, easily to be understood and put in practice, would be (if it could be adopted) highly proper, and particularly useful at all times, as well as at the present eventful moment. As early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the necessity of regulating the price of labour was felt, and the Legislature, in the statute of 5 Eliz. for the rating of wages of labourers, expressed a hope that it would come to pass, that a law, duly executed, prescribing and limiting uniform order concerning the wages of labourers, would banish idleness, advance industry, and yield unto the hired person, both in time of scarcity and in time of plenty, a convenient proportion of wages. If uniform order were necessary in the regulation of wages, how important is it that some established mode should be prescribed as to the administering of uniform relief. The good consequences which it was expected would

follow from the due execution of this law, we have not witnessed; our reason and experience have taught us to despair, though our ancestors, like anxious lovers, hoped to obtain such unattainable, but yet desirable, objects. But we have seen the good effects of the plan I am about to submit to your notice; and, if we cannot entirely surmount the difficulties which lie in our way, let us do our best endeavours to distribute relief in as regular, eligible, and uniform a manner as circumstances will admit; for which purpose I trouble you with the inclosed Table, which has been acted upon in Berkshire since the dear season of 1795 to the present still more alarming dearth of provisions, by which the allowances to the poor are regulated, and which other counties may, if they have not a rule in similar cases, adopt and improve upon. I do not say that it is wholly free from imperfections, but I will venture to assert, that, unless some plan of this sort be settled, relief to the poor must be administered, even in neighbouring parishes, in a most irregular manner.

This TABLE shews at one view what should be the Weekly Income of the Industrious Poor, as settled by the Magistrates for the County of Berks, at a Meeting held at Speenbarnland, May 6, 1795.

When the Gallon Loaf is

		Income for a Man.		For a Wo- man.		A Man & his Wife.		With One Child.		With 2 Children.		With 3 Children.		With 4 Children.		With 5 Children.		With 6 Children.		With 7 Children.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	0	3	0	2	0	4	6	6	0	7	6	9	0	10	6	12	0	13	6	15	0
1	1	3	3	2	1	4	10	6	5	8	0	9	7	11	2	12	9	14	4	15	11
1	2	3	6	2	2	5	2	6	10	8	6	10	2	11	10	13	6	15	2	16	10
1	3	3	9	2	3	5	6	7	3	9	0	10	9	12	6	14	3	16	0	17	9
1	4	4	0	2	4	5	10	7	8	9	6	11	4	13	2	15	0	16	10	18	8
1	5	4	0	2	5	5	11	7	10	9	9	11	8	13	7	15	6	17	5	19	4
1	6	4	3	2	6	6	3	8	3	10	3	12	3	14	3	16	3	18	3	20	3
1	7	4	3	2	7	6	4	8	5	10	6	12	7	14	8	16	9	18	10	20	11
1	8	4	6	2	8	6	8	8	10	11	0	13	2	15	4	17	6	19	8	21	10
1	9	4	6	2	9	6	9	9	11	3	13	6	15	9	18	0	20	3	22	6	
1	10	4	9	2	10	7	1	9	5	11	9	14	1	16	5	18	9	21	1	23	5
1	11	4	9	2	11	7	2	9	7	12	0	14	5	16	10	19	3	21	8	24	1
2	0	5	0	3	0	7	6	10	0	12	6	15	0	17	6	20	0	22	6	25	0
2	1	5	0	3	1	7	7	10	2	12	9	15	7	17	11	20	6	23	1	25	8
2	2	5	3	3	2	7	11	10	7	13	0	15	11	18	7	21	3	23	11	26	7
2	3	5	3	3	3	8	0	10	9	13	3	16	6	19	0	21	9	24	6	27	3
2	4	5	6	3	4	8	4	11	2	13	9	16	10	19	8	22	6	25	4	28	2
2	5	5	6	3	5	8	5	11	4	14	0	17	5	20	1	23	0	25	11	28	10
2	6	5	9	3	6	8	9	11	9	14	3	17	9	20	9	23	9	26	9	29	9
2	7	5	9	3	7	8	10	11	11	14	6	18	4	21	2	24	3	27	4	30	5
2	8	6	0	3	8	9	2	12	4	15	0	18	8	21	10	25	0	28	2	31	4
2	9	6	0	3	9	9	3	12	6	15	3	19	5	22	3	25	6	28	9	32	0
2	10	6	3	3	10	9	7	12	11	15	6	19	9	22	11	26	3	29	7	32	11
2	11	6	3	3	11	9	8	13	1	15	9	20	6	23	4	26	9	30	2	33	7
3	0	6	6	4	0	10	0	13	6	16	0	20	10	24	0	27	6	31	1	34	6

I have applied the foregoing rule to two cases, and shall make a few observations thereon.

Case 1.—A man and his wife, and one child, aged two years.

Man's wages per week, 9s.; woman earns per ditto, 3s.; total, 12s.

By the table, if bread sells at 2s. 11d. a gallon, the weekly income should be 13s. 1d.; the parish will therefore allow 1s. 1d.

Proof 1.—Bread per week for man, 14lb.; ditto for woman, 12lb.; ditto for one child, 5lb.; total 31lbs. bread, at 4d. per lb., is 10s. 4d.

The difference between the price of bread and the allowance is 2s. 9d.; multiplied by 52, is 71. 3s. per annum.

Now no provision has been made for house-rent (1s. per week), 21. 10s.; cloaths, 21. 10s.; soap, candles, firing, thread, &c., 11. 10s.; total, 61. 10s.—No beer has been reckoned for in this account.

This appears to be, and is, in some cases, an ample allowance; but perhaps for six months in the year the woman can earn only 1s. or 1s. 6d. per week, and sometimes little or nothing; yet she is still rated at 3s. The rating of wages, or fixing the price of a man's weekly labour at 9s., and making him bring into the account the excess of his earnings above 9s., is a discouragement to labour; for he cares little whether he works or not. It would be the same if he was rated higher. I would do this; let him work by the great or otherwise; allow him to retain his earnings above 10s. for his own use; and let that be the nominal price of labour, at which rate, at all events, he should be paid. Add the earnings of his family, without bringing into the account the excess above 10s., and let the parish make up the deficiency between this aggregate sum and the price of bread; then will you encourage labour, and give energy to industry.

Case 2.—A man and his wife, and seven children, five under seven years of age, the other two ten and twelve.

Man earns per week, 9s.; wife, with so young a family, can earn but little, say, 1s.; eldest boy, 3s.; the other boy, 2s. 6d.; total, 15. 6d.

Bread at the same price, the earnings ought to be 11. 13s. 7d.; the parish will therefore allow 18s. 1d.

Proof 2.—Bread for man, 14lbs.; ditto for woman, 12lbs.; foreldest boys, 24lbs.; for five youngest children, 25lbs.; total, 75lbs., at 4d. per lb., is 25s.

Difference between the price of bread and the allowance is 8s. 7d. $\times 52 = 221. 6s. 4d.$

Here I think our table is erroneous, as the outgoings cannot exceed 70s. above the 1st case; leaving therefore an excess of 121. 6s. 4d. in the labourer's favour, whereby a man with a large family of small children is in a better situation than one with a small one. In this and the preceding case, if the price of other provisions be cheap, a labourer can live tolerably comfortable, and allow himself a small quantity of animal food and beer. But if other provisions be relatively dear, then his wants can be supplied by bread only, which ought to be of the best kind; the reverse of which is often the case, as, if it is not mixed with other ingredients, it generally happens that the quality of corn is bad when its quantity is scarce.

I have only to hope, that, by circulating this Table among your intelligent Correspondents, a temperate discussion may arise thereupon, and its utility and defects be calmly considered, and that one uniform, known, and approved rule, be pointed out—a medium between an extravagant and indiscriminate mode of relief, and a pitiful and scanty one.

This may be called an Herculean labour: but if we can render the existence of one human being less miserable, our time will not be mis-spent, nor our exertions ill bestowed. Yours, &c.

July 5, 1800.

G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM much surprized that more investigation has not taken place relative to the high price of provisions of all sorts.—Common sense should tell us, that when a thing is dear through scarcity, it is to be seen by the supply of the market. When bread was dear in France about eleven years ago, the signs of scarcity were very apparent. I have often seen the flour-market almost empty, not having 20 sacks where there used to be 2000, and the bakers disputing who should have first, and watching its arrival night and day. My servant-girl has often been obliged to wait from five in the morning till mid-day, and sometimes till three or four in the afternoon, before she could get one solitary loaf of four pounds weight; yet with all this real scarcity, bread was only twice its usual price, and not half so dear as it is now in England. I mean to say, Sir, in the most unequivocal terms, that when there

there is really a want of an article, it appears in other ways than merely by the price rising. Now it has not done so in England. Any man here will find as much bread to purchase as he pleases, but in France, if a family required a number of loaves, they must send as many servants; for no one person was allowed to bring away two loaves at a time, and each must wait for his turn. God grant that we may never be brought in this country to such a pitch; but why, when we are not, does it happen that bread is augmented to full three times its usual price, and, at the same time, is reduced in quality, when there are no symptoms of scarcity?

Give me leave here to make a comparison. The artificial scarcity is like the penurious expenditure of a rich man; the money comes slowly, but regularly, and always when necessary; but it is not so with those who have not enough, in which case there is no regularity, and sometimes, when the necessity is very pressing, there is no relief at all.

Would some of your Correspondents favour the public with the information which, from their being dispersed all over the country, they are so well enabled to give, more light would be thrown on this subject than by any committee in the kingdom; for, with all due respect to my countryman, Mr. Adam Smith, whose memory I revere, and with whom I had the honour to be well acquainted, I do not think the same rules will do for the first necessities of life that do in other articles of commerce. The necessity of filling the belly is of a different nature from that of cloathing the back. In the article of cloathing, the man can tire out the merchant, but in the article of eating the merchant can soon tire out the man. If a spirit of financial calculation gets amongst farmers in general, as I fear it is doing, then woe will be to the community, unless effectual measures are taken to bring corn from other countries; but those must be very different from what have hitherto been put in practice. I have some such measures to propose, if times do not get better; and shall, if you please, make your useful repository the means of communicating them to the public; but hope, that, in the mean time, your readers will communicate as many well-authenticated facts as they can.

Glasgow, Your Constant Reader,
12th July, 1800. W. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT at p. 11 of your Magazine for July proposes two questions respecting the Jews: I shall rejoice if my attempt to answer them should appear satisfactory to him and to your readers.

1. That a belief of future rewards and punishments constitutes an essential article in the Jewish creed, and an article characteristic of a genuine Israelite, is certain from the writings of Maimonides, Abor-zabel, and other most celebrated and learned teachers of their nation. This persuasion is proved by the Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles, to have been general, though not universal, in the days of Christ; for the sect of the Sadducees, which was but small, and composed principally of the rich and noble, whose opportunities of indulgence in worldly pleasures may be reasonably supposed to have influenced their faith in some measure, rejected the doctrine of retribution in another life. The prevalence of this belief is strikingly manifested through the history of the Maccabees; and it is never mentioned as a novelty or singularity of doctrine, but rather in a manner correspondent to an established and uncontroverted point of faith. On this account, as a tenet fundamental and unsuspected, no notice is taken of it in the Mosaic Law, whose object was temporal sanctions for a temporal polity, and which saw no occasion to interfere with an axiom not connected with the peculiar spirit of its institutions. This conception of the case is corroborated by that very grand and eloquent composition, both for style and sentiment, the eleventh chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews; which becomes, in this view, a most rational and sublime vindication of the ancient patriarchs, with respect to various peculiarities of their conduct, as recorded in the Old Testament.

2. I have ever conceived this belief of future rewards and punishments amongst the Jews to be traditional from their progenitors, and coeval indeed with the human race. It appears to me an indisputable proposition, that no other hypothesis, on any principles of metaphysical philosophy, or from historical operations of the human intellect, will account for the universal diffusion of this doctrine through every age and every generation of mankind, civilized or barbarous. But a complete

pie's discussion of these questions were not less noble and important, than arduous and multifarious, from the knowledge of men and books which it essentially involved in it; and the time, I trust, is approaching, when the investigation of such topics will be thought worthy of exercising the finest talents of our species; for what topics, in truth, can compare with these in dignity and interest?

G. WAKEFIELD.

Dorchester Gaol, August 5, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SINCE I have removed to Leighton, I have been careful to keep a meteorological journal; and as I do not know of any one being kept near this place, it may not be uninteresting to some of your philosophical readers of the Monthly Magazine to see the half-yearly averages and aggregates of the several measures. The journal for the half-year ending the 30th of June, 1800, is below:

1800.	Barometer.	Thermometer.		Rain.	Evaporation.	Approximation of the Wind to the Cardinal Points.			
		Without.	Within.			N.	E.	S.	W.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Degrees.</i>	<i>Degrees.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>				
January, -	29.142	35.8	36.4	3.237	0.411	25	21	60	18
February, -	29.493	33.5	33.8	0.418	0.834	30	49	22	11
March, -	29.478	57.9	38.3	1.792	1.192	43	41	22	18
April, - -	29.335	48.7	49.5	3.359	2.497	14	15	65	26
May, - -	29.521	54.4	55.3	2.248	3.817	40	22	49	13
June, - -	29.671	54.0	56.4	0.981	3.729	39	3	19	59
Mean, - -	29.440	44.0	44.9	12.035 <i>Total.</i>	22.480 <i>Total.</i>	191	151	237	145

It being the first time of communicating to you on this subject, it will be necessary to give an explanation of the journal.—And of the five first columns at present I shall only describe the situation of the instruments. The barometer hangs about 515 feet above the level of the sea by estimation, taking the level from the Grand-Junction Canal, which runs by this place, admitting the levels to be accurate in the survey of the canal. On the same rule of estimation the rain-gauge and evaporation-gauge are about 336 feet above the same level, and are 30 feet above the surface of the ground. They are placed too far from any thing that is above their level to be affected by it; and I am satisfied that it can neither rain into the evaporation gauge nor evaporate out of the rain-gauge.

Next respecting the wind. Most people are acquainted with the difficulties there are in making a comparison of the directions of the wind at different places, in the average or total, like all other meteorolo-

gical measures. These difficulties are avoided by the method I use, which is extremely simple, and, I believe, effectual.

Suppose the circle or horizon divided into sixteen equal parts, and numbering them both ways on the outside, from the east and west to the north and south, the same on the inside, from the north and south to the east and west, and call them the degrees of approximation to the cardinal points: noting down in its proper column the degree on the outside, and the same on the inside the circle. An example, perhaps, may explain it nearer. Suppose the common notations of the wind for a week stood thus:—



1800.	N.	E.	S.	W.
April 23, S. - - -			4	
— 24, N.N.W. -	3			1
— 25, E.N.E. -	1	3		
— 26, N.E. - -	2	2		
— 27, N. - - -	4			
— 28, S.S.W. -			3	1
— 29, S.S.E. - -		1	3	
— 30, S.W. - -			2	2
Sum, - - -	10	6	12	4

These columns will express the new manner, which is perfectly as easy as the other. The reasons for my not dividing the circle into 32 instead of 16, are, first, to have as small sums as possible, which are always better to make comparisons with: secondly, because in a town, where only the wind is likely to be registered, it is diverted by the different streets and buildings, so that in general there can be no certainty in smaller divisions; but should it be practicable to observe to single points, it is only using the degrees and the fractions thus:

N.E. by E., | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | | |

I forgot to say, that the observations are made every morning about 8 o'clock. The room that the thermometer is in has a north aspect, and there is no fire-place in the room, or within nine or ten feet of it; and the thermometer without is hung outside the window of the same room, with the same north aspect, and is about sixteen feet from the surface of the ground.

The latitude of Leighton is about $51^{\circ} 54' 56''\frac{1}{2}$; longitude $0^{\circ} 40' 43''7$. W. of Greenwich Observatory.

Your's, &c. B. BEVAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
MALLETT's Translation and Illustrations of the Edda certainly contributed greatly to throw light on the history of Northern antiquities; but, with all due respect for this ingenious author, I may be allowed to observe, that his services would have been much more valuable, if, according to the principles which he himself recommends, he had employed his labours more on the development of the intrinsic sources of information which these fables present. "The most requisite preparation for the well understanding

this work (says he), but which hath not always been observed, is to enter as much as possible into the views of its author, and to transport ourselves as it were into the midst of the people for whom it was written. — Vol. ii., Pref., p. 16, Edda Transf. He seems to have been sufficiently sensible of the allegorical nature of the poem; but, instead of exploring the root of the allegory, has contented himself with exhibiting to us the symmetry of its branches and the beauty of its flowers.

Whatever may be thought of the interpretation of these fables which I am about to offer, it has at least the merit of having been sought, after M. Mallet's direction, in the history of the people for and among whom they were composed. It is briefly this, that by the giants, who act so conspicuous a part in this poem, we are to understand the Celtic natives of the North, and by the gods their Scythian invaders.

The word *Ase* is used indiscriminately in the Edda, as well as other Icelandic writings, to signify lords and gods, or Asiatics.—Vid. Mallet, vol. ii., p. 4, &c. Every one knows the artifice of the Scythian chief in assuming the name of Odin, which, before his arrival in the North, was appropriated to the designation of the Supreme Being. Now what is more likely than that the same policy which led the chief to assume the character of a god, should induce him to procure the title and credit of inferior divinities for his followers? Whatever may be said in behalf of the pure monotheism of the ancient Celtes, we know, that, after the irruption of the Eastern hordes at least, they were far from being scrupulous in the application of the title *god*; and the gods, as well as the giants, in the Edda, are represented as equally the production of one all-creative Power.

That it was not only Odin himself who adopted the policy of personating a divine character, but that his example was followed by his companions, appears evident from the name by which we still distinguish our Northern ancestors. It is strange that it should have escaped all our etymologists, at least as far as my information extends, that the word by which all the Teutonic languages express the Divine Being, which we write *God*, the Germans *Gott*, and which in the old Gothic is spelt *Gotb*, was the origin of the name by which the Eastern settlers in Scandinavia were distinguished from the original inhabitants.

We

We find in several other ancient fables the conflicts of the Scythians and Celtes apparently represented by battles of gods and giants. This is the most probable interpretation of the fables of Jupiter's War with the Titans,* and of many of the exploits of Hercules (which we know to have been a common name for adventurers who conducted emigrations from Asia into the South of Europe), as his Battle with the Giant Albion, the Son of Neptune.†

The whole of the intercourse between the gods and the giants in the Edda is an intercourse of hostilities. The gods begin by destroying the giants, with the exception of only one, and afterwards give to the descendants of this giant the shores of the sea for their habitation. What can we conceive a more probable history of the first invasion of the Aſæ, or Scythians, than that they should exterminate, as far as they were able, the Celtic inhabitants of the inland country, and oblige the few who escaped their fury to take refuge in their boats, whence they afterwards obtained settlements on the coast; whilst the Aſæ, the gods, we find, fortified themselves against them as strongly as they could in the interior of the country.

M. Mallet himself shews clearly that the dwarfs (spoken of in the Edda) were intended to allegorize the Laplanders.—What is more likely, therefore, than that the Celtes, who exhibited such a contrast to them in stature and strength, and whom all writers agree in celebrating for the size and robustness of their bodies, should be distinguished as giants.

The epithet given to the giants, as “giants of the frost,” appears indicative of the Celtic natives of Scandinavia.

The name of Norway leads us to deduce the origin of the inhabitants of that country from the following passage in the Edda: — “The giant Nor was the first who inhabited the country of Jotunheim.” Does not the name of this father of the Scandinavian Celtes indicate also the etymology of the word *North*?‡

* See on this fable the An. Uni. History, vol. vi., p. 39, &c.

† It is worthy of remark, that Niord, the Neptune of the Edda, is said to be “not of the lineage of the gods.”

‡ Junius derives the word *east* from *hæst*, *aurora*. Is it not at least as probable that this quarter of the globe owes its name to the Aſæ? As every one knows the near connection between the sounds of *a* and *e* in the

The giants are represented as skilled in magic.—Vid. Mal., vol. ii., p. 130, &c. The charge of magic has been a general expedient employed by the apostles of new religions for the subversion of old ones; and as the religion of the giants or Celtes was thus reproached by the Goths, so that of the latter suffered in its turn the same reproach from the Christian missionaries and their disciples. It might be curious to inquire whether any traces of the Druidical superstition of the Celtes are to be found in the magical operations ascribed in the giants.

I am sensible that these reasons in behalf of the conjecture which I have advanced, must appear to disadvantage from being given in so superficial a manner; but the recollection of any person acquainted with Northern antiquities, will, I trust, easily supply their defects.

London, July 13.

A. Y.

P. S. I should be glad to know what reason Meirion has for thinking the guttural sound foreign to the Gothic pronunciation.—See Mag. for May.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN looking over your entertaining Miscellany, I find (Vol. 9, No. 56, March 1, 1809, p. 158), mention made of a “loud complaint” of a “French philosophical critic,” that in the new Dictionary of the French Academy “the calculations and dates are all made after the ancient regime; now, so far as this relates to the date of this new edition, which is the fifth, this assertion is wrong, for it is mentioned in the title-page to be printed *à Paris, l’An 6 de la Republique*, answering to 1798. Another article of complaint is, that the new weights and measures are omitted, and nothing said of the *Institut National*. This is a mistake likewise, inasmuch as they are to be found in the *Supplément contenant les Mots Nouveaux en usage depuis la Revolution*. Of this Supplement it is said, in the concluding paragraph of the Preface, “Il était indispensable d’ajouter à ce Dictionnaire les Mots que la Revolution et la Republique ont ajoutés à la Langue. C’est ce qu’on a fait dans un Appendice. On s’est adressé pour ce nouveau travail à des

Teutonic dialects, the German orthography of this word, *ost*, will present little objection to this etymology, which I offer, however, merely as a conjecture.

Hommes-

Hommes-de-Lettres que l'Academie Française auroit reçu parmi les membres, et que la Revolution a comptés parmi ses partisans les plus éclairés. Ils ne veulent pas être nommés ; leur noms ne font rien à la chose ; c'est leur travail qu'il faut juger ; il est soumis au jugement de la France et de l'Europe."

The word *revolution* is not indeed to be found in this Appendix or Supplement, it not being a new one in any other sense but as applied to the new order of things in France ; but the new words derived from it, viz., the substantive and adjective *revolutionnaire*, and the verb *revolutionner*, are there.

All the words contained in this Supplement to the French Academy's Dictionary here mentioned, with a considerable number of others which are omitted, will be given in my French Dictionary of New Words, announced for speedy publication in your Number for July, p. 582.

W. DU PRE.

P. S. I should have observed that *Ordre du jour*, mentioned by the French Philological Critic as not to be found, is defined in the Supplement to the new edition of the French Academy's Dictionary with the phrase.—“ Passer à l'ordre du jour sur une proposition c'est à dire ne pas le mettre en deliberation,” exactly as it is used in our parliament.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN addition to what has been said in p. 11 relating to the earwig, be pleased to insert the following remarks. Valmont de Bomare, a writer of great credit and veracity, in his Dictionary of Natural History, speaks from his own experience of the dreadful power which this insect possesses of injuring mankind, and gives another case of a woman who was afflicted in a similar manner. He prescribes on this occasion the use of olive-oil, which appears to be destructive to the earwig, and admonishes people from sleeping on the grass, or under trees. I cannot now recollect where I have read of some other remarkable instances of the mischief occasioned by this noxious creature, in penetrating the ear ; but hope that such of your readers who have met with any, either from their own knowledge, or from well-attested relations, will communicate them for the public good. There have been some doubts respecting the etymology of earwig, though it seems perfectly clear that

it means literally an ear-worm : A. S., *Eap pigga*. It must not, however, be concealed, that the Saxons likewise called it the earth-worm, *Eorþ pigga* ; but from the circumstance of its penetrating the ear, and also from the French name, *perce creille*, the former term seems the most appropriate. I shall beg leave to communicate, on some future occasion, a few remarks on the economy of this animal, that seems to have escaped general observation.

In the year 1795 was published at Leipzig, “ *Taschenbuch für Fintenliebhaber*,” or The Ink-Lover's Pocket-book, with instructions for making all sorts of it, and a history of the art, &c. As this work consists only of 172 pages, I should think it might be worth while to offer a translation of it to our countrymen, and desire to throw this out as a hint.

To the instances I have already given in vol. ix., p. 247, of prints respecting the guillotine, I beg leave to add the following :

11. Another representation of the Death of Manlius, by George Pens, of Nuremberg, engraved about 1550, different from that of the same subject by Aldegreves.

12. A large print, engraved by David Gen, in 1776, from an ancient painting by Andrea Mantegna, in a church at Padua, representing the Death of St. James the Apostle. The mode of execution resembles that already described from Per. de Natalibus, except that the axe only rests on the neck, which is placed between two upright posts. Both these prints are also in the writer's possession.

Some account of the invention and principles of Galvinism would no doubt be acceptable to your readers, and they would be under obligations to some of your philosophical correspondents for such a communication. I am aware that in some of your former volumes the subject has been discussed, but I believe that no simple description of the science itself, or of the mode by which it was discovered, has yet appeared. The improvement also by Volta should be noticed.

6th August, 1800.

D. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE ill-success which has attended some of those useful, and now almost necessary, establishments, book-societies, induces

induces me to offer a few remarks in your liberal and widely-circulated publication, concerning the probable means of avoiding those evils which appear to have been the principal causes of their decline.—These evils are, derangement of the finances, and the loss of books; both equally fatal to such institutions, and both only to be cured by an originally well-adapted plan, steadfastly and rigorously adhered to.

Though I wish well to those plans for the advancement of literature which have a certain splendour about them, and take in an extensive range, yet experience has sufficiently shewn, that, even in the metropolis, economy is a very necessary consideration, and that expences lightly incurred are in the end unwillingly supported. I conceive, therefore, that in a new institution it would be right to be confined to what is absolutely essential to the design; and this, in a book-society, is simply the providing of good books to read. A coffee-house or a lounging-room is at least a totally detached, if not an incompatible, part of a reading-establishment. By cutting off these superfluous parts, a vast saving of expence is instantly made; for, instead of a suite of rooms fitted up for company, all that becomes necessary is, a single apartment large enough to hold the books, with a kind of box or office for the librarian.—This scantiness would also favour the other great end, that of securing the books; as the further development of my plan will shew.

Let there, then, be a single library-room, with a small antechamber, affording the only access to it. In this let there be a kind of counter running across, with the librarian's desk behind it; and let it be an inviolable rule, that no one passes the counter but the librarian himself. Let all who come for books make their specific demand at the counter, and leave it to the librarian to supply it; and let him, before delivering each book, enter the number and the person's name in his register kept for the purpose. If at any future period, when the society's stock is large, it shall be thought advisable to admit subscribers to a view of the library, still let the books be all kept in locked cases, covered with wired lattices, all opening by one key, in the librarian's sole possession, who shall only be obliged to unlock them in order

to deliver the book individually requested. And having thus given the librarian the full power of securing the books from depreciation, let him be strictly answerable for all losses, except where the restoration of books, after the proper period, is pertinaciously refused, in which case the compulsion becomes the society's affair. Let the librarian be held to no other attendance than from ten to three o'clock in the day, which will allow him to follow some other occupation in the evening. Let a limit be assigned for the time of reading each book, beyond which a daily but moderate forfeiture shall be incurred; and let it be a rule, that, till this is paid, the delinquent shall have no further use of the library.—Of this forfeit, let half go to the librarian for his trouble in charging and collecting it, and the other half to the society.

Let the first set of subscribers pay down one or two guineas each at the opening of the scheme, in order to defray preliminary expences, and set things a-going; and let that day be the anniversary of the future payment of the annual subscriptions of one guinea, and of settling the booksellers' and other accounts; all intervening subscribers to pay their admission money at entrance, and their subscription at the general anniversary.

I do not here mean to discuss the points of the mode of electing committees, their powers, duration, and the like; but, in order to prevent the excessive and improvident ordering of books, let each meeting of the committee be restricted to a certain proportion of the annual subscription for its disbursement.

Let there be an annual review of all the books, by a delegation from the subscribers appointed for the purpose, who shall have power to charge the librarian with any losses incurred by his neglect.

These are a few leading ideas directed to the prevention of what I consider as the immediate causes of the dissolution of book-societies. Were the rules here suggested put actively in force, I have little doubt that a very moderate number of subscribers would be adequate to the purchase of all the valuable books as they come out, and to the gradual formation of a stock-library, capable of supplying most of the literary wants of the members.

Your's, &c. BIBLIOPHILUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The PRINCIPLES of POLITICAL ARITHMETIC illustrated in an ESTIMATE of the NATIONAL WEALTH of GREAT BRITAIN By J. J. GRELLIER.

[Continued from page 28.]

THE whole number of the inhabitants of Great Britain is undoubtedly greater than at former distant periods, but the proportion of unproductive hands, who subsist by the labour of others, has also probably much increased; the effect of this unfavourable circumstance has however been amply compensated by our great improvements in different arts and manufactures, by which the produce of the country has been increased in quantity, and rendered much superior in quality, so that after supplying all our new fictitious wants, and enabling us to defray expensive wars, it has left a considerable surplus, which gradually accumulating, has formed the present national stock or capital. Before we proceed to inquire into its increased amount, it may not be uninteresting to view its former computed value, according to the estimate of a writer, who certainly cannot be suspected of having drawn an unfavourable statement.*

Computation of the Wealth of England and Wales in 1664.

Value of the land; 24 millions of acres, yielding 8 millions per ann. rent, worth at 18 years purchase - 144,000,000

Houses; reckoning those within the bills of mortality equal in value to one-third of the whole - 30,000,000

Shipping; 500,000 tons, at 6l. per ton, including rigging, ordnance, &c. - 3,000,000

Stock of cattle on the 24 million acres and the waste belonging thereto, including parks, fisheries, warrens, &c. 36,000,000

Gold and silver coin, scarce 6,000,000

Wares, merchandize, plate, furniture, &c. 31,000,000

Total - 250,000,000

In comparing this estimate with similar accounts at present, it must be remembered, that a great alteration has gradually taken place in the nominal value of all commodities. Whether this progressive difference arises from any degradation of the value of the precious metals, in consequence of which the same quantity of them purchases less labour than formerly, or from other com-

modities becoming really dearer or purchasing more labour, is a subject that has been extensively investigated by Dr. SMITH, who ascribes it to the latter circumstance. It must however, be remarked, that if commodities purchase more labour than formerly, it does not proceed wholly from the increased demands of individuals in consequence of a greater population, or of the greater ability of individuals to purchase; for, with respect to manufactured commodities at least, it is the result chiefly of the increase of taxes, and the consequently greater capital that must be employed. But from whatever combination of circumstances it may have arisen, it is certain that a great difference in the value of money has actually taken place, which, with respect to the period of Sir W. Petty's estimate and the present; appears to be in the proportion of about five to fourteen*; the total of the wealth of England and Wales in 1664, would therefore have amounted to 700,000,000l. according to the present value of money.

The value of land has progressively increased, in consequence of improvements in cultivation, and the increased consumption of the produce of the land. Before England became a trading nation, the general price of land was twelve years' purchase†; at the beginning of the last century it sold for about sixteen years' purchase; Sir William Petty valued it at eighteen years' purchase; and at the commencement of the present century, it had advanced to twenty years' purchase: about the year 1730, it had risen to twenty-five years' purchase, and at present is from twenty-eight to thirty-years' purchase. The increase of the number of years' purchase paid for land is the most obvious proof of its augmented value; but it does not shew the whole augmentation of the national wealth on this account, which in part arises from the increase of the total rental beyond the advance that is caused merely by the difference in the value of money: this real increase of the rental proceeds from a greater proportion of land being brought into cultivation, and that before cultivated being improved. The whole landed rental of England and Wales, and the Lowlands of Scotland, was stated by Sir W. Petty at about nine millions; and it cannot be supposed, that, if he had included the Highlands of Scotland, he would have

* Table by Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn, Monthly Mag. vol. VI. p. 161.

† Dr. Davenant's Discourses, part 2, p. 27.

* Sir Will. Petty's Verb. Sap.

made the rental of the whole island more than 9,500,000. G. King and Dr. Davenant, in Queen Anne's reign, stated the rental of England and Wales at 14,000,000*l.* and it may be presumed this was nearly the truth at the time; but it soon began to appear too low, and about twenty years ago it was generally reckoned at 20,000,000*l.*; at present however, it considerably exceeds this sum. The chief difficulty in forming an estimate of the land rental, consists in assigning an average value to the different descriptions of land; for the total number of acres, and the manner in which they are annually cropped, has lately been pretty well ascertained. The following statement, given by Mr. Middleton, in his View of the Agriculture of the county of Middlesex, shews nearly the proportions cultivated for different purposes.

	Acres.
Wheat - - -	3,850,000
Barley and rye -	1,050,000
Oats and beans -	3,500,000
Clover, rye-grass, &c. one year's ley -	1,400,000
Roots and cabbages cultivated by the plough -	1,400,000
Fallow - - -	2,800,000
Hop grounds -	44,000
Nursery grounds -	10,000
Fruit and kitchen gardens cultivated by the spade -	50,000
Pleasure-grounds—the dressed and unprofitable parts only	20,000
Land depastured by cattle	21,300,000
Hedge-rows, copses, and woods - - -	2,000,000
Ways, water, &c. -	1,603,000
Cultivated land -	39,027,000
Commons and waste-lands	7,889,000
Total acres in England and Wales -	46,916,000

If the commons and waste-lands are considered as equal in annual value to only one million of cultivated acres, the whole may be taken at forty millions. The average rent has been stated at 15*s.* per acre, which appears to be a moderate computation; but, taking it at a tenth less, the rental amounts to 27,000,000*l.* and the value, at twenty-eight years' purchase, to 756,000,000*l.* The number of cultivated acres in Scotland is upwards of twelve millions, and of uncultivated upwards of fourteen millions of acres; a great part of the latter is of very little use; but if it is wholly excluded, and the cultivated part rated at an average of 10*s.*

per acre, which makes 6,000,000*l.* per annum, the total rental of the island will be 33,000,000*l.* and the value of the land 924,000,000*l.* This must be understood as including the value of tythes, it being unnecessary to distinguish here between the rent paid to the landlord, and the part paid to the tythe-proprietor. Mr. Pitt, on proposing the income tax, stated the landlords' rents at twenty-five millions, and the tythes on the produce of land and farming stock at five millions, which is probably less than would be added to the value of land alone were tythes done away*; therefore, according to this account it appears, that, including Scotland, the whole rental cannot be less than thirty-three millions.

The value of the houses of Great Britain is perhaps more difficult to ascertain than that of the land: but the following statement of their rent, founded on the numbers returned as chargeable and excused to the window duties, in England and Wales, in 1781, will not be thought too high.

	Rent.
Number of Cottages 284,459, at 20 <i>s.</i> per annum -	£.284,459
Number of houses under 10 windows, 497,801, at 5 <i>l.</i> per annum -	2,489,005
Number of houses under 21 windows, 171,177, at 15 <i>l.</i> per annum -	2,567,653
Number of houses, above 20 windows, 52,373, at 40 <i>l.</i> per annum -	2,094,920
Total - - -	7,436,039

The total rent, at twenty years' purchase, makes 148,720,780*l.*; and, including Scotland at less than a sixth of England and Wales, the whole will amount to 170,000,000*l.*

In order to form an idea of the value of cattle, and farming stock, on the land, we may consider the black cattle and calves, sheep and lambs, swine, pigs, and poultry annually consumed in London as worth

* This impolitic provision for the clergy, of which a very great part is now in the hands of laymen, has been suffered to exist in this country about a thousand years, a constant impediment to agricultural improvements, and a striking instance of superstitious attachment to ancient establishments; for every benefit which the clergy derive from it could be easily secured to them by other means.

6,000,000l., which cannot be more than a seventh part of the whole consumption, amounting therefore to 42,000,000l.; but the whole number of cattle existing must be more than double the quantity brought to market; so that, including horses, asses, cows kept for milk, and oxen employed in agriculture, the whole value of the cattle cannot be less than 90,000,000l.

Taking the annual consumption of grain of all sorts at 14,000,000 quarters, which is probably below the truth, we may presume, that in general there is at least three or four months supply on hand, which, at only 35s. per quarter, will amount to at least 6,125,000l. The value of hay and straw, and all kinds of fodder, and of all implements of husbandry, cannot be less than five or six millions, and, with the former sum, will make about 12,000,000l. The total value of cattle and farming-stock is therefore 102,000,000l.; and if it is estimated as equal in value to only three times the yearly rent, it will amount to nearly this sum.

The value of the shipping belonging to Great Britain may be calculated with more accuracy. It appears that in 1794 the tonnage of the vessels in the merchants' service was 1,589,162 tons; but taking it at 1,500,000, at 8l. per ton, it makes 12,000,000l., which is certainly below the real value. The shipping of the navy may perhaps be estimated at 4,000,000l., making, with the former sum, 16,000,000l.; to which some addition should be made for the value of the small craft employed on our rivers and canals.

The quantity of money in the country has at different times been a subject of dispute, and has never been determined with precision*. It was, however, pretty

well ascertained, by the recoinage in the years 1773, 1774, and 1776; the value of the light gold delivered into the Bank under the different proclamations, amounted to 15,563,593l.; and it was generally admitted that somewhat more than two millions of heavy guineas remained out in circulation, which, with the silver and copper coin, made the whole at that time about twenty millions, at which sum Mr. Chalmers estimated it in the year 1786.—Including the cash in the coffers of the Bank, it appears that at the time of the recoinage the whole money in the country was rather above than under the sum just stated; and from the sums annually coined since that time*, it might be presumed that the quantity in circulation at present was considerably greater; Mr. Rose has lately stated it at no less than 44,000,000l.; but, though our commerce has considerably increased, it will hardly be thought, considering the greater quantity of small bank-notes in circulation, that, if twenty millions of coin was sufficient in 1776 or 1786, we can at present have occasion for more than twenty-five millions at the utmost.

Of the value of the merchandize and manufactures usually in the hands of the merchants, wholesale-dealers, shopkeepers, and manufacturers, it is very difficult to form a satisfactory idea. The total amount of the exports in the year 1797 was 28,917,000l., and of imports 21,013,000l., according to the custom-house accounts; but it has long been known that these accounts are considerably below the true value, and particularly since passing the convoy act, in the execution of which it has appeared that the declared value of British manufactures exported is about seventy-one per cent. greater than the value in the inspector-general's register; and, with respect to the foreign merchandize imported, the difference, on the whole, may not be much less; for

* Dr. Davenant estimated the coin in 1688 at 18,000,000l.; Mr. G. King stated it only at 11,500,000l., which perhaps was nearer the truth: from that period the quantity coined has been as follows:

William III.,	£.10,511,963
Anne,	2,691,626
George I.,	8,725,921
George II.,	11,966,576
George III., to 25th Mar. 1793,	51,073,362

If all the money was coined from foreign bullion imported into this country, this account would shew that there must have been a very great export of the current coin, or that its quantity must have greatly increased; but in fact a great part of the new money is merely the re-coinage of old, worn below the standard weight.

* The value of gold coined from the 31st of December, 1777, to the 31st of December, 1798, amounted to 33,831,236l.; of which 15,328,196l. is known to have been produced from guineas supposed to have fallen below their current weight by wear. The coinage of silver during the present reign has been very trifling, and the silver coin in general is so reduced in its real value, that the sixpences, on an average, are not worth more than two-pence halfpenny, the shillings eight-pence halfpenny, the half-crowns two shillings and two pence, and the crowns perhaps four shillings and eight-pence.—See "Thoughts on a New Coinage of Silver."

it is certain that some articles at present are considerably more than seventy-one per cent. above the value at which they are rated; taking the whole, however, as rated only sixty per cent. under the present values, the annual amount of foreign trade will be 79,888,000*l.*, to which some addition should be made for smuggled goods. This valuation is corroborated by the produce of the duty on sea-assurances, the amount of which, for the year 1797, was 93,965*l.*, which shews the capital assured to have been 75,172,000*l.*; and though a part of this sum consists of the value of the vessels, and of the property of foreigners, no deduction is made on this account, as an addition of probably greater amount should be made for the merchants taking part of the risk on themselves, and therefore not assuring to the full value; and at any rate the sum of 79,888,000*l.* will not appear an exaggerated estimate of the present amount of foreign trade, as the accounts, both of the exports and imports, and of the assurance duty, for the year 1798, prove that it was considerably greater than in the year 1797, from which the estimate is formed. It was the opinion of a numerous meeting of merchants, in March 1797, that there is at all times, at the least, two months' supply of export and import merchandize in the custody of the merchants and traders, which, according to the above total, will amount to 13,314,666*l.*, to which some addition should be made for property in the hands of foreign merchants, on account of the merchants of this country generally giving longer credit than they are allowed from other countries. But though the value of goods in the hands of merchants and wholesale-dealers appears so considerable, it must be much exceeded by the goods in the hands of the manufacturers, and of retail-traders; for though many of our principal manufactures depend greatly on foreign trade, their main support is the home consumption, which furnishes a more sure and speedy return than foreign markets. The official value of British manufactures exported in 1798 was 19,771,510*l.*, which, as before observed, appears to be at least seventy-one per cent. below the real value; taking the actual value therefore, on an average of two years, at 31,356,793*l.*, it may be presumed, that this cannot be more than a third of the whole produce of our manufactures, which will thus amount to 94,070,379*l.*, of which but a small proportion is included in the value before mentioned in the hands of the merchants,

which consists chiefly of foreign merchandize, and materials for the different manufactures, as they can generally obtain manufactured goods for exportation at a short notice; deducting, however, 5,000,000*l.*, on this account, of the remainder, it is probable that there is much more than three months supply in the hands of the manufacturer, in different stages from the raw material to finished goods, and in the possession of retail-traders, who, in many branches, are obliged to keep a large assortment; but taking it only in this proportion, it amounts to 22,267,594*l.*

There still remains to be valued that part of the property of individuals which consists in household-furniture, wearing-apparel, provisions, fuel, carriages, &c., with respect to which the most that can be done is to form a conjecture that shall be generally admitted as not exceeding the truth, and certainly this general kind of property, of which every individual must possess or enjoy the use of some share, will not be thought over rated at three times the yearly rent of the houses which contain it, or 26,026,000*l.* in all Great Britain.

Having thus valued the different descriptions of stock, or actual capital, its total amount will appear as follows:

Value of the land of Great	£.
Britain, - - -	924,000,000
Houses, - - -	170,000,000
Cattle and all kinds of farming-stock, - - -	102,000,000
Shipping, navy, and merchant-ships, - - -	16,000,000
Money, - - -	25,000,000
Goods in hands of merchants and wholesale-dealers, -	13,314,000
Goods in hands of manufacturers and retail-traders, -	22,267,000
Furniture, apparel, &c. -	26,026,000
Total, - - -	1,298,607,000

Upon this capital all other species of wealth, whether consisting in the securities of government or individuals, or of any other description, ultimately depends; for private and public loans, in which mode a great part of the property of many persons is invested, implying an obligation on the part of the borrower to repay at a future period a certain sum of money which is the measure and representative of all other species of real property, or to pay an income arising from this sum till the capital is repaid, the borrower is no otherwise richer than by the greater in-

come he can make from the money than what he agrees to pay for it, as the capital, in whatever manner he invests it, still belongs to the lender, who, though he may not by the laws of the country be permitted to take possession of the property into which his money has been converted, may, if necessary, bring it to sale, for the purpose of reconverting it into the sum equivalent to what he had lent. If therefore the whole of the land, houses, cattle, and all other articles composing the wealth of the country, was in the hands of one half of the inhabitants, who had borrowed the above sum of 1,298,607,000l. from the other half, it is evident that the whole real capital of the country would in fact be the property, not of those in possession of it, but of those to whom they were indebted. This is the case with respect to a considerable part of the capital of this country, and the debts of Government have greatly contributed to bring it into this state; for though these debts are not contracted under an obligation to repay the principal at any fixed period, they rest on the right which the Government possesses to claim, if it should ever be necessary, a portion of the general property sufficient for this purpose, and till that time to raise sufficient contributions to pay an annuity equivalent in value to such principal.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
OBSERVING the paragraph by J. N. in pages 544 and 545, vol. IX. concerning the curious inquiry touching the origin of the method of taking the standard for weights and measures from some portion of the earth's circumference, of late so judiciously adopted and established in France; and observing the expression of J. N.'s desire to know in what part of Mr. E. Wright's book that method was first proposed and recommended: happening to have that book of the date 1610 in my possession, I eagerly took it down, and, after a search of a few minutes, found the place referred to. It is at p. 218 and 219, where that ingenious man pretty fully treats of the very same method of measuring the length of the earth's meridian, which the French astronomers have lately carried so fully into effect, and which is now also repeating and pursuing in our own country by the very ingenious Captain Mudge of the royal artillery. I found there also a strong recommendation of the same use to be made of it which has lately been car-

ried into effect in France, and to which we have a prior right of claim for our own country. The whole passage is so curious, that your readers will doubtless be pleased to see it here extracted verbatim in the original orthography, as follows:—"But the best and perfectest way of all others (viz., of exactly measuring the size of the whole earth), is to observe so exactly as is possible the summer solstitial altitude of the sunne at two places, so far distant asunder, and lying so near north and south each from other, so direct and faire a way betweene them as conveniently may be chosen. Suppose, for example, Portsmouth and Burwick, or some other place in the furthest parts of Scotland; for the further these places are from each other, the more perfectly may this businesse bee performed. Then measure, and plat down so truly as is possible, all the way betweene those two places, with all the turnings and windings, ascents and descents, that are therein; out of which the arch of the great circle, or shortest distance betwixt them, together with the angle of declination thereof from the true meridian line, truly found by observation at either of those places, may most exactly be knowne: whereby (with help of the doctrine of right-angled spherical triangles) the difference of the latitudes of those two places in miles, furlongs, &c., may easily appear; which, compared with the difference of the latitudes of the same places, found by observation of the sun in degrees and minutes, &c., will shew how many miles and furlongs answer to one or more degrees of the meridian: and so the whole circumference, diameter, and semi diameter, of the earth will easily and more truly be found then any other way yet used for this purpose. But meanes convenient for the trial hereof have hitherto been wanting, and so I must omit it till some better opportunitie, if any shall befall hereafter by the bountie of any such as are of more abilitie to beare the charge hereof. Yet, besides our purpose now in hand, this would bee the best ground that can be, both for the making and continuing of a standard, and all other measures thereon depending, at a certainty for ever; inasmuch, that although all the standards, weights, and measures, in the world were lost, they might, notwithstanding, upon record of such observation and meanes as here we mentioned, be againe restored much more perfectly then by the ordinary way of beginning all our measures from a barley graine taken out of the midit of the

care,

care, whereof there is no such certaine determinate bignesse that can be set downe, but that they may be something greater in one care than another; neither can there be any certaine rule or reason given how to know which care to chuse rather then other for this purpose. And if an error be committed herein, though insensible which cannot be avoided), yet in going about to make other greater measures, by often taking this least, and so proceeding *à minimis ad maxima*, so often as you take your first or least measure, so often doe you increase and multiplie your error; which, though at the first it seeme very small, and scarcely perceivable, yet cometh at the last to be very notorious and intolerable. But the other way I here speake of, taking the length of all England, or of the whole island, for our first measure, and out of it by subdivision dividing all the rest, although wee may erre something in taking the length hereof (which, notwithstanding, I dare undertake may be so handled, that it shall not be so much as the thousand part of the whole distance betweene the two places before-mentioned) yet because we proceed *à maximis ad minima*, so still dividing, and the more diminishing, this error the farther we proceed, it will in the end, when we come to our ordinarie measures most in use, become very insensible, and not worth the regarding."

From which curious extract we may perceive how extensive and accurate the ideas of this great man were on this interesting national subject, and of which it is to be wished we may one day profit, although the French have had the honour of first adopting it.

Besides the above, for the honour of our country I would just mention another literary project of a learned countryman of our's, namely, Mr. Henry Briggs, who flourished about the year 1600, concerning a continued decimal division and subdivision of the circumference of the circles, instead of dividing the quadrant into 90 and into 60ths, for the purposes of trigonometrical calculations, an idea which the French have also lately adopted in the reform of their trigonometry tables, a specimen of which has been printed in their method of stereotypes. This useful improvement it seems was fully proposed by Mr. Briggs, in the fourteenth chapter of his *Trigonometria Britannica*, composed soon after the year 1600, of which an ample Account is given in the Introduction to Dr. Hutton's Mathematical Tables, in the 76th page of which the

new division of the circle is thus mentioned:—"But beside this method, by a decimal division of the old degrees, of which the whole circle contains 360, or the quadrant 90, in the 14th chapter he (Briggs) remarks, that some other persons were inclined rather to adopt a complete decimal division of the whole circle, first into 100 parts, and each of these into 1000 parts," &c.

Thus it would seem that the English are no ways deficient in genius to devise useful inventions and improvements, however they may want the means of national encouragement to carry them into execution and practice.

R. H.

Durham, July 10.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE frequently noticed your excellent Miscellany to have been made the vehicle of useful information, by the very ready answers which have been given to queries relating to arts and manufactures, and I am thereby induced to request of any of your readers who may be informed upon the subject, an answer to the following question:—By what process is horn brought into that state in which it is used as a substitute for glass, as in lanterns, &c.?

M. N.

June 19, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is much to be wished that amongst the useful discussions and inquiries that originate in your very useful work, some of your Correspondents would endeavour to find a criterion by which the value of money might be compared at this time with what it was at the Revolution, at the end of Queen Anne's Wars, and at the accession of his present Majesty to the throne.

Could such a scale of depreciation be established, it would lead to the solving a number of important problems in trade, politics, and finance.

I limit the inquiry to the time of the Revolution, because it is not as an antiquarian that I wish to know, and therefore wish to go no farther than is useful; for to go back many centuries, though curious and entertaining, can be but of little utility, and may occupy those talents that might be employed in throwing great light on what is here requested.

Should any of your readers agree with me in opinion, and have any means of elucidating

cidating the subject, I shall then point out the problems which I think it would be useful in solving. I am, &c.

London,

PHILOMETRE.

July 14, 1800.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL written during a hasty RAMBLE to the LAKES, interspersed with ORIGINAL POETRY. (Continued from p. 16.)

WE gladly halted on to Lodoar.— The season was dry, and, from the lake, the fall appeared inconsiderable.— The little inn is delightfully situated, and the woods which enrich the mountains at its back sweetly ornament it. The path which winds round these to the foot of Lodoar is well contrived to give the fall its full effect. A thick foliage almost wholly secludes it from the sight, while you pass amongst thickets through a small gate to its very base, where a torrent rushes down an immense chasm, whose force has carried with it vast masses of rock, over which it precipitates with a violence and a noise which transfix the spectator in mute astonishment*. The rocks on either side of the chasm are nearly perpendicular, and stupendously high; these are enriched with fine foliage, and the mountain ash rears its elegant and ornamental form amidst the thundering cataract, smiling at all its terrors. The upper part of the left-hand summit is bare, and time and tempest have thrown the finest tinge of deep-grey over it, which gives the happiest effect to the surrounding foliage. When we could tear ourselves from the stupendous scene, we set forward on foot for Borrowdale.

The rocks which guard this interesting valley open with sublime grandeur, and the windings of the chasm present ever-varying views of these magnificent barriers. Sometimes the impending cliff hangs over the darkened path, while an old yew, stretching its broad arms across the threatening crags, deepens the solemn gloom. At others, the mountains receding leave room for little plots of pasture, watered by the pellucid Derwent, which winds its way along the vale, and empties itself into the lake we had just left. The sequestered village of Grange, situated on one of these, and consisting only of a few small cottages, backed by immense mountains, against whose sides they appear

scarcely larger than bee hives, arrests the attention, and the mind involuntarily asks itself, "Is not content there?" But it seems that scenery has little effect on the imaginations of these people. "Your situation is very pleasant there, my friend," said I to a poor man whom I met: "Well, it's middling," said he, and passed on.— We proceeded to Bowther Stone, which is one of the wonders of the place, and on approaching which every wanderer must pause. Its immense magnitude we dare not compute; it was probably hurled from some neighbouring mountain, and we fancied we could discover a sort of excavation from whence it must have fallen, but the extreme height prevents accuracy. It appears somewhat like a vessel thrown on its keel, and, when it fell, must have occasioned a concussion which imagination cannot limit.

From Bowther Stone we proceeded along this sequestered region, desirous to reach Rothwaite. All was solemn, secluded, and silent; the gurgling of the stream being the only sound we heard.— After a long walk, the dark-grey of a few scattered abodes appeared, and we quickened our pace. A narrow path from the lane across the meadows led us to the desired spot. Rothwaite appears more shut out from the world than any other village we had ever seen, and its inhabitants less moulded by its forms. A woman whom we met in a garb of wool, whose hue had not been changed since her sheep had worn it, stared at us with mingled surprize and indifference. A few such sort of beings she had seen, but they were but few; they were beings with whom she had nothing to do, and she cared not to see any more! The valley contracts still narrower beyond the village; the mountains on each side appear inaccessible, and their vast projections obstruct any farther view. Wild groups of trees almost cover these solitary dwellings, and heighten the interest of the scene. I fancied that few of the numerous visitors of the lakes reached this spot; but one of its inhabitants assured me there was "A terrible deal o' quality o' late!" I longed for time to trace the wild a little farther, but we were obliged to return, for we had left those at Lodoar whom we wished not to involve in damps and night, and we had to repair the lake. The evening was cloudy, the water finely agitated, and the surrounding mountains partially shrouded in clouds, whose reflection threw a deep and interesting gloom over the undulating waves. We begged to be
lauded

* The height of this fall is about 200 feet: that of the highest crag is 500 feet from the level of the lake.

landed on St. Herbert's Island; it is a delightful little sequestered spot, almost entirely covered with firs. A small ruin is still to be traced, which is said to be the remains of the abode of the saint to whom it is dedicated. No sound is heard but the rippling of the waters, and the flapping wing of the returning bird, who has chosen this for her solitary residence.— Here I could almost have wished to have been left, "The world forgetting, by the world forgot." But the curtain of twilight had veiled the horizon, and it was necessary to be gone. Some of the emotions this scene inspired involuntarily assumed the following form:

Thou dear retreat from life's tumultuous care,
Secluded, solitary, lone abode,
Perchance a refuge from the fiend Despair,
Where wearied Virtue commun'd with its
God:

Thy mossy paths, at twilight's sombre hour,
With fond enthusiastic step I tread;
Pause o'er the ruin thy old pines embower,
And seem to mingle with the sacred dead.

When fled associated Error's frown,
Say, injured Spirit! did'st thou taste repose?
Did Truth's pure light thy pray'rs, thy mus-
ings, crown,
And Peace thy desolate last moment close?

O then, lone Isle! thy resident I'll be:
Where Truth and Peace are, there is Heaven
to me.

The next morn our fellow-travellers had agreed to ascend Skiddow, to see the sun rise. Mrs. H. and myself were too much fatigued the preceding day to undertake this pilgrimage before breakfast, and did not set out till nearly the time we expected their return. The guide we had employed the day before was gone with the rest of the party, and it would be as well to think of crossing Arabian deserts alone, as to ascend Skiddow without a conductor: we therefore took a little lad, who had been twice at the top, and set out on this laborious expedition. The immense mountain lay before us, unornamented by a single bush, and unrivalled by surrounding hills. We dared scarcely flatter ourselves with the hope of being able to reach the stupendous summit, while our attendant assured us he had attempted it with many who, when they had reached the first station, were content with being able to say they had been on Skiddow, and gladly returned. We soon perceived, at a great distance, two diminutive figures moving along, who we hoped might prove part of our party: these we longed to meet, in

order to hear tidings of the difficulties, and the recompence, but they were soon lost to us by intervening irregularities.— A group of figures, of no very gentle demeanour, with enormous sticks in their hands, soon strode above our heads, hallooing most vociferously. These were workmen from Keswick, "Shouting their boisterous joys," as they went to make holiday on the mountain; and as if the unbounded range before them had given freedom to their faculties, they seemed to "swallow the ground with eagerness, and to mock at fear." Though the benevolent heart gladly participates in the gaiety of rustic mirth, this was rather too riotous for our more temperate emotions, and we were glad to see them march before us.— The former figures now re-appeared, and we were pleased to recognize our old companions on their descent. We were soon seated on the grass, and began to inquire the wonders of the place, and the dangers of the way; we found the latter insufficient to deter us, and, after refreshing ourselves with a draught from a mountain-stream, we set forward with new alacrity. On turning to take a retrospect of the scene we had left, villages, lakes, and mountains, lay scattered as on a map at our feet, and the view we already had lent new vigour to our efforts to see more. A gentleman had taken his stand a little below us, and was heightening his enjoyment by means of a glais: he soon overtook our feebler footsteps, and offered to enlarge the sphere of observation. Access was not difficult, for amid such scenes he who feels averse from participation and sympathy has few of the better feelings of humanity about him. We proceeded on our march together, and from this stranger we learned the names of the objects that most forcibly arrested our attention. The ascent was long, and would have appeared tedious had it not been beguiled by interesting conversation. The world and the lakes, men and books, made us forget the time we had been in reaching the summit, for the summit of Skiddow we did reach! But no pen, no pencil, could give any adequate idea of the scene we commanded. Mountains eighty miles distant were perceptible to the naked eye; an innumerable multitude of lesser ones lay beneath our feet. The beautiful Derwent-water spread its whole length before us, and the tremendous Lodore was just perceptible, — a narrow stream. The jaws of Borrowdale expanding to receive the terminating lake

lake were still grand, though diminished; while the surrounding seas of mountains, too numerous to number, stood like trans-fixed waves, the shadows of their summits giving an inexpressible softness to the intervening declivities, and adding new beauties to the lake they embosomed. On the west, the ocean spread its glories to our view; the Isle of Man ornamenting the scene, and Scotland with its distinguished towns and hills aggrandizing the north. So vast is the range and so numerous the objects, that the eye was glad to close, and repose itself for a moment, while the mind involuntarily breathed,

“Visions of glory, spare my aching sight!”

We turned from this stupendous scene of grandeur with regret, and would gladly have stayed longer, but the air, although in the valley the heat was so intense that we could with difficulty proceed, is so extremely cold and piercing, that it is dangerous to remain long at the top. Parties have sometimes been so completely enveloped in clouds, as to be rendered incapable of finding their way down, and been reduced to the necessity of passing the night on the summit of this august mountain! Fortunately for us, the day was remarkably clear, and few are the adventurers who are favoured with a more extensive view. Other guides and other wanderers approached the top while we were on it, and each seemed glad to communicate emotion, and to participate enjoyment; and we began our descent with the consciousness of ample recompense for our labour. When we had reached the inn, we found we had been seven hours in making this pilgrimage of ten miles, though our loiterings had neither been long nor frequent. Benevolent and interesting stranger, though we have parted from thee for ever, yet so long as Skil’low can be recollected, the society which rendered its ascent delightful shall not be forgotten!—The next day we left Keswick, and retraced our road back; but so different a view does this enchanting scenery present, when contemplated from different aspects, that we found it as interesting as a new ride. The first range of mountains before us had acquired an awful darkness by the shadows of impending clouds, though not at all veiled in their mist, as we had often seen them; a range beyond were gilt with glittering sun-beams, while their summits were just dimly seen through seas of silver vapour. The eye unaccustomed to this scenery can have no adequate ideas of the variety, the beauty, or the grandeur pro-

duced by light and shade on these magnificent mountains.

——“Who can paint like nature?”

——Can imagination boast,

A midst its gay creation, hues like her’s?

Or can it mix them with that matchless skill,
And lose them in each other?”

By quitting the road, and walking through a narrow lane, we gained a good view of Lethes-water, which we had only had a transient gaze at in going. About the middle, it is intersected by two peninsulas; the shepherds have united these, by piling heaps of loose stones, and laying planks from one to the other, thus forming a bridge suitable to the genius of the place. Near this is an interesting old house on the margin of the lake, over which the windows of its Gothic parlour open secluded from all human observation, and secluding every object but the water and its surrounding mountains. This habitation is completely sheltered from the view of the traveller along the common road: it seems a “shelter from the blast,” and an inviting abode for him “whom nature’s works can charm.”

We gave our horses water at the cottage ale house we had slept at in going, and felt rejoiced that it was neither night nor dark to oblige us to sleep there again. Helm crag soon attracted our attention; it appeared more tremendous this way than it had done the other. The vast chasm or crater near its summit was more perceptible, and the projecting cliff on its point looked like an enormous giant guarding his tremendous domains.

At Rydall we stopped to see the water-falls at St. Michael le Fleming’s. Rude winding paths conduct you through the wild undress scenery of nature to that which is most remote from the house, till, from a considerable elevation, you discover it rushing amidst ornamental thickets through a sort of arch of its own excavating, down a precipice, into an ample reservoir its force has formed, from whence the feathery foam rises in the finest particles, and fills the adjacent atmosphere with a transparent silvery shower. From this reservoir it rolls magnificently over beds of fractured rock, to a distance far greater than the hasty traveller is suffered to trace it. You are led back again to the road, and after a few paces re-enter the inclosure, into a more ornamented part near the house, and from thence descend into a dark walk, inclosed by a deep shade of firs from every object below and around you. After making a sudden angle, a little rude building, which bounds the view

view, seems to obstruct the path; the guide goes forward, enters it, and when you have approached, suddenly pushes back the door, and a sight presents itself which fills the gazer with delight and wonder. Opposite the door of the building, which is dark, gloomy, and unornamented, is a large opening through which is discovered the water we had before quitted rushing over fantastic forms of rock in the wildest grandeur. At some distance is flung over it a bridge, consisting of one fine arch of dark-grey stone, which greatly heightens the effect; and its descent to the building from which you contemplate it, is ornamented with wild luxuriant foliage, while some old grotesque trees sling their broad arms over the river rock, and add a solemn grandeur to the scene. Perhaps a more favourable moment could not have been enjoyed: the body of the sun was concealed behind the eminence we looked up to, but the richest, deep, crimson radiance diffused an inexpressible glory amongst the dark shades of the trees, which was reflected by the most prominent parts of the water; the dark-grey rock, and the whole scene, assuming that rich tint which is so much admired in the landscapes of Claude Lorrain. We quitted this spot with regret, and proceeded to Low-wood, the fashionable station for Windermere; but not a room was unoccupied, and we hastened to Bowness, a more central point, and to us a preferable one. The ride to this place is highly delightful, amidst impending woods, through which you occasionally gain fine views of the lake, and its attendant scenery. Rayrig, the seat of Mr. le Fleming, on the border of the lake, is said to resemble Ferney, the residence of Voltaire, near that of Geneva. The evening was calm, and we hastened to contemplate the beauties of Windermere, on its margin. Our party thought it too late to venture on the water. To me the hallowed hour of twilight, the calm unruffled surface of the lake, the deep shadows of the surrounding woods, and the reflection of a few scattered stars, rendered it the more interesting, and I determined to secure a pleasure which might not again be afforded.

Opportunities for securing important advantages, or exquisite enjoyments, occur but seldom; when once presented, and we are for postponing "till a more convenient season," they are gone, and gone for ever! Boats are constantly in waiting, and never was indulgence more grateful, to that sort of melancholy which softens, not subdues the heart, He who is not

disposed to be soothed and gratified by the present, has profited little by the past, and deserves still less of the future. This enjoyment ought to have inspired somewhat better than the following:

O venerated scene! O hallow'd hour!
Dear are your calm delights to sorrow's soul;
For here the erring world resigns its pow'r,
And erring passions, here, their wild controul.

I thank thee, mildest regent* of the night,
That thy bland radiance gilds the sombre scene,

Throws on the wave its silver line of light,
And tips with softer shades the wood's deep green.

How dear that silence, when no sound is heard,
Save the slow measur'd dashings of the oar,
And the tir'd wing of that sequester'd bird,
Who seeks his covert distant from the shore!

If on that isle the human form might rest,
Poor persecuted heron, I would share
Thy wild retreat, and soothe thy ruffled nest
With all the ardour of a sufferer's care.

For I have borne the blast, and felt the storm,
And pant to lighten all the woe I see;
If mortal scorn my aid in every form,
I should derive a bliss from blessing thee.

O pause not on thine oar, but row through night,
Nor let that oar e'er rest, that night e'er close;

The shore, the day, for me have no delight
Dear as this sabbath of serene repose!

In my way to the inn, with the apology of begging a moment's rest, I called at a little cottage. The man was just returned from his daily labour; the woman had prepared a bowl of beans for supper; spoons were arranged amongst them for all who were to partake; her eyes gladdened with delight, whilst she placed them before her husband, and her children gathered round to share the frugal repast. I was invited to join them, and, in order not to interrupt the harmony of a scene it was so grateful to witness, I readily took my spoon. The good woman offered to butter my share more plentifully; but the heart cannot be much interested where the appetite is very dainty, and this I would not permit. I had often heard and read of cottage felicity, but I never saw the content, health and cheerfulness of rusticity exhibited so pleasingly before.

No locks, no bolts, here guard superfluous gold.
 No pamper'd slave curses that pomp that feeds him;
 No jealousy, no fear, dims the fine eye
 Of rustic health and female loveliness;
 No lovely domination clouds his brow,
 To blast the blossom of domestic peace;
 Each is the other's world; and confidence,
 And smiles of kindness speaking all the heart,
 Is love's exhaustless store, on which they live.
 The hope of meeting gilds the parting hour;
 And cares hang light, borne for a dearer self.
 On the unguarded fill the children sit
 To watch at welcome eve their sire's return,
 'Till the loud barking of the well-known dog
 Rouses their little feet; the winding lane,
 Uncheck'd by length'ning shadows, quick they trace:
 Soon the tir'd arm forgets its weariness,
 And bears the prattler home: all toils are there
 O'erpaid, for love and peace are waiting there;
 —'Tis all the virtuous dare to ask below.

These people lament much the influx of gentry amongst these scenes of nature and of peace; though it is not the guest that "tarieth but a day," whose presence they dread, but the gentlemen who build houses, and reside amongst them. One of the inhabitants of these abodes monopolizes corn for his horses and his poultry, which would make a whole parish comfortable. During the scarcity of last winter (1795—6), twenty of what they term loads, at twenty shillings per load, were consumed by the poultry at a neighbouring feat. The man I conversed with appeared about thirty years of age, and he could recollect the time when not a single chaise was ever seen in the place, or could have approached it; and now the common phrase is, "There is a terrible deal of quality!"—The next morning, our whole party set out on the lake; the scene was highly beautiful, and finely contrasted that of the preceding evening. The sun shone with unclouded lustre, the lake perfectly serene and transparent, every object was reflected with the most exact minuteness, and the mossy beds, over which we sailed, appeared as vivid as though there had been no intercepting medium. We sailed to Low-wood. The scene contemplated from the bowling-green is rich and beautiful. Windermere extends from north to south about twelve or fourteen miles, and is in breadth from two to six; it assumes a curving line, which adds greatly

to its beauty; and is ornamented with nine islands. Some of the scenery on its banks is enriched with wood and scattered habitations. We returned on the opposite side of the lake, and landed on Curwin's Island, which occupies about thirty acres of ground, and is the largest in this little Archipelago. The trim and neat appearance of its borders seem scarcely in keeping with the surrounding scenery, and I felt half afraid of landing. But it is a delightful little paradise, and will become more interesting every year from the growth of the plantations: these are already highly ornamental, and there are a few venerable old trees, which add dignity to groups of a modern growth; and when I heard that a yew, which caught my attention, had been remembered by a man of eighty, in the state it then was, ever since he could recollect, it was impossible not to feel respect for the hand that had left it untouched; though perhaps no genuine lover of nature visits this spot, without regretting that art has done so much. We rowed to Crowholm, a very interesting point, round which the lake sweeps, and almost forms it into an island. A large old farm house, overhung by tall trees, which skirt one half of the peninsula, ornaments the scene. The cows were waiting around the door to be milked, and we gladly took our station on some faggots by the margin of the lake, waiting to partake the delicious beverage. A postman arriving at a spot apparently shut out from the habitable world, would have surprised us, had we not known that it was the point from which passengers are ferried across the lake to the Kendall road. The ferryboat gives interest to the scene; and while the shades of evening drew around us, we saw its last cargo set sail. The back ground to this little secluded spot is formed of irregular majestic rock, some of whose points are enriched with the glossy holly, and the deeper shade of the venerable yew. We bade adieu to this spot with regret, and sailed towards Bowness reluctantly, as it was our final enjoyment of lake scenery; the next morning being fixed for our return to Lancaster. We ascended the bleak, barren, dreary hills on Kendal Moor, with sensations somewhat similar to those of the heroes we had so often attended in our juvenile years in their visits to the Elysian fields, on re-ascending to the abodes of human care; and should hardly have borne the change, had we not, like them, hoped to return, when we might be permitted to make a longer stay.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I observe from a letter inserted in your valuable Magazine, that Mr. Tooke's View of the Russian Empire has been perused with critical attention; I shall be obliged if your correspondent can inform me where Macieyovitch is situated, which is mentioned in Mr. Tooke's work. Z. Z.

July 8, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM the time of the appearance, in your Magazine for June 1798, of some facts opposed to the account which the compilers of the "*Encyclop. Britannica*" had given under the article Punctuation, I have intended to transmit to you some observations on the introduction and object of the various points, or pauses, used in writing and printing: but not having yet found leisure for the accurate investigation which I then proposed to make, and not seeing any likelihood that I soon shall, I now satisfy myself with pointing out a few facts, which may tend to throw some light upon the antiquity and progress of this useful art.

That various points, for the guidance of readers and orators, were made use of, in writing, by the ancients, long before the sixth century of the Christian æra, is evident from the following passage of ISIDORE of Spain, bishop of Seville, on punctuation, which he calls *positura*, in his *Origines sive Etymologiæ*; in which he lays down the general rules and method of pointing, not as a new invention, but as a known and established practice.

"*Positura est figura ad distinguendos sensus per cola & commata, & periodos: quæ, dum ordine suo apponitur, sensum nobis lectionis ostendit. Diſtæ autem posituræ, vel quia punctis positis annotantur: vel quia ibi vox pro intervallo distinctionis deponitur. Has Græci θέσεις vocant, Latini posituras. Prima positura subdistinſtio dicitur, eadem & κόμμα. Media distinſtio ſequens est: ipſa & κῶλον. Ultima distinſtio quæ totam ſententiam claudit, ipſa est περίοδος cujus, ut diximus, partes ſunt κῶλον & κόμμα: quarum diverſitas punctis diverſo loco positis demonſtratur. Ubi enim in initio pronuntiationis necdum plena pars ſenſus eſt, & tamen reſpirare oportet, ſit comma, id eſt particula ſenſus punctuſque ad imam* li-*

teram ponitur, & vocatur ſubdiſtinſtio, ab eo quod punctum ſubtus, id eſt, ad imam* literam, accepit. Ubi autem in ſequentibus jam ſententia ſenſum præſtat, ſed adhuc aliquid ſuperest de ſententiæ plenitudine, ſit *colon*, mediamque literam puncto notamus, & mediam diſtinſtionem vocamus, quia punctum ad mediam literam ponimus. Ubi vero jam per gradus pronuntiando plenam ſententiæ clauſulam facimus, ſit *periodus*: punctumque ad caput literæ ponimus; & vocatur diſtinſtio, id eſt diſjunſtio, quia integram ſeparat ſententiam."

From this paſſage we learn, that the ancients only diſtinguiſhed three pauses, which they termed comma, colon, and period: and of course, that the ſemicolon is only a modern invention: that the comma was the mark of a ſtop, or pause, for breathing, where, though the ſenſe was incomplete, it was proper to reſpire; and was denoted by a point placed under, or at the bottom of a letter, and was for that reaſon called *ſubdiſtinſtio*:—that the colon diſtinguiſhed an entire, but not a finiſhed, ſenſe; was marked at the middle of a letter; and was therefore denominated *media diſtinſtio*:—that the period was marked at the top of a letter, and diſtinguiſhed a finiſhed ſenſe, and the cloſe of a ſentence.

Hence it appears, that the ancients uſed ſimple points, or dots only, as marks of pauses in reading; and that they diſtinguiſhed them into commas, colons, and periods, merely by poſition.

Of the actual ſtate of punctuation in the various manuſcripts of the claſſic writers of antiquity, which have come down to us, I ſay nothing, becauſe I have but little experience.

A great variety of other marks were made uſe of, for very various purpoſes, by the ancients, beſides the points which regulated the pauses: but theſe being now obſolete, I ſhall not particularly notice them; but refer ſuch perſons as wiſh for information to the twentieth chapter of the ſame work of ISIDORUS.

In a future letter, I ſhall ſend you ſome facts and obſervations on the ſtate of pointing in printed books, from the year 1483, which is the date of the earlieſt printed book in my poſſeſſion, till after the time of the invention and general uſe of the ſemicolon; which, after long paſſing as a contraction of *ue* in *que*, as in "*arma virumq*;" was introduced into printed books in its preſent character, as a ſtop or pause, ſoon after the middle of the ſixteenth century; but does not ſeem to have obtained a firm and univerſal eſtabliſhment,

* My copy has in both theſe places *unam*; but, I am perſuaded, erroneouſly.

ment, or indeed to have been generally understood, till some years subsequent to the beginning of the seventeenth.

At the same time I shall take some notice of the appearance, or non-appearance, of other notes and marks, made use of in printed books during the same period.

I am, &c.

July 12, 1800.

BIBLICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT must surely be an interesting inquiry to every lover of music, whether his favourite art is at present on the decline or in a state of improvement. You will favour me, therefore, by the insertion of the following observations on this point, in your Magazine.

Concerning the music of the ancients we know little or nothing, for want of many and authentic examples. The use which they made of their chromatic and enharmonic genera is now quite unknown; and the whole of the effect must have been caused by melody, since the arguments in favour of their having had counterpoint are superseded by those on the contrary side. And perhaps the powers of music were greatly over rated from her inseparable union with poetry.

On the other hand, if the following hypothesis be admitted, we may be induced to entertain a higher opinion of the excellence of ancient music, than can be derived from any arguments I have hitherto seen on the subject. The hypothesis I mean is, that old national tunes are the degenerate remains of the music of the ancients. They bequeathed us their instruments, and consequently the manner of playing on them. With their instruments we necessarily received their music. The scale in which the Irish and Scotch tunes are composed, is the same with that of some Chinese instruments and music, which favours the opinion of its high antiquity; the Chinese being remarkably tenacious of old customs, and averse to innovations. This scale also (as Dr. Burney happily remarks) bears a striking resemblance to the old enharmonic genus, which is in fact the same notes, only in the minor key. The cadence ascending to the key note by a whole tone in national music, is one of the many characteristics of antiquity, or of the imitations of antiquity, and is found in the old ecclesiastical Romish chants (supposed remains of ancient melody), and in the few frag-

ments which are preserved of Greek music.* Old national tunes of most countries may be traced to a very high antiquity, if we choose to rely on the accuracy of traditional veracity as to facts, and of traditional accuracy as to the preservation of such tunes.

There is a Scandinavian tune of great antiquity, set to words which are attributed to Odin himself†! This tune consists of only four notes, E, F, G, A; the four first which were invented, and the four constituent sounds of the first invented tetrachord of the diatonic genus‡. This and all other ancient tunes will be found far more excellent than the less ancient tunes manifestly composed in imitation of them. And hence we may, I think, very reasonably infer, that the music of the ancients was more pure, expressive, and simple, than our's§; which, on the other hand, possesses excellencies unknown to the ancients--harmony, fugue, and imitation; excellencies which it is folly to depreciate.

After music had been deprived of rhythm for the use of the early Christian church, it was long ere it arrived at a second state of perfection. In the chants of the Romish church (the supposed remains of the heathen sacred music), there was indeed a sublimity in the character and intervals of the melody, which has never since been equalled; but which Tallis has imitated in his Litany, and on which as a canto fermo, Bird, Leo, and other great masters, have constructed many glorious compositions. After the invention of harmony, in the eleventh century (for the barbarous combinations used before the time of Guido do not deserve the name), its progress of improvement was very gradual, and almost imperceptible; and with whatever veneration we may regard that great luminary of the fifteenth century, and father of harmony, Josquin de Prez, yet, on trying his music, we must own that its merit is rather comparative than positive; his splendour having been greatly eclipsed by the bright constellations of musical excellence which arose in the sixteenth century, among which we must regard as luminaries of the first magnitude, our countrymen, Tallis, Bird, and Farrant, the second of whom has never

* See Dr. Burney's History of Music, vol. i. — Sir J. Hawkins's History, vol. i.

† See La Borde's Essai sur la Musique Ancienne & Moderne.

‡ See Dr. Burney's History, vol. i.

§ See Rousseau's Dictionary of Music.

been exceeded in the masterly contexture of many distinct parts closely sustaining a subject; and Perlingi di Palestrina, or Præneste, who advanced the improvement of his art to a greater degree than any contemporary church composers, by the sweetness of his melodies, and the free and natural motion of his parts. The Madrigals of the above masters, and of Morley, Weelkes, M. Este, G. Converso, and above all, of Luca Marenzio, have never been equalled. The excellence of a Madrigal consists in the subjects being well sustained, natural, varied, and relieved with episodes and counter-subjects, the parts being well employed and flowing, the melody *chantant* and vocal, the harmony rich and clear, and the modulation natural and easy. If the glees of this or any other age be compared with those of the 16th century, they will be found inferior in each of these respects. Orlando Gibbons, who flourished in the seventeenth century, composed in the style of the sixteenth, and his full anthems and services will serve as a model to long posterity. A new field of improvement was opened in the early part of the seventeenth century, by the great attention to expression, and by the invention of recitative, of the cantata, of the oratio, and the opera. Carissimi excelled in almost every species of composition extant in his time, and his productions are in general as superior to those of his numerous imitators, as an original poem is to a translation. Purcell was likewise a most original composer, and excelled in a variety of styles. At the time in which these great masters lived, expression, especially of the pathetic kind, was carried to its greatest degree of excellence. If the music of the present day is more brilliant, cheerful, and animated, it is less pathetic, dignified, and solemn. If the cadences in recitative are less formal, and bear a stronger resemblance to a period of elocution, now, than formerly; they are, however, less melodious and more vulgar. The truly vocal melodies in the cantatas of Stradella, Al. Scarlatti and Cesti, were the fountains of all succeeding beautiful airs; and the sacred motetti of Carissimi, and anthems of Purcell, were the perfection of church music, which since their time has been, I think, gradually on the decline. The seventeenth century was the golden age of music, for, to the before-mentioned names, those of Keiser, Colunga, Durante, Allegri, Benvenuti, Steffani, Marcello, Leo, Luigi Rossi, and Corelli, may be added; all great composers of various styles. The

only improvement which church music seems to have received in the eighteenth century, was from the organ and other fugues of Handel, which surpass in the subjects themselves, as well as in the manner of treating them, those of Sebastian Bach, Froberger, and every other fuguist. Oratorio music, viz. choral music, with instrumental accompaniments, was certainly brought to its greatest perfection in the eighteenth century, by Pergolesi, Baron D'Astorga, Leo, the two Grauns, Jomelli, Hæsse, and above all by Handel; and the opera was rapidly advancing to perfection by the above-mentioned composers, and also by Porpora, Caldara, Lotti, Telemann, Vinci, Jomelli, Gretry, Sacchini, Gluck, Piccini, and Sarti. And the names of Paisiello and Cimarosa rescue the present age from the imputation of degeneracy. Instrumental music seems now nearer perfection than at any former period. Handel and Geminiani composed music which was far superior to that of Corelli. Tartini invented numberless beauties, which have been the admiration and objects of imitations to most of the early composers of the modern style. But the modern concert symphonies of Haydn, Pleyel, and Kozeluch, surpass them all in brilliancy, invention, and instrumental effect. Instrumental chamber music too is certainly not on the decline. The quartets of Haydn, Pleyel, and Mozart, are far better calculated for the chamber than the trios of Corelli or Handel. And, if the modern piano-forte sonatas have not the wildness and originality of Dom. Scarlatti's harpsichord music, they are more methodical, more melodious; and in some *adagios* (particularly Kozeluch's) the air is so *cantabile* and expressive, as to seem to be the perfection of that style of music. Vocal chamber music is, perhaps, not in so flourishing a condition. In cantatas the accompaniment should not be too predominant, which, it is to be feared, is the case in many instances; and no modern vocal chamber music is to be compared with the cantatas of Carissimi, Stradella, Cesti, L. Rossi, Al. Scarlatti, Bonomini, Letti, Hæsse, Durante, and Pergolesi. The songs of Purcell should not be forgotten, and the elegant cantatas of Sarti. Thus I have endeavoured to shew that church, oratorio, and vocal chamber music are on the decline; and that opera, concert, and instrumental chamber music are nearly in a state of perfection. I have much more to say on this subject, some of which I find anticipated* in the ingenious comparison

parison between ancient and modern music, in one of your former Numbers, and the rest of which I shall trouble you with at some future time, and am, Sir,

Your's, &c. W. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE "Inscription variously interpreted" in p. 42, is a tolerable *jeu d'esprit*, well calculated to keep the laugh against antiquaries, who, no doubt, oftentimes well deserve it. But every sarcasm of this kind should be founded in truth, for otherwise its vigour is lost, and it becomes "*telum imbellè sine ictu*."

There is no reason whatever for supposing the stones in question to have been "Gothic carvings," as the wit, who is probably one of the Anabaptists, though your Man of Letters has not cited his authority, asserts. All these bas-reliefs were found in digging at Notre Dame, and were most certainly representations of Gallic deities. The circumstance of the Druids having no idols, is a very ignorant objection, and hardly deserving notice. These figures had probably decorated some temple, on the ruins of which the Christians erected a church, according to their usual practice, with a view to extirpate the Pagan idolatry. There was no omission of any letter in the inscription, much less of an O, the word being clearly engraven CERNVNVS.

The "*Est hic quæstio*," as an etymology of *etiquette*, is as bad as Menage's *Διςχος*; the most probable etymology is to deduce it from the Spanish custom of committing to paper, or a little ticket, whatever is to be the regulation of the king's household for the day; and the same with respect to particular ceremonies. This is sometimes called a *bulletin*. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO the instances of the article quoted from Homer by your correspondent N. K. in page 535 of your Magazine for July, permit me to add the following:

Iliad A, 11; O, 90; O, 210; Δ, 1; O, 342; O, 430; O, 532; I, 93; A, 465; A, 54; I, 259; I, 320.

To these many more might be added from Homer; but I prefer noting the following from Hesiod, a bard of nearly equal antiquity with the immortal author of the Iliad. Opp. et Dd. 171, 191, 198, 215, 218, 254, 264, 278, 285, 287, 289.

With these let us now compare a

much later poet, Tryphiodorus. In the first thirteen lines of his *Ιλυσ Αλως*, there are twenty-two instances of the article omitted, and perhaps some of your readers may be inclined to reckon twenty-four. Shall we conclude from this, that Tryphiodorus was unacquainted with the use of the article? Should we not be much nearer to the truth in saying that the article was known and used as such from the earliest æra of the Greek language; but that it was not, at any period, deemed necessary in poetry? A very cursory inspection of the Anthologia, containing so many pieces of various writers, who, compared with Homer and Hesiod, might almost be considered as moderns, will be sufficient to prove the latter part of my remark; and perhaps the reason why Homer did not use the article so frequently as it might have been used by a later poet, was, that he employed so many of those particles which we call expletives, but which certainly must have had their peculiar beauty and significance in his time, and which left him less room for the insertion of the article in places where he probably might otherwise have introduced it.

I am, Sir, &c. J. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

RESIDING in a remote province, it is very natural, that I should often be wholly ignorant of what is transacted with great notoriety in the metropolis. A pamphlet or a magazine brings me the first news of a conspiracy, by recording the apprehension of the accomplices; and I seldom hear of the dangers of my country until they are happily over. This was more especially the case with one very recent danger of i's church; I mean that revealed to us in W. H. Reid's "Rise and Dissolution of the Infidel Societies in London;" and must apologize for remarks now perhaps somewhat behind hand.

Are all this writer's assertions true? Were there really clubs of Englishmen (p. 15), "among whom private assassination was looked upon as no crime;" in which a member formally proposed to the persons assembled (p. 16), "to go and kill all the bloody priests;" and in which it was a common toast (p. 16), "May the last king be strangled in the bowels of the last priest?"

These three imputations appear improbable. In the first place, although tyrannicide has been defended here in printed books, yet private assassination never has; so that it cannot easily have become a tenet

net common to many persons, and the opinion of a club. In the second place, no opportunity of riot or insurrection, during which a massacre of priests could have been accomplished, has presented itself; so that an intigitation to "go and kill" must at every past moment have been utterly absurd, and the result of personal insanity; even granting the state of opinion to exist, in which such a wish might present itself. In the third place, the alleged toast is in its phraseology Gallican, and not such as a native of this country would invent; and it is already ascribed in Barruel's *Memoirs* to certain Irishmen, and not to the Londoners; so that it seems to be one of those anti-jacobin recipes of imputation, which are repeatedly applied whenever they happen to be wanted.

Besides, how knows Mr. Reid these three facts? If he was a member of so atrocious, bloody-minded, and profligate an association; who would believe him? if he was not a member; where are his vouchers?

In the dissolution of any society or societies so murderously disposed every one must rejoice; but there is reason to suspect, from Mr. Reid's account, that some of the suppressed associations were merely congregations of theists; persons associated to inculcate the worship of the only God, and the morality connected with this opinion, who were instituting meeting-houses in imitation of the theophilanthropic church of Paris; in a word, *deistical dissenters*.

After describing the dissolution of the Well-street Society, the pupils of infidelity are represented by Mr. Reid (p. 13), as collecting at the Angel in St. Martin's-lane, "where a mingled display of real talent and miserable imitation was continued on the Sunday and Wednesday evenings till February 1798; when, without any previous notice from the Westminster magistrates, as had been customary in the City, a period was put to this promising school; the whole of the members and others present being apprehended, and the next day obliged to find sureties for their appearance to answer any complaint at the next quarter session at Guildhall, Westminster; but, no bill being found, the business ended with the withdrawing of the recognizances of the parties, fifty-seven in number."

"This meeting (continues Mr. Reid) was then deemed wholly political, which could have no other foundation than the silly appellation of Citizen made use of by the members, or the circumstance of its

being attended by John Binns, who was apprehended, about the same period this society was disturbed, in the company of Arthur O'Connor."

"During the summer of 1797 a very formidable party were organized and assembled every Sunday morning, at seven o'clock, near the City-road: here, in consequence of the debates forced upon the preachers or the hearers, several groups of people would remain on the ground till noon; giving an opportunity to the unwary passengers to become acquainted with the dogmas of Voltaire, Paine, and other writers, of whom they might have remained in ignorance. In fact the fields were resorted to by the new reformers upon the same principle as a sportsman goes in quest of game: 'We shall be sure to find some Christians in the field,' was the standing reason for these excursions. So indefatigable were these propagandists in their labours, that besides their attendance on the Sunday morning, in consequence of which the groups would remain till noon, they were again assembled from three or four in the afternoon, and, if the weather permitted, retained till eleven at night, and this not in one but in various parts of the environs of the metropolis. The travelling parties engaged in this business demurred at no distance of place, being as ready to attend at Hoxton, Hackney, or Hornsey, as at their own doors. One of these bodies used to meet every Sunday morning in a garden near Bethnal Green; and, after spending some time in reading and commenting Paine's *Age of Reason*, distributed themselves for the purposes above mentioned."

"It had long been a favourite idea of the field-missionaries, that, exhibited on a proper stage of action, their eloquence would be irresistible. Flushed with these expectations, a committee was selected to meet at a public house in Jewin-street; when, after a few adjourned sittings, being assisted by two gentlemen of the law, something like a society was organized; a fund adequate to the undertaking was deposited; and the name of the association agreed to be *The Friends of Morality*."

"It being justly conceived that every member was not qualified to deliver lectures in public, it soon became an object of high debate in the committee, whether the lecturers should, or should not, be paid for their labours. As any resemblance to the allowance of a stipend was looked upon as rank superstition, it required all the influence of the two lawyers to induce the majority to allow half a guinea

guinea to each lecturer, as a compensation for his trouble."

"A committee of managers was appointed; and cards were distributed having an emblematic device, exhibiting Truth with a speculum in her hand concentrating her rays upon the figure of error."

"Nichol's sale-room in Whitecross-street was hired at a rent of twenty pounds per annum: by the contributions and labour of some of the members, it was soon furnished with seats and a tribune. Books being the next object; to accommodate such persons as chose to read before the Sunday lectures commenced, the members were called upon to contribute their stock for the public good, and particularly such works as militated most strongly against Christianity."

"This room was opened, and looked upon *bonâ fide* as a Temple of Reason; the opening being announced by the posting of bills. The millennium of infidelity appeared to have been reserved for the year 1796."

"It was the endeavour of the most rational members to confine the lectures to the delivery of their sentiments upon morality abstractedly, without reference to Christianity, or any other system; but this the majority opposed."

"The lectures were generally compiled from the works of Voltaire, David Williams, and other authors distinguished for their rancour or prejudices against Christianity."

"That this fatal experiment was not tried upon a much larger scale is not to be imputed to the want of will in the persons engaged, but to the *salutary prevention which originated in another quarter*; for no sooner was the opening of the place last described known in the country, than a notice was given in that assembly 'That if any person qualified as a teacher could make it convenient to leave town, a society in one of the western ports could insure him from 150 to 200l. per annum.'"

The foregoing facts are related in Mr. Reid's own words. The last especially amounted clearly to a systematic and by no means contemptibly feeble attempt at founding a new religious society, independent both of the Old and New Testament for its commandments, its sanctions, and its evidences. Mr. Reid has further assured us, that it failed of success, not for want of will in the persons engaged, but in consequence of the *prevention which originated in another quarter*. This last is a serious consideration. Ought the ma-

gistrates to be tolerated in suppressing any worship which does not interfere with civil order! Granting this particular worship to have wanted the decencies of piety, and the graces of ceremony, would not these imperfections have been gradually removed by the hostile comments of rival or antagonist sects? Why is the Deist to be deprived of a privilege vouchsafed to Papists, Jews, and Socinians—that of worshipping his God in his own way?

This interference of the magistrate with the worship of Theists is however not wholly new in England. In 1733, a Mr. John Ilive died, who bequeathed a stipend for preaching yearly a sermon in behalf of infidelity. One Jacob Ilive stepped forwards to claim the annuity, and had the use of Carpenters' Hall for his diatribes, which consisted chiefly of scraps from Tindal. In 1756, he published, *Modest Remarks on the Discourses of the Bishop of London*, which occasioned his being sent to Bridewell, after which he attempted no more lectures.

In 1773 again, or earlier, Mr. David Williams proposed, and very actively recommended the formation of a religious society, in which the offices of devotion should be conducted on the broadest principles of piety, without introducing the peculiar doctrines of Christianity. Mr. Bentley, an artist, to whom the pottery of Wedgewood was much indebted for its fine forms, patronized the undertaking, which obtained the complimentary notice of the king of Prussia, of Voltaire, and of other distinguished Infidels. A chapel was opened accordingly in Margaret-street; and the inauguration-sermon preached by Mr. Williams, was published in 1776, together with the liturgy, of which a further specimen occurs appended to the *Apology for professing the Religion of Nature*, 1789. The speedy extinction of this worshipful society was more ascribed to the negligences of the priest and of the people, than to any direct discountenance of the civil authority.

The Theism of the Platonists flourished long as a reputable sect in the ancient world. Lorenzo de Medici is one of the pupils who shed most lustre on its revival in the modern. The works of Mr. Thomas Taylor have lately drawn attention to the Alexandrian preachers of this persuasion, and are not unlikely to produce some attempt formally to embody its converts. Several works of the English Platonists have escaped the notice of our ecclesiastical historians.

Objections of great strength will no doubt offer themselves to a thinking man, why Theism is ill adapted for a popular and social religion? Its evidences are too metaphysical, its morality too vague, and its sanctions too equivocal; but these reasons cannot justify an arbitrary interposition of the political governor to resist the profession of such a religion. In the case of Collins, and many others, it has been found compatible with high degrees of personal probity and public virtue. A sedulous attention to individual morality commonly distinguishes the professors of a new and somewhat obnoxious faith: such attention has less motive if the converts are not permitted to embody as a separate society. Intolerance can affect very little the secret progress of any opinion; but it may defraud society of the gain which public inspection and voluntary discipline would add to the moral worth of its adherents.

It is a common interest of all sects to obtain for each that degree of security and protection, which is already extended, in the case of Jews, beyond the Christian pale, by many European sovereigns; and which under the British Constitution, already embraces in Hindostan both the Moslem, and the Idolater.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE perusal of Dr. Watkins's Biographical Dictionary has given me great satisfaction; and as I observe in your last number the author requests communications of neglected articles, and the rectification of errors through your respected publication, I beg his acceptance of the following additional sketches.

SIR WALTER RALEGH.

To the account of this great man might have been added some notice of his son, CAREW RALEGH, who was born in the Tower of London in 1604, and was educated at Wadham College, Oxford. After spending five years in the university, he went to court; but the king, not liking his countenance, said, "he appeared to him like his father's ghost;" on which his friend, the Earl of Pembroke, advised him to travel, as he did till the death of James, which happened about a year after. On his return, he petitioned Parliament to restore him in blood, that he might be enabled to inherit whatever lands should fall to him as his father's heir, or in any other way.

But after his petition had been read

twice in the House of Lords, the king sent for Mr. Raleigh, and told him that he had promised to secure the manor of Sherborn to the Lord Digby, it having been given by King James to that nobleman, on the disgrace of Car, Earl of Somerset, on whom it had been bestowed when Sir Walter Raleigh was attainted. Mr. Raleigh endeavoured to convince the king of the justice of his claim, but in vain; so that at length he was under the necessity of complying with the royal pleasure, and to give up his inheritance. On this submission, an act was passed for his restoration, and with it a settlement of Sherborne on Digby, Earl of Bristol. However, a pension of 400*l.* a year was granted to Mr. Raleigh after the death of his mother, who had that sum paid during life in lieu of her jointure. About a year after this, he married the widow of Sir Anthony Ashley, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. Not long afterwards, he was made one of the gentlemen of the king's privy-chamber. In 1645, he wrote a Vindication of his father against some misrepresentations which Mr. James Howell had made relative to the mine-affair of Guiana. After the death of the king, he applied to Parliament for a restoration of his estate! but though his petition was favourably received, he was not successful in his application, although he published, in order to enforce the necessity of his claim, *A brief Relation of Sir Walter Raleigh's Troubles*. In 1656, he printed his *Observations on Sanderfon's History of King James*, which were replied to by that historian with considerable asperity. In 1659, by the favour of General Monk, Mr. Raleigh was appointed governor of Jersey. King Charles II. would have conferred some mark of favour upon him, but he declined it. His son Walter, however, received the honour of knighthood from that monarch. Mr. Raleigh died in 1666, and was buried in his father's grave at St. Margaret's Westminster.

Anthony Wood says, that he had seen some sonnets of his composition, and certain ingenious discourses in MS.

CECILIA HERON.

This ingenious lady was the third and youngest daughter of Sir Thomas More, and was born in London in 1510. She was educated in almost all kinds of learning in her father's house, under the same masters that instructed her sisters, in which she made a considerable progress. She was a complete mistress of the Latin language, which she wrote with great purity; and for which she is highly commended by

by Erasmus, with whom she corresponded. She was married, when very young, to Giles Heron, Esq. of Shacklewell in the county of Middlesex.—Her death uncertain.

NICHOLAS FERRAR.

This gentleman, of whom some account was first given to the world by Izaak Walton, in his Life of Mr. George Herbert, was a native of London, and born in 1592. His father was a merchant-adventurer, and traded both to the East and West Indies. After receiving a good education at a private school, Mr. Nicholas Ferrar was removed to Clare Hall, Cambridge, where in 1610, he took his degree of B. A. and the year following was chosen fellow. After taking his master's degree, he went abroad, and visited many countries of Europe, particularly Italy and Spain. From the latter country he returned to England, and in 1622, became deputy-governor of the Virginia Company. In 1624, he was chosen member of Parliament; but being of a serious turn of mind, he entered into orders in 1626, and led a retired life at Little Gidding in Huntingdonshire, with his mother, a woman of exalted piety. She died in 1635, and Mr. Ferrar followed her two years afterwards. This excellent man translated Valdes's Considerations on Religion from the Italian into English. His Life, which is highly instructive, was published by Dr. Peckard of Cambridge, in 1792, 8vo.

Bristol,

O. R.

June 10, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

INDEED your LITTLE WELCH FARMER has given so deplorable an account of the state of agriculture in South Wales, and of the present appearance of crops in that part of the country where he resides, that in mere mercy to your readers I must endeavour to dissipate the alarm which his communication is so well calculated to excite, by a statement of the more favourable appearance of the crops in this part of the country, which, in one word, I never saw look better than they do at this time, more healthy, or more abundant. It should be observed however, in the first place, that being no great Rambler, my sphere of observation is limited to the neighbourhood round me; and, in the next, that, residing in a county where the system which is pursued of agriculture is said to be better than in many parts of the kingdom, my account may perhaps be more favourable than the ge-

neral aspect of crops throughout the country may warrant.

As I would intersperse a few remarks on our mode of cultivation and management of stock, it may not be amiss to take a short retrospective survey of the seasons since last harvest, which we know was a very sickle and a very late one. The second crops of clover were many, if not most, of them spoiled; and the corn, in some parts of the kingdom, inferior in quality, and deficient in quantity, was not brought home to the farmer's yard till the middle of winter. In the year 1798, I finished harvest on the 25th of August: in the year 1799, I did not begin till the 26th of the same month, and my last waggon was not loaded till the first of October!

The circumstance of a backward harvest is very unfavourable to heavy lands, on which the progress of infant vegetation is always languid and reluctant: when a seed first germinates, the plumula and the radicle, it is obvious, must be much longer in struggling through stiff clods of earth than when they have only to insinuate their easy courses through a pulverised unresisting soil; and at the time of year when our wheats are usually committed to the ground, the difference of a few days only in the time of sowing, is sometimes succeeded by a difference of weeks in the first appearance of the crops. The latter end of October may be considered as the commencement of our winter; the season now grows cold and rainy, and the wheat which yet remains in the ground, or but just peeps through the surface of a heavy soil, has many sad vicissitudes of weather to encounter in its first feeble state, and lies a long time exposed to the depredations of birds and insects. For this reason it is advisable to have as much of the wheat-lands manured as possible by the end of harvest, in order that the time immediately after harvest, which should be employed in setting the grain, may not be taken up in carting manure for it. The preparation may be generally effected by the opportunity which the frost of almost every winter affords at some time or other, of *mucking* layers, even on the wettest lands, and by agreeing with the harvest men, as they are hired, to work at the dung-cart when the weather is too sickle to employ them in the field. Notwithstanding all these precautions which I took last year, the seed-time was so excessively rainy that my grain was not all in the ground till the 9th of November: day after day were the fetters driven back, after having worked perhaps an hour or two, and some

of the seed undoubtedly rotted in the earth. This you will say, affords no very promising prognostic of the wheat crop. Certainly: but so forward was the spring, and so remarkably seasonable has been the weather since, that although the heavy lands are perhaps somewhat scantily supplied with plants of wheat, whose plants have thrown out a great numbers of ears, and at this time have the deep hue and bloom of health. The light-land farmers have rarely enjoyed such a season for summer corn as the present: on those arid thirsty soils where I have often seen a sickly burnt-up vegetation scarcely cover the ground, the barley, oats, and peas look well. During the seed time, we had almost every day soft vernal showers, which promoted a germination unusually rapid, and the crops soon bid defiance to any ordinary drought.

Your correspondent, the Welch farmer, speaks with a little contempt of the practice which prevails in his neighbourhood of ploughing *but once* for summer corn: this practice, though certainly not general in the county of Norfolk, is yet by no means uncommon. My crop of barley was never more abundant than it was last year from a single ploughing: I have now between forty and fifty acres, which have the appearance of being very productive at the ensuing harvest, not one acre of which has been ploughed twice. This practice certainly saves expence, saves time, and is very simple: I do not, however, mean to recommend it, merely because I adopt it myself; every man must be guided by circumstances; if his land is foul he must clean it, and frequent ploughing is at once the cheapest and most effectual method he can pursue. If, however, the land be thoroughly cleaned by the usual laborious preparation for turnips, it cannot be very foul for barley or oats, one of which is commonly the succeeding crop; and I suspect the necessity of frequent ploughings for summer corn is generally attributable to the slovenly injudicious manner in which the *summer-leys* for turnips have been managed.

I shall take this opportunity of noticing a communication by Mr. Kerrich, in your Magazine for March last, on the subject of *discoloured barley*, against the use of which for seed he spoke in a very decisive, and, I shall add, in a very rash manner. Mr. Kerrich states, that, "out of a coomb of discoloured barley, more than two bushels will not in most instances work on the malting floor;" and he is of opinion, that they cannot be relied upon for seed, "as

they do not *vegetate better in the ground than they do upon the floor.*" Immediately on reading this friendly admonition, I determined to try the vegetative powers of barley in different tints of discoloration, and found, as I expected, notwithstanding the peremptory tone of your correspondent, that the mere circumstance of discoloration had nothing to do with the process of germination when the seed is committed to the ground. If the corculum, the speck of vitality, is not injured, the seed, I believe, will invariably germinate; the cotyledons are merely organs of nutrition, which convey the oily farinaceous matter, of which they are composed, to the infant plant; if the nutritious substance is liberally communicated, which we suppose to be the case when the cotyledons are large and plump and firm, the plant, it is obvious, will thrive better, and more rapidly, than when the cotyledons, shrunk and shrivelled, distribute a parsimonious mucilage. Still, however, the deficiency of natural nourishment in this latter case may, I am persuaded, be in a great measure supplied by imparting an additional fecundity to the soil: I selected from a heap of barley, which lay in my barn, twenty kernels, the most thin and meagre which I could find; this was during the severest part of last winter: I planted them in some very rich mould, and kept the pot in my study, where every one of them germinated, tardily indeed at first, but the radical fibres soon spread, and the plants grew luxuriantly. In my garden I afterwards planted some of the *blackest* barley I could find, a large proportion of which grew, and was healthy: the corculum of some few kernels had been injured, probably rotted by excessive rains, and those kernels made no effort to germinate.

Mr. Kerrich asserts, without "experience," or sufficient "evidence of facts," that barley does not vegetate better in the ground than it does upon the floor: incredulous of the truth of this assertion, I picked from the floor of a neighbouring maltster sixty kernels of barley, which, after having been in the heap (as I was assured by him) for nineteen days, had refused to malt. He told me, and I dare say truly, that those kernels would certainly not vegetate however long they remained on his floor. I planted them in my garden; and, out of sixty, forty-five grew as rapidly and vigorously as I ever saw barley in my life. In short, it is evident that warmth and moisture, however essential to germination, are not of themselves sufficient to induce it; is it not probable that the corculum

culum of these kernels, which refused to germinate on the floor, was stimulated into action by the larger proportion of oxygen which the mould of the garden contained? If so, and the fact is very easily ascertained, the malster is not so much at the mercy of the seasons as the communication of your correspondent, Mr. Kerrich, would lead us to imagine: he may surely contrive to impart a portion of oxygen to his malt-heap without much difficulty, and without much expence.

Encouraged by the success of my little experiments on the growth of discoloured barley, I sowed my brightest corn, and trusted my whole crop to the most ordinary and darkest seed I had. I have before said, that the present appearance of my crop, consisting of more than forty acres, gives me reason to expect an abundant produce. Although barley will grow in the ground after having received considerable discoloration, *nay after an incipient germination has taken place in the ear as it has lain on the ground*; it certainly may be so injured as to be very unsafe for seed: I agree therefore with Mr. Kerrich in earnestly recommending to those, who at any future season may be disposed to sow dark barley, to try "a small quantity of what they may reserve for seed, that they may ascertain whether it will grow or not, before they sow their general crop."

From this digression, Mr. Editor, we must return to the present appearance of the corn, &c. in this part of the country: the peas and the beans are unusually *well hung*, to use a provincial phrase; the former particularly, which I have observed in several places, are podded from one end of the straw to the other. Of rye we do not grow much in this neighbourhood; the few fields which I have seen of this grain look well: potatoes are cultivated in greater abundance this year than I have ever observed before, and, like all the other crops, their present appearance is highly favourable.

Turnip-sowing is almost, if not entirely, over with us; and I am sorry to say, that the young plants are very much injured in consequence of the present severe and long continued drought, on the heavy lands, where, for the reason I have before stated, they grow very slowly, and are long exposed to the merciless depredations of *the fly*. I have already ploughed up several acres which were entirely stripped off, and fear I shall have much occasion yet for the use of my transplanters*. As a rapid vegetation

is, I am persuaded, the most if not the only, effectual preservative against the fly, it is likely that seed steeped in water for twenty-four hours immediately before it is sown would presently bid defiance to its ravages, even on heavy land. I have never tried the experiment, though I believe the practice is not uncommon: perhaps some of your correspondents can inform me, whether it is usually successful.

Among the favourable circumstances, it ought to be mentioned, that the hay crop is remarkably abundant, and has been stacked in the finest condition. The partial failure of this crop for two successive years has been severely felt by farmers, many of which during the whole of last winter lived on barley or wheat straw, with a scanty portion of oats.

The late invention of those chaff-engines which cut straw, &c. by the rotation of a wheel, on two or three radii of which are fixed knives, has made the practice of straw-cutting far more general than it used to be; I have heard that some farmers cut all their hay with one of these engines, and at night, after filling the mangers with it, put straw only into the racks. It is supposed that a horse will thrive better, or at least as well, on a small quantity of hay thus cut, than he will on a large one eaten in the usual way with a tedious mastication: it is certain, moreover, that a horse cannot waste his hay; the saving from these circumstances have been thought sufficient to pay the expence of cutting. Of this I am by no means convinced: I cannot understand by what magic a steel knife can add to the nutritious quality of hay. In the winter time, if a horse works two journeys a day, the interval of rest at noon is too short for him to fill his stomach, unless he has a considerable quantity of food prepared for him; it is the general and judicious practice, therefore, to give him chaff, or cut hay or straw, with his corn. But in the long winter nights, what saving is obtained by cutting hay adequate to the expence of it, I do not know: the horses, it is true, will pull hay out of their racks, and trample it under foot; this, however, may be every morning taken from the stalls, and given to the sheep, the bullocks, or the cows, and scarcely a lock of it will be spoiled.

Now we are on the subject of horse-keeping, I shall take the liberty of stating a method which some of us adopt in sum-

construction and management, see the Bath Papers, vol. iv. p. 220.

* For account of this instrument, its

mer time with considerable advantage. Where horses are turned out to graze, there certainly is a great deal of trouble saved, but there is a great deal of food destroyed, and the land is but little benefited by the dung of the animals. By littering a yard, where there is a shed, and mowing vetches or clover for the horses, we make much good manure; and, if it be true, that one acre of mown grass will go as far as two acres that are fed down, we have a clear saving of much hay for the scythe: at this time of the year too, many of us mow the borders of all our fields, and carry the stuff into the horse-yard. By this method, we prevent the weeds, &c. from seeding, the horses eat some of the grasses, &c. and the rest serves as *stover*, which is trampled into *muck*.

Indeed, Mr. Editor, I was seriously concerned to learn that the state of agriculture in every part of the British dominions is so bad as your correspondent from South Wales has represented it to be. In my opinion, it is not very creditable to the Board of Agriculture that their exertions have not been more effective in that part of the kingdom. We have particular books enough published on the subject of agriculture, but of what use are these to Welch farmers, who never hear of them, or who never read them. Sir John Sinclair has published proposals for the establishment of a number of experimental farms in different parts of the kingdom: his scheme is a good one, and I wish it success: let the Board of Agriculture take the hint: let them hire or purchase a hundred or two acres in every county of South Wales, and send some intelligent man to cultivate each farm. The society, it is likely, would soon be repaid; and the natives, by seeing superior crops result from superior management, would presently increase the produce of their country: soon should we see

Fleecy flocks the hills adorn,
And valleys smile with wavy corn;

Soon would the crooked paths be made
straight, and the rough places plain.

Your's, &c.

A FARMER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a paper communicated to you some time since, I alluded to the *ἰσοψηφία*, a singular kind of verse in the Greek Anthologia: a translation is here sent of two; and as little or no notice has been taken of them, I will, if agreeable, send an ex-

planation in a future number, not as a testimony to their value, but as an example of tuneful trifling, or, at best, of unprofitable industry.

ἼΣΟΨΗΦΙΑ; or Verses containing equal Numbers Two or Two.

Θυεῖ σοι τοδε γραμμα γενεθλιακαιον εὐχαρι,
Καισαρ, Νειλαη Μουσα Λεωνιδω.
Καλλιπης γαρ ἀνάπτον αἰ θυος· εἰς δε νεωτα,
Ἦν εβελης, ὅυτει ταδε περισσότερα.

Translation.

Cæsar, a bard from Egypt's fertile plain,
To thee his offering sends, a birth-day strain;
A smokeless sacrifice this joyous lay; —
Henceforth, perchance, a brighter I shall pay.

Another.---One to One.

Ἐς πρὸς ἓνα ψηφοισιν ἰσαζεται, οὐ δυο δοις.
Οὐ γὰρ ἐτι σιτεργα τιν δολιχογραφην.

Translation.

To one verse one is equal, two before
To two; but I long-writing choose no more:

I am, Sir, Your's &c.

G. DYER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much pleased to see that your correspondent J. J. G. (see 1st article for June) had taken notice of the prodigiously exaggerated statement of the petitioners in behalf of the woollen manufacturers; which, when I first read in the newspaper, I was tempted to think that the petitioners had come from Gascony, and that the House of Commons did not think it worth while to notice it. So absurd a statement scarcely ever did appear, and how the House let it pass without animadversion I am at a loss to conceive.

Of eight, or at most nine, millions of persons in Great Britain, three millions, at least, are in the metropolis and Scotland, and have scarcely any connection with the woollen business; of six millions that remain, are we then to be persuaded that one half are concerned in the woollen business? It is true, the petitioners qualified the expression by saying, *directly or indirectly concerned*, thereby seeming to comprehend farmers, graziers, landlords, and a numerous body of persons interested in the success of raw wool: but the nature of the petition excludes those; for, to such, opening a new market will be an advantage; and as the petition was made in order to prevent such new market from being opened, it went directly to the support of those who manufacture wool into cloth, &c. and to their support only.

Now, of six millions of persons, such

as soldiers, sailors, menial servants, all persons under age, or those employed not in manufactures of any sort, the number must be considerably above one half; it is clear therefore that in ALL the manufactures of England there are not three millions of persons employed out of London; and when we consider the cotton-works, coal, and other mines, Birmingham, Sheffield, &c. &c. we must be convinced that there is (as your correspondent seems to think) a zero too much put to the number of spinners and clothiers.

On another view of the matter we may consider, that three millions of persons employed would manufacture 150,000,000l. value of cloth annually, as the value of the materials is not included, and as the machinery employed enables each person, great or small, to produce 50l. worth, at least, of manufactured goods (this indeed is much under what they produce individually.) Now where does 150,000,000l. worth of cloth, go? As every tree is known by its fruit, it follows that as there are no such fruits there can be no such tree. The whole amount of all sorts of English manufactures exported is not more annually than one tenth of that sum.

Again, if it were possible to establish the truth of what these woollen manufacturers assert, could Ireland be a formidable rival in so immense a business? Certainly not. Now, Sir, I have only troubled you with these few observations in order to shew the little attention paid to examining calculations produced before the House of Commons; for though the prayer of the petition was resisted, it was not on the proper footing; it never struck any Member of the House, that a statement was gravely made at their Bar, which a little common sense, without appealing to figures at all, would have shewn the absurdity of in a few minutes, for it simply went to this, "that one half of the English (out of London) were *woollen cloth manufacturers*, that is, deducting children and people incapable of work, above three fourths of the working people in the kingdom. P. W.

London, 1st of July, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT who has read with great pleasure the sensible and spirited animadversions of Mr. Robinson on the Philippic of Mr. Hall against modern infidelity, would propose, through

the medium of your Magazine, as a curious subject of investigation, a question, stated by Mr. R. in page 18. of his Examination. "How often will a man, during fifty years of maturity and reason, act upon a fair mathematical calculation of his interests, weighing exactly, and at once, their importance and duration?" This inquiry, which involves important consequences respecting the future improvement and happiness of mankind, may afford a fruitful subject of meditation to the politician, the philosopher, and the divine. On the solution of this problem depends the truth and practicability of a favourite and popular modern position—"That to make virtue the interest of the people, is the true principal of legislation."

The perusal of Mr. R.'s pamphlet may also suggest other inquiries. Admitting the principle there laid down, which seems to be fairly deduced, "That morality is the effect of self-love and sympathy, operating constantly upon the mind, and forming the character under the influence of present objects: That it consists simply in this discharge of the duties which flow from the relations that subsist between man and man: That its sanctions are deeply rooted, and of universal operation: That an enlarged self-love and social are the same:" It may be asked, what are the uses of religious opinion, as it respects this world, independent of its consolations; or whether its fictitious observances have been more beneficial or detrimental to human happiness? I would likewise propose it to the ingenious author of the Examination, whether he be quite accurate in his position, "That the morality of a country would not be at all affected by a change in its faith." Does historical fact warrant him in this assertion? Are strong passions never generated by distant prospects, of good or evil, or rather may not such prospects by habit and association be brought home to the imagination, and rendered present to the mind? Whence arose martyrdom, whence persecution for the love of God, whence the laceration of the body for the good of the soul? It religion has not, among the actual circumstances by which man is surrounded, operated upon his passions as a great moral and political engine, the nature of the human mind has been hitherto misunderstood. Mr. R.'s observations, page 13. of the Examination, seem in proof of this idea. "The doctrine taught at present in our churches affirms the pro-

propriety of making war—of indulging pious frauds and unsocial passions against those who differ from us, &c. What were the principles that sharpened the dagger on the eve of St. Bartholemew, that lighted up the fires in Smithfield, that have produced in times ancient and modern, innumerable crusades?" "If," says the examiner, "we would find examples of ferocity exceeding that of wild beasts, we must turn, not to the speculations of sceptics in their closets (I quote the sense rather than the words), but to the bloody annals of the church?" And yet it is affirmed, that in the change of faith the morals of a nation will remain unaltered. May not the duties of religion and morality become so closely combined, or rather incorporated in the mind, as to be rendered of difficult separation? In what does the strength of fanaticism differ from that of heroism? Surely not always either in intensity or duration. If it be true, as it seems to be, that the sanctions of morality, in this life, press equally upon the atheist, the theist, and the christian, and that scepticism (all I presume meant by atheism: no thinking man will affirm a negation) tends little to alter the sentiments formed by our necessary and infant connexion with our species; is this equally true of religion, that teaches, and not always without effect, the sacrifice of a right arm or a right eye? May not the charge of a species of superstition be retorted upon Mr. R. when he talks of self-reproach accompanying, invariably and intuitively, inhumanity of conduct,—flowing unavoidably, unless silenced by sophistry, from the constitution of man. Does fact warrant this assertion, in our observations upon children, upon youth, upon the uncultivated, and the barbarous? Does this principle appear to exist *naturally* between beings of a common animal nature and a different species? If the result of *sympathy*, are not sympathies often taught and acquired, or rather, can they be truly learned without similar suffering? Does the despot, impatient and irritable under every check to his own desires, revolt from the pangs, or enter into the misery, he inflicts on the being moving in a sphere below him; from whose sorrows and oppressions he seems by his own situation to be exempted? Common and universal sympathies are few; man, in all states, is the creature of society; it is difficult to conceive of him in an insulated and unsocial condition.

These questions are by the writer proposed to the public in a spirit of inquiry,

and to the sagacious, acute, and manly author of the Examination, with respect and candour, and not entirely without the hope that he may consider them as deserving his attention. "Improvement is the effect of reasoning, thought, freedom. Try, prove, all things, is the language of our oracles."

July, 1, 1800.

M. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the "Works of Robert Burns," 4. vol. 8vo. edited by Dr. Currie, the following stanzas of an old favourite Scottish song are introduced in a note, vol. i. p. 319.

"On Etrick banks, on a summer's night,
"At gloaming, when the sheep drove home,
"I met my lassie, braw and tight,
"Come wading barefoot a' her lane:
"My heart grew light, I ran, I sang
"My arms about her lily neck,
"And kilts'd and clasped there fu' lang,
"My words they were na' mony, feck!"

With this glossary,

"Feck—in faith! a rustic oath."

In his next edition (for my opinion of the work will not allow me to doubt that another will soon be wanting), I recommend, through your medium, to the editor, to omit the comma in the last line, and the glossary. Those acquainted with the Lowland Scottish language will immediately perceive the propriety of these omissions. To others it may appear trifling, but the admirers of a song which has so often thrilled and soothed the feeling breast, and which will continue to excite the tenderest emotions while Etrick "winds its banks among," will thank me for having rescued a passage, so simply and beautifully expressive, from a quaint and vulgar explication.

Feck, in the Lowland Scottish, is synonymous with *quantity*:

What feck have you?—what quantity have you?

Not any feck, or, *nae great feck*—no great quantity:

The sense of the line, therefore, is simply, *My words were few!*

Who is there, whom the fates ever blessed with so rapacious an interview as the poet describes, that does not acknowledge all its force and sentiment?

I am, &c.

July 8, 1800,

ALBION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to propose a correction of a trifling error in a passage of Virgil. *Æneid.* vi. 591.

*Demens! qui nimbos et non imitabile fulmen
Ære et cornipedum pulsu simularat equorum.*

Instead of *simularat*, it should probably be *simularit*. Compare a similar epiphonema in the second book, v. 345.

*Infelix qui non sponsæ præcepta furentis
Adierit*!*

It has often occurred to me in the course of my classical reading, to remark that the elegancies of classical phraseology are not uncommonly preserved in the vulgarisms of the English language. An instance or two may amuse your classical readers.

The redundant pronoun is found in such expressions as the following: "That horse will trot *you* ten miles an hour." This is somewhere observed by Mr. Wakefield, in his very learned and valuable Commentary on Matthew.

Virg. Georg. iii. 434.

Sævit agris, asperque siti, atque exterritis æstu.

In some parts of this kingdom, country people will say, that they have been much terrified with gnats, &c.

Lucret. ii. 539:

Tanta ferarum

Vis est, quarum nos perpauca exempla videamus.

The good woman of whom I bought fruit when a child, used often to talk of there being a *power* of apples this season.

"I'll comb your locks," "I'll give you a dressing," "I'll trim your jacket for you," are threatenings, the full force of which is understood by those who know nothing of their origin. So the Greeks use in the sense of chastising *πλυνειν, νηλειν, σμηχειν*, &c. Terence: v. i. 77, *Adeo exornatum dabo, adeo depexum, ut, dum vivat, meminerit semper mei.* To save trouble, I have borrowed these instances from Koen ad Gregor, p. 127. Vide etiam Harles. ad Theocrit. v. 119.

Chefbunt,

I am, Sir,

July 29, 1800.

Your's

E. COGAN.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the SPANISH EMBASSY sent to MOROCCO in the YEAR 1798 and 1799. By CHR. A. FISCHER of DRESDEN.

THE following particulars are extracted from a manuscript Journal of the proceedings of the Spanish Embassy to Morocco.—On the 29th of December, 1798, the small squadron, on board of which the ambassador and his suite embarked, sailed from Rio de Santi Petri, and on the following day arrived safe at Tangiers, in spite of the English cruisers. The Spaniards were first saluted; an honour which a short time before the English had in vain endeavoured to obtain by bluffing and threats. The ambassador, Don Juan Manuel Gonzalez Salmon, *Intendente honorario de Exercito, et Caballero pensionado de la Real Orden de Carlos III.* is already advantageously known from Olof Agrell's Voyage to Morocco; and his talents, his local knowledge, and the estimation in which he was held by the Moors, in a particular manner pointed him out as the person best qualified to conduct this difficult negotiation. He was accompanied by a numerous and splendid retinue, and carried along with him magnificent presents for the emperor and his ministers.

Nearly a fortnight elapsed, while preparations were making for their further journey; and in the mean time, the governor, and the Spanish, Danish, and Swedish consul alternately feasted the ambassador. At a dinner given by the Spanish consul-general, D'Antonio Salmon, brother to the ambassador, an air-balloon, which he himself had made, was let off. On the balloon a sonnet was printed, in which, among other similar expressions, we find these words—"Reunen en si lo mas peregrino, los dones del Moral los mas preciosos;" and it concludes with—"Su gente grita enamorada: nunca Soliman muera! Carlos viva!"—In the evening the Consul's house was illuminated, and transparencies with similar verses, &c. were exhibited. These circumstances seem trifling: some important conclusions may however be drawn from them.

At length, on the 27th of January, the Embassy set forward for Mequinez, escorted by 300 horsemen. They performed very short journeys, and were every where received with marks of honour and respect. The Moors in general seemed satisfied with the Spaniards; the ambassador, for instance, ordered his hautboists to play during the solemn visits paid him by

* How it is read in other editions I know not; I have only those of Ruzus, Burmann, and Heyne. The manuscripts fluctuate between *simularat*, *simulabat*, and *simularet*.

the bashas, when they generally complimented him by observing: "*que en la excellencia de aquella musica se conocia la sinceridad y buena fé, con que venia el plenipotenciario Espannol.*"

On the 6th of February, the Embassy arrived in Mequines*, and were received with the greatest distinction. It was the first time a Spanish ambassador had come to the residence of the Emperor of Morocco, and the people flocked from all quarters to view him. When he entered the house prepared for him, a large basket full of dates was presented to him, as a mark of the emperor's friendship,—an honour that had never before been conferred on any foreign ambassador.

Three days after his arrival, the ambassador had a public audience; and no less than 216 mules were employed in carrying the Spanish presents. The emperor gave the ambassador a most gracious reception; and, among others, said, "*que preferia y anteponia la amistad de la Espanna à la de todas las damas naciones.*"—And truly the ambassador was distinguished in every possible manner. The emperor permitted him to ride to the audience through the imperial garden; received his credentials immediately from his own hands; at his departure entertained him with music; sent his brother to escort him home; and, on the twelfth day, had agreed to every point demanded of him. Thus the formal treaty between the two powers was already signed on the first of March, 1799. Most of the articles of this treaty are already known from the newspapers; but one of the most important seems to have been passed over unnoticed;—that, namely, which grants to both nations the right to purchase lands, and acquire possessions in both countries, not even the difference of religion being any longer admissible as a valid objection. On the whole, this treaty seems to have laid the foundation for a close and firm alliance between the two nations; and to have procured to the Spaniards especially material advantages.

In the conduct of this important negotiation, the greatest praise is certainly due to Don Juan Man. Gonzal. Salmon:—he himself however does justice to the merits of the Emperor of Morocco's minister, Sid Ben Othman. At taking leave, he publicly asked Don Salmon, "Tell me whether thou be satisfied? whether thou still desirest any thing?—I will do every thing."

On the 20th of April, the embassy safely landed at Tarifa, to the no small chagrin of the English, who had endeavoured to intercept them.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PRESENT STATE of the MANNERS, SOCIETY, &c. &c. of the METROPOLIS of ENGLAND.

[Continued from page 38.]

THOUGH the inhabitants of the metropolis of England have not that ardent taste for public entertainments, which has long characterized the French nation, still we see our spectacles well attended by nearly all ranks of persons; and even the lowest orders of society enjoy the humorous scenes of Sadler's Wells, the wonderful horsemanship of Astley, and the pantomimic pageants of similar theatres, though the dearth of provisions, and the augmentation of taxes, afford incessant sources for gloomy and painful rumination in the retirement of the chamber.

The public promenades, particularly on the sabbath, are thronged with pedestrians of all classes, and the different ranks of people are scarcely distinguishable either by their dress or their manners. The duchess, and her *femme de chambre*, are dressed exactly alike; the nobleman and his groom are equally ambitious of displaying the neat boot, the cropped head, and the external decorations, as well as the quaint language, of the stable-boy. The dapper milliner, and the sauntering female of slender reputation, imitate the woman of fashion, in the choice of their cloaths, and the tenour of their conversation; while all ranks of females display a lightness of drapery, which would completely characterize the dimensions of a Grecian statue.

Among the crowds of feminine *nothings* (if I may be allowed to use the expression), we behold some of the sex who are an honour to genius, and to human nature. The women of England have, by their literary labours, reached an altitude of mental excellence, far above those of any other nation. The works, which every year have been published by females, do credit to the very highest walks of literature: to enumerate names will be unnecessary; their productions will be their passports to immortality! We have also sculptors, modellers, paintresses, and female artists of every description. Mrs. Damer, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Colway, and Miss Linwood, have produced specimens of

* *Meknes*, the present residence of the Sultan, in the interior of Fez.

of art that will long be admired and cherished as ornaments to the country.

It cannot be a matter of astonishment, that few examples of genius have been known to burst forth in the splendid sphere of courtly life. The hours which are now appropriated to pleasure, and to repose, are so hostile to reflection, and so contradictory to nature, that nothing but vapid amusement, or apathy springing from satiety, can be expected from our women of exalted birth; yet the names of the Duchesses of Devonshire, Ladies Spencer, Lucan, Besborough, and a few others, are striking examples of fine taste, and finished execution in the magical graces, both of the pen and of the pencil.

The *gusto* for foreign dramas, foreign music, and foreign cookery, has also been displayed, of late years, in the buildings of the metropolis. I will not pretend to decide, whether or not this climate is congenial to the change; but, unquestionably, the modern stile of architecture has considerably beautified the cities and towns of Great Britain. With this taste in houses, the household establishments have also undergone a metamorphosis; and foreign servants now hold the highest stations in the domestic department of our most distinguished families. French servants are at this moment employed even by the very loftiest of our nobility; and the fairest dames of courtly distinction cannot fancy themselves well-drest, unless they employ a French milliner, and a French *femme de chambre*.

The *bouleversément* of every thing in the polite world is in nothing more *outré* than in the disposal of time. The early meals of our ancestors were conducive to that hardihood, which is rarely met with in the effeminized race of modern nobility. Those who have been most brilliantly distinguished, since the middle of the last century, have been reared either in the school of arms, or on the wild bosom of the ocean. They have not been the sickly plants of a fashionable hot-bed, where indolence begets vice, and vice becomes the parent of lassitude, apathy, disease, and death. The breakfast at sun-rise, the noon-tide repast, and the twilight pillow of repose, which marked the days of Queen Elizabeth, are now exchanged for the evening breakfast, and the midnight dinner; while the dawn is ushered in with a supper, and the morning hours wasted in enervating slumbers. Even the cheek of beauty fades, prematurely, by the taper

light of the sun-excluding ball-room; and the public markets are monopolized, or, at least, gleaned of the most rare and unseasonable provisions, while the sons and daughters of genius and of labour are starving in the obscure abodes of industry or sorrow.

Among the nuisances which not only disgrace, but contaminate the air of the metropolis, there are none so much in need of reformation as the practice of driving and killing cattle. Slaughtering-houses never should be permitted in a great and populous city. The barbarity which is daily practised in the streets of London, cannot fail to shock humanity; while the foot-passengers are exposed to the most imminent-peril, by the conduct of the butcher's boys, drovers, &c. On those days when the beast-market is held in Smithfield, it is dangerous to walk the streets in any part of the metropolis; but particularly in the avenues which lead to the different markets. We read of the sacrifices of ancient times with a mixture of horror and pity; yet we behold in this country, which boasts its humanity, and its police, more cruelty exercised towards the brute creation, than was ever exhibited, or tolerated, in the ages of acknowledged barbarism! This instance appears the more extraordinary, when we reflect that the English are not by nature a sanguinary people: assassinations are less common in this, than in every other country; duelling is frequently avoided by the hardy courage of the pugilist; and even at times of public commotion, it has been proved by experience that an English populace is always more inclined to plunder than to massacre.

London has to boast, among its numerous advantages, that of possessing the most transcendent professional talents. We have perhaps some of the first medical men in the universe; and, while the valetudinarian sighs for the loss of a Fothergil, and a Warren, he still looks with confidence to the learning, judgment, and humanity of a Vaughan, a Blane, a Fordyce, and a Reynolds;—while the different branches of the profession are skilfully practised by Rush, Carlisle, Knight, Hawkins, and many others, whose reputation has been established by long practice, extensive knowledge, and labours, beneficial to their fellow-creatures.

The inhabitants of this country have acquired a taste for music, which I believe was uncultivated by our forefathers.

The Italian opera, in its early establishment, was considered as a pernicious species of exotic, only transplanted on a British soil to effeminize the public taste. But the gradual power it has evinced, has proved that harmony can exterminate the most rooted prejudices; for a box at an Italian opera house, at this period, is rented at the rate of two hundred pounds per annum! and, such is the avidity with which they are secured, that the list is filled, before the manager has time to make his yearly enlargements for the accommodation of the nobility! It may appear somewhat enigmatical, that enormous sums are lavished on foreign fingers, and foreign musicians, while this island has the proud boast of having produced a Billington, a Busby, a Shield, a Storace*, a Jackson, and many others, well known in the highest circles of the harmonic science.

London has innumerable hospitals for all species of maladies. They are handsome regular buildings, and conveniently arranged, aired and cleaned, for the advantage of the patients. Yet it is a melancholy truth, that while the opera-subscription annually overflows, while two hundred pounds (and upwards) are paid for small boxes to hear an Italian singer, or to see a French dancer, the voluntary contributions to public charities are almost diminished into nothing. This fact is well known, and is no less incontrovertible, than it is degrading to the humanity of the country.

The custom which prevails, in many hospitals, of anatomizing the dead bodies, cannot fail to prove extremely injurious to the repose of the living. A patient who finds himself dangerously ill, cannot be supposed to derive much advantage either from medicine or attention, whilst his mind is impressed with an idea that his corpse will be exposed to experimental practices. There is one hospital, not far from Hyde Park Corner, from which those bodies which are quietly consigned to the earth are interred at the end of a nursery-ground; the coffins laid, thinly covered, one over the other, and so carelessly inclosed, that the common rules of decency are scarcely observed.

The vice of GAMING seems to have reached its climax at the fashionable end of the metropolis: and though the magistrates

have endeavoured to check its progress among the subordinate ranks of society, it is still not only winked at, but tolerated, in the higher circles. The petty gambler, who opens his shop of iniquity with the puny traffic of silver, is without mercy punished, and held up as an example of depraved manners: while the nobles hold their public clubs, gamble for thousands, out-face the magistrates, and defy the laws, with boldness and impunity! It is at the gaming-tables of the exalted that our legislators, our nobility, our generals, and our country-gentlemen, practice those very vices which the needy and the private individual is punished for attempting. It is at those ennobled midnight scenes of folly and rapacity, that the DEMON OF SUICIDE anticipates his triumphs over the weakness, avarice, and false pride of mortals. The effects of those scenes have recently presented HORRORS and DEATH! yet the magistrates are passive, and the laws tardy in the occupation of administering justice; and it is with sorrow that the moralist and the philanthropist have traced the progress of this pernicious propensity even to the private assemblies of the most elegant women; while the ruined husband, and the thoughtless wife, have, by dissipating their children's patrimony, exposed the females to the miseries of seduction, and set an example to the males which has undermined both the wealth and the honour of their family. Indeed, to this fatal employment may be attributed the many domestic exposures which have taken place within the last twenty years. Men now devote their hours to clubs, to gaming-tables, to tennis-courts, and to cricket-grounds. Wives are left to roam, or permitted to hold their midnight orgies, with the most dissipated of their own, as well as of the other sex. Play involves them in debts of honour, which the sacrifice of honour too frequently discharges: and it is an absolute fact, that even the family jewels and the family plate have been disposed of to supply the FARO BANK of one of those infamous scenes of profligate debasement; while the husband has been the passive spectator, and the daughters employed at places of public entertainment, as decoys to ensnare the young, the wealthy, and the unwary!

M. R.

(To be continued.)

* Stephen Storace, born in Devonshire.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

The IRON RING of the ANCIENT GERMAN.

TACITUS "*De Moribus German.*," cap. 31, says, "Et aliis Germanorum populis usurpatum, rara et privata cuiusque audenti, apud Cattos in consensum vertit, ut primum adoleverint, crinem barbamque summittere, nec nisi hoste cæso exuere votivum obligatumque virtuti oris habitum. Super sanguinem et spolia revelant frontem, sequæ tum demum pretia nascendi retulisse, dignosque patria et parentibus ferunt. Ignavis et imbellibus manet squalor. Fortissimus quisque ferreum insuper annulum (*ignominiosum id genti*) velut vinculum gestat, donec se cæde hostis absolvat." In this passage the late Professor J. Fr. Herel, to whom we owe many illustrations of German antiquities, thought the parenthesis *Ignominiosum id genti* stood there very awkwardly; for, in his opinion, the wearing of the ring could not be disgraceful among the Catti, as their bravest warriors were wont to wear it. He proposes to read, *Sit ominosum id genti*! which he would thus translate: "May the iron chain which these barbarians wear from a vow for the destruction of their antagonists, never become terrible to us their natural enemies; may it, on the contrary, prove ominous to them, or the first link of the chain which they shall one day drag along as our slaves, when we shall have subdued them!"—See *Acta Acad. Mogunt. Scient. Anni 1795*.—The conjecture, it must be owned, is ingenious; but the common reading may be explained and defended in a satisfactory manner. It was ignominious among the Catti to be obliged to wear the iron ring for ever; doubtless, because they considered it as a link of the chain of slavery; but the most valiant of them voluntarily put it on, and vowed a vow not to take it off again till they had slain a certain number of their enemies. Many of them frequently repeated this vow: when they had once fulfilled it, they again put on the ring under similar conditions, and thus continued to wear it to an advanced age. The *ignominiosum id genti*, then, is as little repugnant to the context, as the preceding *ignavis et imbellibus manet squalor*. The *crinem barbamque summittere* was a disgrace to such as slew no enemies in battle; but not to the youth who had not yet had an opportunity to signalize his prowess in the field. Thus the iron ring was a stigma of slavery to those who were obliged al-

ways to wear it, but not to those who promised to wear it as a kind of pledge until they had fulfilled an honourable vow. Karsten Niebuhr informs us, that among some Arabian tribes it is still customary to let the hair grow on the forehead till they have distinguished themselves by some deed of heroism. When Isabella, daughter of King Philip II. of Spain, was besieging the port of Ostend in the year 1601, she vowed a solemn vow, that, till she had conquered the place, she would not change her shift; to omit doing which it is deemed very disagreeable, and contrary to decency and cleanliness—*ignominiosum id*. Not till three years after was the port taken; and in the intervening period the shift had acquired the colour which since that time is called the "Colour of Isabella." Would not the critic err who should say that the interjection could not be a true reading, because the King's daughter, the wife of the Archduke Albrecht VI., and governess of the Spanish Netherlands, surely would not so long have worn the same shift. The *circuli ferrei pœnitentium*, in the middle ages, were perhaps derived from the rings of the Catti. Sinners of quality were obliged, by the enjoinder of the clergy, to wear continually an iron ring on their arm, until they had fulfilled the vow or penance imposed upon them, commonly a pilgrimage to distant countries. Many curious particulars relative to such rings the reader may find collected in Du Cange's *Glossar. Lat.*, tom. ii., p. 347.

BULL against WIGS.

The papal dignity has sometimes condescended to take part in ridiculous skirmishes: such was the war of Benedict XIII. against the wigs of the clergy.—On the 20th Dec., 1724, he published a bull, of which the following is an extract: "Statuit et mandat, ne ullus sacerdos, aut sacris initiatus, aut etiam clericus primæ tonsuræ, comam, quæ frontem aureisque tegat, nutriat; multo minus peruccâ utatur sub pœna, quoties toties transgredientur, decem scutorum, illico operibus et locis piis applicandorum, necnon incarcerationis totidem dierum." Ten days imprisonment for wearing a wig! Let hair-dressers venerate this chieftain of the infallible church.

DOCTRINES of the DRUSES.

Of the Christian sects none has departed so widely from the original creed as the Druses, who subsist between Mount Libanon

banon and the Mediteranean, about Kef-roan, and under the sovereignty of the grand Emir of Deir al Camer. They are divided into a profane and a sacred cast, make a distinction between clean and unclean food, and intermarry with no strange women. They swear not at all; and only corroborate their affirmations with an "I have said it." Their sabbath is kept on the Friday. Their Iman, or chief priest, is elective. They are Unitarians; but they acknowledge seven holy law-givers, or prophets. Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus, Muhamed, and Sain. They maintain that the same celestial spirit, divine mind, holy ghost, or angelic soul, was successively incarnate in each of these human bodies. They believe the souls of the four evangelists to have in like manner re-appeared among them, in the forms of Ismael, Acolamech, Ali and Behardin. They permit exterior conformity to the rites of other sects, in those who travel; but forbid the revelation of their own tenets to the heathens. Their Muhamed flourished in 1017, and was also called Drusi, whence they take their name; but they value still higher a later prophet, whom they not only call Sain, but Hamfa, and whom they consider as the real Messiah. See C. W. Lüdecke's Description of the Turkish Empire, 1780; and Eichhorn's Repertory, part xii.

GENERAL SUWARROW.

General Suwarrow commanded, in the last war against the Turks, under Prince Potemkin, and sometimes under Prince Cobourg, the commander in chief of the Austrians. One time while that general was under the latter, on the frontiers of Turkey, with 22,000 men, when Cobourg himself commanded 37,000, and the Turks had 28,000; Prince Cobourg's army, which had taken a good position on a rising ground about nine miles distance from Suwarrow, was attacked and obliged to fall back; Cobourg then wrote to Suwarrow:

"My dear Suwarrow,

"I was attacked this morning by the Turks: I have lost my position and artillery. I send you no instructions what to do. Use your own judgment, only let me know what you have done, as soon after as you can." Signed, &c.

SAX-COBOURG.

Suwarrow's answer was sent immediately, and was thus:

"My General,

"I SHALL attack the Turks to-morrow morning, drive them from your position, and retake your cannon."

Before three in the afternoon he kept his word, and Cobourg's army had the cannon and their old position before night.

This and such like behaviour brought the prince into a sort of contempt in the army; so that when he got the chief command in Flanders in 1793, he kept away as much as possible those Austrian officers who had served under him in Russia, who were in fact the best in the army.

ANECDOTES of FEMALE HEROISM, from HELVETIUS on the MIND.

A Chinese emperor, pursued by the victorious forces of a patriot of inferior rank, to extricate himself, had recourse to the principle of filial duty and reverence, carried in China to a superstitious excess. An officer, a drawn sabre in his hand, was dispatched to the mother of the victor, with a command from the emperor, on pain of death, to order her son to disband his troops. Disdainfully smiling, the intrepid matron replied, "Doth thy master believe that I am ignorant of the tacit, but sacred, convention, between the people and their sovereigns, by which the master is bound to render happy the servant who obeys? It is the emperor who has first violated this treaty—and thou, vile tool of a tyrant, learn, in such a case, from a woman, what is due to thy country." Then, snatching from his hand the weapon, she plunged it in her breast. "Slave! (said she, as the blood flowed from the wound (if thou hast still any virtue, carry this poignard to my son. Tell him to revenge the nation, and punish the usurper—He has now no caution to observe on the account of his mother—He is at liberty to be virtuous."

The mother of Abdallah, consulted by her son, who, forsaken by his friends, and besieged in a castle, was urged, by the Syrians, to an honourable capitulation, made the following reply: "My son, when thou tookest up arms against the house of Ommiah, didst thou believe thyself espousing the cause of justice and virtue?" "I did," replied the son. "Where then is the cause for deliberation? Dost thou not know, that cowards only are swayed by fear—Wilt thou be the scorn of the Ommites—and shall it be said, that, when thou wast to determine between life and duty, thou didst prefer the former?"

LETTER from J J ROUSSEAU to the MARCHIONESS of LUXEMBOURG.

Madam,

How many things have I to say to you before I leave you! but the time is pressing; I must shorten my confession, and

and communicate to your benevolent heart my last, my most important, secret. You must know then, that for sixteen years last past I have lived in the most intimate manner with this poor girl now under my roof, except since my leaving Montmorency, in which my situation has obliged me to live with her as my sister; but my affection for her has not in the least diminished, and, but for you, the idea of leaving her without any resource would imbitter my last moments.

From this connection have sprung five children, who have all been sent to the Foundling-Hospital, and with so little precaution in the view of afterwards knowing them, that I have not even preserved the date of their birth. For several years, remorse for this negligence has disturbed my repose, and I die without the power of repairing it, to the mother's great regret and to my own. All I did was merely to put in the linen of the eldest, a mark, of which I have kept the duplicate: he must have been born, as I imagine, in the winter of 1746, or near it. This is all that I can recollect concerning it. If there were any means of finding again this child, it would constitute the happiness of its tender mother; but I despair of it, and I cannot carry away with me so much consolation. The ideas with which my fault has filled my mind, have contributed in a great degree to make me meditate and compose the *Treatise on Education*; and you will there find, in the first book, a passage that will point out to you this disposition. I have not married the mother, nor was I obliged to do it, since, before my attachment to her, I declared to her that I never should marry her; and, besides, a public marriage was impossible in our case, on account of the difference of our religion. In every other point of view, I have loved and honoured her as my wife, as well for her good heart, her sincere affection, her unexampled disinterestedness, as for her unspotted fidelity, upon which she has never given me even the smallest occasion for suspicion.

This is, Madam, the too just reason for my solicitude concerning the fate of this poor girl after she may lose me; so much so, that if I had less confidence in your friendship, and in that of my lord the Marshal, I should go away penetrated with grief for the forsaken condition in which I should leave her; but I trust her to you, and I die in peace with respect to that. It remains for me to say what I think would be the most convenient respecting her si-

tuation and character, and which might give the least occasion to take hold of her faults.

My first idea was, to intreat you to give her an asylum in your house, or about the person of the child who is the hope of it, until the time when woman's care will be no longer necessary; but certainly that step would not succeed, there would be too many busy bodies between her and you, and she has already in your house some ill-willed persons, whom she certainly has not made so by any fault of her's, and who would unquestionably, find means to lower her in your eyes, or in those of my lord the Marshal. She has not suppleness nor prudence enough to conduct herself among so many different dispositions, and to practice those little managements with which one gains the confidence of superiors, whatever understanding they may possess: therefore I again repeat it, that course would not be proper, and I beg your ladyship to think no more of it. Nor should I like that she should live in Paris, in any manner whatever, being well persuaded that, from her easy disposition, she would become the prey and the victim of her numerous family, people whose covetousness and perfidiousness have no bounds; from whom I have myself had a great deal of trouble to rescue her, and who are the cause, in a great measure, of my retiring into the country. If ever she lives in Paris, she is lost; for, were she concealed from them, as she is of so good and easy a nature, she could not always abstain from seeing them, they would drain her pocket to the last farthing, and then vex her to death with ill-treatment.

My reasons are not less strong for wishing that she might not live with her mother, given up to my cruel enemies to be fed by them with bad designs, and who only seek an occasion to punish this poor girl for not having lent her hand to assist them in their plots against me. She is the only one of the family who has received nothing from her mother, and the only one who has fed and taken care of her in her distress; if, therefore, I have given an asylum, for twelve years, to this poor woman, you will easily comprehend, madam, that it is on account of the daughter I have done it. I have a thousand reasons, too tedious to particularize, for desiring that she may not return with her; therefore, I pray you to interpose, even, if there be need, by your authority, to prevent her.

I see only two courses which it would be convenient to take; one is to continue in the

the occupation of my lodging, and to live in peace at Montmorency, which she may do at a very small expence, with your assistance and protection, whether by the produce of my writings, or by that of her own work; for she is expert at her needle, and only wants employment, which you would have the goodness to give her, or obtain for her. I wish only that she might not be at the discretion of your waiting-women, for their tyrannizing disposition and projects for engrossing your ladyship's favours are not wholly unknown to me. The other course is, to place her with some family or society in the country, where living is cheap, and where she might very easily gain her livelihood by her industry. I should like this plan less than the other, because she would thereby be too far from you, as well as for other reasons. You will decide for the best, madam; but whatever choice you may make, I entreat that it may be so that she will always have her liberty, and that she may be empowered to change her residence as soon as she shall find herself unhappy in it. I supplicate you, in short, Madam, to condescend to take care of her smaller concerns in such a way that, whatever may come to pass, she may have bread to eat for the remainder of her days.

I beg my lord the Marshal to consult you, Madam, upon the choice of the person whom he may appoint to take care of the interests of this poor girl after my death. You are not ignorant of the unjust partiality manifested by that person who would naturally be looked to for this office. Whatever esteem I may have conceived for his probity, I would not have her lie at the mercy of a man whom, though I ought to believe him honest, I nevertheless see by an inconceivable blindness inclined to the interests and the passions of a knave.

You see, Madam, with what simplicity, with what confidence I disclose my soul before you. Every other part of the world appears already nothing in my eyes; my heart, which loves you sincerely, includes within it nothing but you, my lord the Marshal, and this poor girl. Adieu, my tender and well-beloved friends! bear some small regard for my memory; for my part, I hope still to love you in the other world: but whatever there may be in that obscure and dreadful mystery, in whatever hour death may surprize or overtake me, I am sure it will find me thinking on you.

I am, Madam, &c. &c.

Montmorency, J. J. ROUSSEAU.
June 12, 1761.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE OLD SHEPHERD. A TALE.
BY MRS. ROBINSON.

"T'WAS in a solitary glen,
Far from the cheerful haunts of men,
By poverty oppress'd and taught
The lonely task of silent thought,
A shepherd liv'd; a suttly wight
As ever pac'd the mountain's height:
He was as cold, and eke as grey,
As morning on a winter's day;
And gloomy as November's sky
Old SIMON mark'd life's shadows fly.

And often from the mountain's side
The MANOR HOUSE old SIMON spy'd;
The rich domain of corn and fields,
With all that smiling Nature yields;
And often, as he look'd, he sigh'd,
That Heav'n to HIM such gifts deny'd.

The SQUIRE had mark'd the ancient swain,
And felt in pity for his pain;
He mark'd him at the dawn of day
Pacing alone the dewy way;
At ev'ning's hour he saw him tread
The bleak hill, to his rusty sled—
And still he heard him sigh and groan,
That he was POOR, and left ALONE!

Near the large manor-house, a cot
Was doom'd to mend old SIMON's lot:
The squire propos'd, that straightway he
The tenant of this cot should be.
Simon was grateful, "Yet," said he,
"If I'd a little shrubbery,
A bit of garden full of flow'rs,
'Twould charm away my summer hours;
And there, amidst o'er-hanging trees,
I might enjoy the cooling breeze."

The squire complies, and round the cot,
A thick plantation grac'd the spot.

Now SIMON wish'd a brook were seen
Gliding the shady walks between:
Soon from a torrent's rushing way,
A little rill was taught to stray;
For still the squire his humour pleas'd,
And SIMON's varying fancy seiz'd.
SIMON was grateful, yet he swore,
He'd be content with *one thing more*—
A little field, inclos'd and fair,
Where he might quaff the morning air.
The ground was fenc'd;—he wish'd to keep
A cow, and half a score of sheep—
And still the kind good-natured squire
Indulg'd him in his soul's desire.

Thus

Thus favour'd, still was he inclin'd
 To bear the discontented mind !
 The wind was cutting, and he found,
 The cottage stood on northern ground ;—
 The soil was coarse, and bleak the air,
 And loud the tempest rattled there.
 The brook, at times, wou'd overflow ;
 And, the trees, waving to and fro,
 Disturb'd his rest : the cow and sheep,
 Would stray along the upland steep,
 And he was old, and could not bear
 The endless toil of watching there !
 Now, to the manor-house remov'd,
 Old SIMON ev'ry comfort prov'd ;
 The wind might howl, the tempest frown,
 Still SIMON slept on bed of down ;
 And all was rich and warm, yet he
 Still discontented chose to be !
 Near, in the garden legends say,
 A PEA-HEN scream'd, at dawn of day ;
 Old SIMON heard the hideous strain,
 And sigh'd for solitude again,
 The woodland steep, the shady grove.
 Where he alone might musing rove ;
 For now he knew the wretched fate,
 Of yielding to the SONS OF STATE !
 The labour which proud PATRONS ask
 In adulations endless task !
 He felt the slav'ry which annoys,
 With chain of gold, ambition's joys ;
 That MAN must ever groan to find
 That chain about his active MIND !
 Thus SIMON sigh'd, once more to be
 The son of lab'ring POVERTY ;
 And to regain his wonted pleasure,
 Sought FREEDOM ! as MAN'S PROUDEST
 TREASURE ! TABITHA BRAMELE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following lines are at your disposal,
 for *Vulcan*, or your *poetical department*.
 They are a translation of a sepulchral inscription,
 by a Greek poet, MELEAGER, not to
 his wife, as the editors and critics have uni-
 formly and erroneously supposed, but certainly
 to his daughter, G. WAKEFIELD.
Dorchester Goal, Aug. 11.

HERE shall REMEMBRANCE pour the in-
 cessant tear,

Tho' Death detains thee in his realm below:
 Accept, dear maid ! this offering to thy bier :
 'Tis all a father's fondness can bestow !

Fresh streams of sorrow still shall dim these eyes ;
 These rites of pious duty still be paid ;

Still, where my lov'd Heliodora lies,
 These sad libations soothe her pensive shade.

AFFECTION'S glance can pierce the dreary
 gloom

That curtains round with clouds the land
 unknown

She wails and sobs in anguish o'er thy tomb :
 Her tears unseen, unheard alas ! her moan.

So fair, so gay, where is my blossom fled ?

Ah ! see 'tis ravaged by relentless DEATH :
 See in the dust her blooming honours spread,

All pale, and blasted by his baleful breath.
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Hear, holy EARTH ! a hapless parent weep !
 In thy kind arms my darling lull to rest ;
 Her glimmering eyelids close with gentle
 sleep,
 And soft recline on thy maternal breast !

LINES ADDRESSED TO THE LOVERS OF
 MODERN POETRY.

BEAR me, ye Zephyrs, where no fleet
 showers.

On misty wing no hungry whirlwind lowers,
 No horrid ice its bulk enormous rears.

Unthaw'd thro' beamless suns and waste of
 years ;

No desert's black uncultur'd ruin lies,
 Spreads its vast plain, and mingles with the
 skies,

Wild-screaming Famine sweeps along the
 shore,

In concert dread with the wide ocean's roar :
 But ripe with life all forms their incense bring,

Stretch the young limb, and clap the quiv'ring
 wing,

Resplendent Sylphs in orient ether stray,
 And glance their glittering sides, and hymn
 the blaze of day ;

Dart their swift light ; with undulation fine
 Wheel their bright ranks, indent the varying
 line,

Mount on the clouds, direct the springing rain,
 And float triumphant o'er the laughing plain ;

Rocks, hills, and woods, in gay confusion rise,
 Impearl'd with dew-drops, glisten to the skies ;

The glorious sun harmonious rolls along,
 Gaze of the sage, and idol of the throng,

The Lord of life and light, and patron of
 the song.

Where gentle love in consentaneous minds
 An off'ring pure, an honest altar finds,

My Delia where, recluse in dim retreat,
 Relenting comes, her lover's vows to meet—

In that sweet hour when fairy twilight's
 reign

Sweeps the long shadows o'er the glimm'ring
 plain,

Thro' the fine frame when panting tremors
 move.

And melts the soul in ecstasies of love.

Each swelling grace and undulated charm,
 The bosom's pant, the rosy-winding arm,

The thrilling languish of the liquid eye,
 Which coyly grants the love it seems to fly ;

All these my Delia owns ; nor these alone
 Beam the blue eye, or heave the virgin zone ;

The generous transports of a feeling mind,
 Slave to no precept, by no rule confin'd,

No bigot prejudice with rude controul
 Child's the young ardour of her buoyant soul,

But rapturous hope, and eager fond surprise,
 Lives in her mien, and sparkles in her eyes ;

Each look is love, and every action grace,
 Nature each word, all intellect her face !

I feel her thrilling touch, her glance of fire,
 Each reeling sense in extacy expire,

Throbs every nerve while rapture whelms
 my breast—

Come then, expressive silence, muse the rest.
 U SONNET,

SONNET.

Written on visiting a Place of Residence during Childhood.

How pleasing scenes where once my childhood stray'd,

In thoughtless innocence securely blest!

No busy passions then inspired my breast,

No guilty fears my infant bosom sway'd.

Ye fields, ye lawns, ye woodbine-twisted bow'rs,

Oft have I sat beneath your lovely shades,

Or wander'd slow amid the grassy glades,

And gather'd dew-sprent wreaths of smiling flow'rs,

Each well-known object that I now review,

The shaded park, or antiquated hall,

Does some fond traces in my mind renew,

Some long-forgotten friendship does recall,

And many a promised joy from Fancy's store,

That once could charm, but now can charm no more.

THE PURSUIT OF QUIET,

In a Series of Elegies, by JOHN DELL, of DOVER in KENT; now first published.

ELEGY THE FIRST.

O COULD I hide from Memory's steadfast eye

The pencil'd story of my earlier years!

O'er the sad view she heaves the lingering sigh,

And drops at every glance her fruitless tears.

See yonder altar where the tablet lies,

O'er which the plaintive maid with grace reclines:

Now to her breast she clasps the fatal prize,

Now all her soul to wild Despair resigns!

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WYATT, for constructing BRIDGES and other BUILDINGS, &c. without the USE of WOOD.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. SAMUEL WYATT, of Chelsea College, Middlesex, architect, for a method of making and constructing bridges, warehouses, and other buildings, without the use of wood, as a necessary constituent part thereof.

The principle of this invention is entirely in the employment of iron, cast in such forms as, when put together, will make a complete whole, either a bridge, arched ceiling, &c. without the use of timber, or any kind of cramps, screws, or fastenings, except lead or cement run into the interstices and joinings of the several pieces. The bridge, which the patentee proposes, is composed of successive rows of hollow pillars of iron laid horizontally, each row divided by solid plates of the same metal, perforated to receive the ter-

Lo, the bright ray which gilds its picture's morn!

By Hope's fair hand that magic tint was laid!

What fairy prospects all the work adorn!

Nor Fear, nor Sorrow, introduce a shade!

Now mark its alter'd noon! ah! there survey

Pale, prostrate Grief implore the opening

tomb!

Extinct is all the lovely flush of day!

One glimmering taper only lights the gloom!

Wrapt in a sable cloud behold Despair!

She points to Misery's wounds, and bids her die;

Who lifts her eyes to Heav'n in fervent prayer,

Tho' not a gleam of hope illumines the sky!

O from that record, Memory! turn thine eyes,

Nor bid their beauteous orbs thus frantic roll,

Then might I yet life's comforts learn to prize,

Might yet bring quiet to my wounded soul.

Why dwell, fond maid! on every lost delight?

Why strive each feature of my hopes to save?

For this I sleepless pass the long, long night!

For this impatient wait the opening grave!

Some angel! bear the tablet far away.

O plunge it deeply in oblivion's wave!

Then I no more should linger thro' the day,

No more impatient wait my opening grave.

Then long-lost peace—then smiling ease were mine;

Then I no more should wake th' impatient's lyre!

O self-tormenting maid, the gift resign,

And far from these ill omen'd scenes retire!

(To be continued.)

mination of one set of pillars, and the beginning of the next, and the whole, when put together, forming a very wide arch. Some idea may, perhaps, be formed of this series, by supposing it to be a *facade*, or double colonnade of pillars, with merely their connecting architrave, thrown down, and lying horizontally, or nearly so, and the architrave of the one series serving as a base for the next, and so on successively, allowing for the curve of the arch, till the requisite length is completed. The iron arch abuts against masonry-work on each side; and the interstices between the pillars are filled up with light iron frame-work, so as to bring the whole on a sufficient level to support the pavement.

Another part of this patent is the construction of floorings and roofs of cast-iron, also without any bolts, screws, or other joinings. For the ceiling, which must be somewhat vaulted, the patentee uses iron plates, which, when connected together,

form

form the segment of a large circle, and are supported upon iron pillars. A kind of circular socket, fitting upon the top of the pillar, and projecting from it on every side, forms the connection and support of the ceiling-plates upon the pillars, and serve as the basis of the pillars of the upper story if requisite.

MR. WEEKS, *for a TANNERY APPARATUS.*

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. JOSEPH WEEKS, of Plympton Maurice, Devon, tanner, for an apparatus or set of machines for a tannery.

This set of machines consists, first, of a large cog-wheel, turned by horses, of the usual construction, which communicates power by means of horizontal spindles to three distinct sets of machinery. One of these is a double pump, of the common construction, with a set of pipes, with stop-cocks, to be employed in drawing the ooze liquor from the different pits, &c. Another machine is an iron cylinder, something like a wool carding machine, furnished with projecting points, that are to tear and divide in small pieces the bark employed in this manufactory. The cylinder, as it revolves, almost touches an iron roller beneath, and the bark passing between the two, is reduced almost to powder, and when small enough, falls through an iron riddle, which receives all that the cylinder delivers. The third apparatus is a machine for paring and scraping the hides, which is done, in the common way, by manual labour. The patentee performs it by a cylinder, set with knives, something like a roller for crimping linen, revolving on its axis, whilst the hide is strongly stretched on a board, and by the same power applied from the end of the axis of the cylinder, is presented in all its parts successively to the blades that are set round the cylinder.

MR. SMART, *for a METHOD of making HOLLOW MASTS, YARDS, &c.*

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. GEORGE SMART, of Camden Town, Middlesex, for a method of combining masts, yards, bowsprits, &c. hollow, so as to give them lightness and strength.

The principle of this invention, which requires a reference to the plates to be understood, consists in building up, or putting together, a great number of pieces of timber of small dimensions, and combining them by means of morticing, dove-tailing, &c. so as to produce an equal bearing on every part, and consequently the effect of a solid piece. A large mast is made by

slitting down a long spar longitudinally into four parts, placing each of these at equal distances from each other, and separated by the distance requisite for the dimensions of the mast, and filling up the void spaces by planks morticed by very ingenious carpentry work, into each other, into the pieces of the spar, and into cross posts differently combined, which are set at intervals across the centre of the mast. When complete, it has much the appearance of a single piece, but may be made so, that the top-gallant mast may let down in the top-mast, and these again into the lower-mast,

MR. SANDFORD, *for manufacturing BRICKS, TILES, &c.*

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. ISAAC SANDFORD, of Hartford, in Connecticut, North America, for a method of manufacturing bricks, tiles, and pottery-ware, &c.

The principle of this invention is to temper the clay, when ready for the moulds, by means of machinery, instead of manual labour, and to deliver it into the moulds, by a considerable mechanical force, which shall save time and labour. The machine is a conical tub, with the smallest end downwards, and firmly set upon an upright frame. A spindle, or shaft, is placed in the centre of the tub, extending from the bottom to some height above the tub. This latter projecting part is furnished with a horizontal lever, by which the spindle is made to revolve within the tub. The part contained in the tub is set with flyers, each of which is the section of a screw, and by revolving, acts as a force on the contents of the tub, which is the clay. By the construction of the flyers, and the angle at which they are set, the clay, when once at the bottom, cannot rise again. The clay, in its passage, becomes sufficiently tempered, and is screwed out of the bottom of the tub with great force, by means of the spindle, into the moulds that are placed beneath the tub, on the same platform which supports it. The moulds are set in a frame, and if for bricks, are regularly withdrawn when filled with clay, and others come on in succession, by means of a rack to which the mould-frames are fastened.

MR. PALMER, *for LARGE ACCOUNT BOOKS.*

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. EBENEZER PALMER, Stationer, Cheapside, London, for making the largest merchant's account books, to open so wide as to admit of being written in close to the back, upon a principle entirely new, and which instead of

weakening, gives it additional strength. The principle of the invention is the following. In addition to the common bands to which the paper is sewed, hinges are adapted, made of brass or copper, which consist of as many pieces as there are quires in the book. These pieces are small bars of about an inch and a half in length, and the tenth of an inch wide, more or less according to the size of the book. They are joined together by a kind of chain at both ends, composed of a number of small flat pieces, very much like the chain round

the barrel of a watch, each of which is perforated through by two holes, which the pivots at the ends of the bars pass, by which means the whole is linked together, and forms one hinge, which has as many joints as there are bars. Every bar has two holes, one near each end, through which the needle is passed, whereby every separate quire of the book is sewed to the hinges, so that in whatever part of the book there is occasion to write, it opens with as much freedom as a single quire of paper.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of PIERRE-FRANÇOIS-ANDRE MECHAIN, ASTRONOMER of the NATIONAL OBSERVATORY, MEMBER of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE, and of the BOARD of LONGITUDE in PARIS.

MECHAIN was born at Laon, in the department de l'Aisne, on the 16th of August, 1744. His father was an architect in that town, and by his professional abilities and integrity had not so much increased his fortune as acquired the esteem of his fellow-citizens. Young Méchain was early sent to school in the college of the Jesuits; where his natural talents soon shone forth: he made a rapid progress, and distinguished himself by outstripping most of his school-fellows. After he had finished the usual course of studies, he was destined for the profession which his father exercised with so much approbation: in consequence of which resolution, he received more particular instruction in the mathematical and mechanical sciences, in drawing, masonry, carpentry, &c. In the space of three years he had made such progress in these preparatory studies, that at the age of 19 he was able not only to draw plans for large edifices, but even to superintend the execution of them.

His father had several buildings to construct for a nobleman of Picardy, a very learned man, who on this occasion became acquainted with young Méchain, who proved himself so able an assistant to his father. The nobleman soon observed that this intelligent and modest youth had enjoyed a good and careful education, and had acquired much knowledge, especially of the different branches of mathematics; and the more he saw of him, the more he found reason to esteem him for his good sense, the solidity of his conduct, and the rectitude and strictness of his moral principles. This induced him to request of Méchain's father, that during the winter, when at any rate all building is interrupted by the severity of the weather, he would

permit him to remain at his chateau, to instruct in the mathematical sciences, two of his sons, who were intended for the corps of engineers. The father consented; and our Méchain was received into the nobleman's house as tutor and domestic friend. The young men committed to his care made so rapid a progress in the study of mathematics, and his good conduct gave such satisfaction, that the nobleman could not sufficiently extol his good fortune, to have found so excellent a friend and instructor for his sons.

Instead of a few weeks, therefore Méchain remained eighteen months in this house, where he enjoyed the love and esteem of the whole family. He there became acquainted with Abbé Poule, the celebrated preacher, and with the learned De Champeaux; who both honored him with their esteem and friendship. These prudent and intelligent men, whose minds were enlarged by a knowledge of the world, soon discovered in their young friend talents which could be developed and perfected only on a more extensive theatre: they therefore advised him to go to Paris; and persuaded his father to place him in the excellently conducted *Ecole des ponts et chaussées*, where he would not only receive the best practical instruction in architecture, but likewise in the course of time be well provided for.

Furnished with good letters of recommendation, Méchain accordingly proceeded to Paris; and was immediately received into the school: but it was impossible for him to wait for an appointment in it.—The constitution of this school was as follows: the pupils were obliged to maintain themselves for several years at their own expence, and to wait an indeterminate time, shorter or longer according to circumstances, till it came to their turn to be promoted to an employment in the public service. Great losses and misfortunes having in this interval befallen his father, his

before

before not very considerable property was so much diminished, that he was no longer able to support his son in the expensive capital. Young Méchain, therefore, that he might no longer be a burthen to his distressed parents, and earn a sufficiency for his own subsistence, was obliged to strike into a new mode of life and path to preferment. He accordingly left the school in Paris, and undertook the education of two young noblemen in the country, near Sens, distant 30 French miles from Paris; whereby he not only ensured to himself a livelihood, but was by rigid economy enabled to assist his parents:

In the mean time his father's circumstances became daily worse and worse; and he was under the necessity of going to Paris, to carry on, against powerful opponents and oppressors, an expensive law-suit, which at last robbed him of all the little property he had remaining. It was the almost desperate situation, however, to which his father was thus reduced, which gave to the fortunes of our Méchain a new and happy turn, and proved the occasion of his devoting his future life to astronomy. By the loss of his law-suit the elder Méchain fell into the greatest distress, not having a sufficient sum left to defray the expenses of his journey homeward. In this embarrassment he applied to his excellent son; who however could not supply him with ready money, having already given to his indigent father every penny he could spare. He therefore wrote to him with an aching heart, that he had left in the care of a friend at Paris an astronomical quadrant; desiring his father to sell it, and with the money obtained from it to defray the expenses of his journey. Impelled by the most pressing necessity, the elder Méchain offered the instrument for sale to Lalande. This eminent astronomer bought the quadrant; made inquiry of the seller relative to its former possessors; and became desirous of being personally acquainted with a young man, who merely from the love of the science, had been induced to expend his pocket-money in purchasing such an instrument. Lalande expressed this wish with such warmth and zeal to the venerable and unfortunate father, that young Méchain went to Paris, and presented himself before the worthy patriarch of all astronomers.

Lalande received the young man with his usual politeness and kindness; entered into conversation with him; and soon perceived that he had well prepared himself for astronomy, and acquired a sufficient stock of preliminary mathematical and astronomical knowledge; and that, to per-

fect himself in that science, he only required to be properly directed and encouraged; and that in him he should enlist under the banners of Astronomy an adherent who would one day be able to render the most important services. And the sequel proved the justness of this opinion. What astronomer is ignorant of the ardent zeal with which Lalande glows for the promotion of the science to which he has devoted himself! In him every man of talents and promising genius finds an admirer and protector: and great is the number of learned men whom he has assisted by word and deed, by sacrificing his own interests, and with money as far as lay in his power.

Lalande sketched out for our Méchain a plan for pursuing his studies; communicated to him the proof sheets of the second edition of his *Astronomie*,* which was then in the press, and which was published in 1771, in 4 volumes; lent him books; gave him calculations to execute; and encouraged him frequently to write to and give him an account of the progress he had made. Quite enchanted by so unexpected a reception, Méchain returned to the country to his pupils; and applied with ardent zeal to the study of astronomy. A regular epistolary correspondence now commenced between the newly-enlisted astronomer and his director and benefactor. Méchain frequently addressed himself to his instructor for advice, and communicated to him his remarks, which more and more betrayed a thinking mind, and a natural capacity for the science. In the same proportion increased likewise Lalande's zeal and friendship for this promising youth. He sent him every new proof-sheet of his work, with the request, that he would favour him with his remarks on it, as those he had already received had been found very proper and useful; as thence he could best judge, what subject had not been treated of with sufficient perspicuity, and what difficulties beginners had most to contend with in the study of that work. Thus Lalande's Astronomy was not a little improved as to a more perspicuous and systematical manner of explaining the subject.

A short time after this, when Lalande made his customary excursion to his native town, Bourg en Bresse, he took a circuitous way, merely for the purpose of visiting our Méchain at the Chateau where he resided, and to animate him anew in the prosecution of his studies. He found the young astronomer glowing with enthu-

* Another proof, that Lalande's writings (even while yet in the press) formed the most eminent French astronomers now living.

sisim; and was astonished at the great progress he had made in so short a time, and at the expertness he had attained in the most difficult astronomical calculations. Lalande therefore expressed to Méchain his entire satisfaction, and promised him, that if he continued to devote himself to the study of astronomy with the same diligence and effect, he would provide farther for him, and procure for him some appointment in that department. This encouragement gave redoubled ardor to the diligence of Méchain. In a short time he had made himself master of all Lalande's elementary Book of Astronomy, and not only acquired a knowledge of all the theories, but likewise a great expertness in calculating eclipses of the sun and moon and of the planets. Lalande employed him in many such calculations. For the astronomer Darquier of Toulouse he likewise made many calculations, reduced his observations, drew results from them, and compared them with the astronomical Tables.

In the year 1772, Lalande called our Méchain to Paris, and procured for him the place of an *Astronome-hydrographe* in the archive of maps and charts, or *Depôt de la Marine*, at Versailles, in which the celebrated geographer Rizzi-Zannoni then held the office of *Chef-hydrographe*. But unluckily at this period, the most hostile disputes existed between the Minister and the Inspector of this *Depôt*, who was always an *officier général* of the marine. Intrigues had surrounded the Minister; birth, relationship and court-favor, which under the late French Government, then rapidly hastening to its destruction, were the only valid merits, had raised men totally unqualified to the highest and most lucrative place in the *Depôt*. The having the ignorant creatures of the Minister thus imperiously forced upon him, had so embittered the Inspector-general of that department, that he totally absented himself from it. These disagreeable circumstances, and the extreme smallness of the salary of an *Astronome-hydrographe*, rendered Méchain's situation both unpleasant and precarious, as from the ill-humour of an enraged and omnipotent minister the dissolution of the whole office might hourly be expected. Méchain therefore gave in his resignation, with the approbation of Lalande, who recommended him to a very lucrative tutorship in the house of Madame de la Popeliniere; where he was enabled to spare more from his income towards assisting his unfortunate and indigent relations.

It was now intended to give to the *Depôt de la Marine* quite a new organization.

Méchain was offered his former place, with the promise of soon having his salary increased. But he shewed no great inclination to accept it, as he placed no confidence in this promise, nor in the duration of the new constitution of the *Depôt*. Zannoni himself came to Paris to persuade him; but it was not till after the *Chef d'Escadre* Marquis de Chabert had been appointed inspector of the *Depôt*, that he was prevailed upon by the repeated and flattering invitations of that nobleman. He removed to Versailles, and filled his former place undisturbed 18 months, greatly to the satisfaction of his superiors.

At the accession of the unfortunate Louis XVI. the displaced Inspector of the *Depôt*, who had been the new king's instructor in marine affairs, recovered his former great authority. The Minister, his mortal enemy was disgraced; and he in his turn displaced his creature, the Marquis of Chabert, to whom he left only the title of an *Adjoint*, which at the same time was bestowed on the Chevalier de Fleuriu, a captain of the navy.

No sooner was the restored Inspector re-established in power, than he began to make a total change in the department under his controul; he drove from their posts Zannoni and all these employed under him. This misfortune likewise befall our Méchain, because he was a *protégé* of Lalande, Chabert and Zannoni, men whom the Inspector mortally hated as friends of the late Minister. Thus was Méchain again without employment. But a few days after, the new Inspector sent for him, and declared to him that he had been induced, not in consequence of any representations made in his favour, but solely of his own accord, and from the personal esteem which he entertained for his distinguished merit, to request his acceptance of his former place in the *Depôt*;—and that, on account of his great abilities and valuable knowledge, he had not only doubled his salary, but insured the continuance of it to him by a royal *brevét*.* That he had dismissed him for a short time, merely for the purpose of proving to Lalande and Chabert, that he would suffer none of their creatures to be forced upon him, and that, without any regard to favor or patronage, he would, from his own knowledge of the personal merit,

* Under the monarchical Government of France, there was a great difference between place-men à *brevét*, and those without. The former were in the service of the king; but the latter depended entirely on the will of the heads of the different offices, who could appoint and dismiss them at pleasure.

appoint proper persons to fill the different offices of the *Depôt*.^{*} Méchain accordingly a third time entered upon his office of *Astronome-hydrographe*.

Soon after, the new Inspector-general removed the *Depôt de la Marine* from Versailles to Paris, for the purpose, he said, of freeing himself from the intrigues and influence of the minister and his agents, and that he might be nearer the learned men and artists whose advice and assistance he might require. It was he who conceived the project of forming, from actual observations, new charts of the whole coast of France on the Atlantic. All harbours, promontories, rocks, and sandbanks, were to be determined and laid down with the greatest geographical exactness, all anchorage-places, roads, shallows, &c. most carefully sounded, and the times of high-water observed. Our Méchain received the important and honorable commission, conjointly with La Bretonnière, an officer of the royal navy, to conduct this business, and put the plan in execution. The necessary preparations were immediately ordered; and they made two voyages, the first with a sloop and cutter, and second with only two sloops. The American war, which commenced in 1778, soon put an end to this useful expedition; and during the short time they had been employed on the work, they were only able to survey the tract between Nieuport and St. Maloes, a space, if measured along the coast, of about 100 French sea-miles.

Eight charts, in the largest *grand-aigle* size, were the result of this well-conducted survey. They were engraved already in 1778; but from unfavorable circumstances, the war, and some jealousies, they were not published till two years ago. Other causes, which this is not the place to develop, hindered the prosecution of this useful and necessary undertaking.

The new Inspector survived his restoration to his office not above one year. During the whole time of his administration, he honored Méchain with his friendship and unbounded confidence. When Méchain returned from his second expedition along the coast, the Inspector was dead; and the Marquis de Chabert had succeeded him. In the Marquis he found an unaltered friend; and from that time their connection became still more intimate.

^{*} Lalande's greatest enemy (and such the new Inspector was) must however acknowledge that he had not abused his influence by recommending any person, either unworthy or not properly qualified.

Chabert had, since the year 1751, made several literary voyages in the Mediterranean, and to America, for the purpose of perfecting the sciences of geography and navigation, and brought back a number of useful and interesting observations. These Méchain reduced and calculated, and drew from them important results, particularly for rectifying the charts of the Mediterranean sea.*

It is incredible what an immense number of observations Méchain has calculated astronomically for the correction of sea-charts of various parts of the four quarters of the globe; and how many doubtful situations of islands, rocks, coasts, &c. he has with critical diligence determined from the journals of navigators. Méchain is the Dalrymple and Rennel of the French; if he be not, like them, known in the literary world as a great geographer, but rather as an astronomer, the cause is that he never published single maps on his own account and his own name, but has constantly worked for the *Depôt*; and that the charts which are there published, never bear the names of the single members employed in forming them, but are called the charts of the Royal *Depôt*. Nor has Méchain published any of his calculations, which would fill many volumes;† he only communicated results, which served as the ground-work of the new charts of the *Depôt*.

Méchain did not confine himself to the

^{*} See in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Paris for 1759, p. 217 and p. 484, the Marquis "*Projet d'Observations astronomiques et hydrographiques, pour parvenir à former pour la Mer Méditerranée une Suite des Cartes exactes, accompagnées d'un Portulan, sous le titre de Neptune Français, second volume*." This is the same Marquis de Chabert, of whom mention is made in vol. vii. p. 626 of our Magazine, as having received permission from Louis XVI. to observe along with Le Mounier, in the king's presence, at the chateau of St. Hubert, the transit of Venus in 1769.

† Méchain was never eager to acquire celebrity by authorship. He left it to others to make known the results of his labours; and contented himself with having furnished what was useful. Thus, for instance, Captain Fleurieu in his work, which appeared in 1799, entitled "*Découvertes des Français en 1768 et 1769 dans le Sud-Est de la Nouvelle Guinée*," published Méchain's treatise relative to the true position of Port Praslin in New Ireland. But there is a vast number of similar labours which Méchain might and should publish; and it will be a real loss for the sciences of astronomy and geography, if they are not published.

theory of astronomy: he was not merely a calculating, but likewise a practical astronomer. Whilst yet residing at Versailles, he purchased at his own expence some instruments; and the Duke of Ayen,* a great lover and patron of astronomy, who esteemed Méchain on account of his talents and amiable qualities, lent him his. Lalande wished to procure him an opportunity of making himself known to the Royal Academy of Sciences. Méchain observed at Versailles, on the 14th of April, 1774, the occultation of the Bull's-eye by the Moon: he wrote a small dissertation thereon, which Lalande laid before the Academy. It was declared worthy of the honour of being received into and printed in the collection of *Memoires présentées à l'Académie*.† By this and other observations, and by the calculation of some difficult orbits of comets, our Méchain became more and more advantageously known to the Academy and its members.

In the year 1781, he had the good fortune to discover two comets, on the 28th of June and the 9th of October: he pursued their course, and at the same time calculated their paths. Of the French astronomers, he was one of the first who most carefully observed the new planet discovered in that year by Dr. Herschel, and calculated its path in several parabolas and in a circle. The first elliptical path which Laplace calculated, and by which this newly discovered heavenly body, which had before that been taken for a comet, was raised to the rank of a planet, is founded on four very accurate observations by Méchain.

In the following year, 1782, the Academy of Sciences adjudged to him a prize for a dissertation relative to the celebrated comet which appeared in the years 1532 and 1661, and which was by some astronomers expected to return in the year 1789. Méchain proved in this excellent-prize dissertation‡, that the comet of 1532 and of 1661 was not one and the same, but two quite different heavenly bodies, and that they would not return in 1789; which assertion was likewise completely justified by the event. This so honorably acquired

prize opened to him the gates of the Academy; and he was in the same year admitted as *Affocié ordinaire* into this society of the most celebrated and learned men of France.

How diligent and indefatigable an observer of the heavens Méchain always was and still is, appears from his having, since the year 1781, discovered eleven new comets, two of them last year, the one in August, and the other about Christmas, during the severe winter of 1799. And although Messier may surpass him as to the number of such discoveries in the heavens; yet it may be asserted of Méchain, that no astronomer yet, either of the present or any former age, has singly discovered, observed and calculated so many comets. Not less than *twenty four* new paths of comets has he calculated according to different methods; and it may be said of him with truth, that in him is united at the same time the merit of a Messier and of a Pingré.

In the year 1780 the Duke of Ayen had formed the design of having a large military map of Germany, and a similar one of the theatre of war in Italy, drawn up. This plan the Office for Foreign Affairs had before wished to put in execution, but from a want of money it was deferred from time to time. The Duke, therefore, resolved to have these maps prepared at his own expence, and engraved, under the condition that the War-office, and the Office for Foreign Affairs, should buy a certain number of copies, and communicate to him all their maps, manuscript draughts, *plans-de-compagne*, and other materials in their possession, which might be useful for the new maps. These conditions were agreed too: the Duke had besides, of his own, a rich collection of the best and most splendid maps; and collected, for the purpose, a great number of valuable draughts and memoirs by means of his friends and relations, many of whom were generals and marshals of France, and had themselves made campaigns in the above-mentioned countries. All these excellent materials he caused to be reduced to one scale by his aide-de-camp and geographico-military engineer, assisted by several draughtsmen. But this was not sufficient for the formation of accurate maps. It was requisite to have an astronomico-geographical net, and carefully determined points, by which the designers must be directed in the incorporating of particular maps. This most important part of the business the Marquis committed to Méchain, as it had before been

* Of the family of the Noailles, grandee of Spain of the first class, knight of the golden fleece, captain of the Gardes-du-Corps of the king, and honorary member of the Academy of Sciences.

† *Dijs. de l'Acad. roy. des Sc. de Paris pour l'Année 1774*, p. 84, and *Mémoires*, p. 21.

‡ *Mémoires de Mathem. et Phys. présentées à l'Acad. R. des Sc. par divers Savans, et lus dans ses Assemblées. Tom. x. Paris, 1785*, p. 333.

been by the Office for Foreign Affairs. This task he performed with extraordinary diligence. He collected as many observations and determinations of the longitude and latitude of places as he could, calculated them anew, examined the whole of Cassini's triangular mensurations in Germany, and the geodetic surveys of separate districts; and deduced therefrom, as the result of his fatiguing labours, a great number of exactly determined points on which he might construct the whole skeleton of the maps. He calculated the projection, and drew it himself on each section; and inserted on each sheet the astronomically fixed points. He then examined every separate map or draught used for the detail, compared them with the best accounts of travels, with single memoirs, the marching-routes of armies, &c. and thus determined the value of these auxiliary materials. In the orthography of the names of places, &c. he chiefly followed Büfching. This is the only true method to draw, from existing materials, exact maps of countries which have not yet been trigonometrically and astronomically laid down. In the course of four years this map of Germany, on nine large sheets, was completed, together with a general map. Soon after followed the map of the North of Italy, on three sheets; to render it perfect no expence was spared, and both the drawing and engraving were executed in a masterly manner. The government bought the fixed number of copies, and the Duke d'Ayen, too noble-minded and magnanimous to wish to derive any profit from the undertaking, made a present of all the copper-plates to his engineer and aide de camp, Chauchard, as a reward for his trouble. When, during the convulsions of the revolution, Chauchard emigrated from France, he sold all these plates to the geographer Dezauche, from whom the maps may now be purchased. Méchain's trouble and desert in the execution of these maps was certainly equal to Chauchard's, yet he performed his part without any reward or emolument! The maps are reckoned among the best we yet have, and they are still sought for and esteemed by connoisseurs. But how few geographers know, that the excellency of them was chiefly owing to Méchain.

The *Connoissance des tems à l'usage des Astronomes et des Navigateurs* is one of the oldest astronomical annals, which the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris published in an uninterrupted series from their institution in the year 1679. The most celebrated astronomers of the Academy,

Picard, Lefebvre, Lieutaud, Godin, Maraldi, La Lande, Jeaurat, were, during the course of a century, the calculators and editors of this astronomical calendar. In the year 1786, Méchain received from the Academy the honourable commission to prepare and superintend the publication of these ephemerides of the Heavens; and till the time of the general confusion in France, from the year 1788 to 1794, he edited seven volumes of them.

In the year 1784 the English Government caused a trigonometrical junction of the two most celebrated observatories in Europe, of Greenwich and Paris, to be undertaken. And when in the year 1787 Major-general Roy had completed his net of triangles from London to Dover, the French Academy was requested to send commissioners to assist in connecting it across the sea with Cassini's net of triangles at Dover. Méchain had the honour to be nominated one of the three astronomers appointed by the Academy for this important commission. He accordingly set out for England, and on his part contributed not a little to the successful termination of the undertaking; and the three commissioners published conjointly an account of their operations*.

When in 1791 it was proposed in the National Assembly to introduce an uniformity of weights and measures throughout France, the project was submitted to the Royal Academy of Sciences for their opinion. They proposed to measure for this purpose an arc of the meridian from Dunkirk to Barcelona. The admeasurement of the degree was accordingly committed to two of the ablest academicians, and Méchain had again the honour to be appointed one of the commissioners. He undertook the southern part of the mensuration, in the Pyrenees and in Spain; De Lambre, the northern. The results of this great and important undertaking are already known to our readers; and we expect to learn more concerning it from a work now printing at Paris, which will contain a circumstantial detail of all the operations and mensurations.

During this mensuration Méchain was several times in the most imminent danger. He had a very dangerous fall on one of his triangle stations from one of the highest mountains in the Pyrenees. In Catalonia he nearly lost his life, while employed in

* *Exposé des Operations faites en France en 1787, pour la jonction des Observatoires de Paris et de Greenwich, par M. M. Cassini, Méchain et Le Gendre, Paris 1790, 4to.*

saving a friend from being killed by an hydraulic machine, whereby he himself received a dangerous wound in the head, and had the bone that connects the right shoulder with the neck, fractured in two places. The hardships he underwent during the measuring of the degree in these mountainous regions; his great care and anxiety caused to him by the unhappy and helpless condition of his family,* which he had left behind him in Paris at the mercy of the murderers and monsters who then inundated his native country with blood; and from which he was separated during seven years; the total loss of the property of his wife, and of the savings of many years, which he had placed in the public funds; all these sufferings irrecoverably destroyed his health and ruined his constitution. He was attacked by dangerous diseases, from which he has not yet recovered. To Méchain the superintendence of the National Observatory is at present committed; there he resides, and is now employed in putting it in better order, and in supplying it with and erecting, new instruments.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of MODERN FRENCH AUTHORS, *with a RAPID VIEW of their PRINCIPAL WORKS.*

GAUSSIN (J. J. A.)

PROFESSOR at the College de France. He has translated, for the first time, the *Expedition of the Argonauts*, or the *Conquest of the golden Fleece*, a Greek poem, in four cantos, by Apollonius of Rhodes: and it is reputed one of the best productions that has appeared for a long time.

CASTEL (R. R.)

To this pleasing writer France owes a charming poem entitled *Les Plantes*, which before had never been the subject of a poem in that country. The tender Muse has wherewith to be gratified in the beauty, variety, and extent of this delightful work. The author has not endeavoured, to make a treatise of botany in verse of his performance, but he writes like a scientific person on a great number of plants, from the humble violet to the majestic *seiba*, which is said to be one of the largest and most lofty trees growing on the face of the globe.

DAUPHIN (DE VERDUN)

This writer is only known by his romance entitled, *La dernière Héloïse*, or

* A son of Méchain, 20 years of age, was sent as astronomer with Bonaparte to Egypt.

Lettres de Junie à Salisbury, which ran through several editions. The Muse calls, to this her pupil with an encouraging voice, to continue a career, in which his first step was marked by a triumph.

GABIOT (DE SALINS)

Whose name stands at the foot of the title page of the poem, *Le Duel*, is accused of having made too free with the works of Goldoni. In the list of his pieces, which, for length is compared to the litany, several are mentioned as evidences of plagiarism. Gabiot was one of the directors at Audinot's, and in that capacity consulted on the articles of poetry; in which situation his accusers charge him with the literary breach of confidence towards several young writers, who offered their works to that theatre. Prevot, St. Remi, and Lambert, are named among those who have claims on the borrowed plumage of Gabiot, whom the angry critics seem willing to expose like the naked jay.

DEGUERLE

Of the Société Libre des Sciences et Arts, and of that of Belles Lettres.

His first step in the literary career was marked with success, in an ill-printed volume entitled *Les Amours*, but which the true connoisseurs in poetry appreciated at its just value. It was difficult to appear after Dorat, Bertin, Parny and Bornes: C. Deguerle, however, in translating various pieces of Catullus, Tibullus, and other voluptuous Latin poets, is not left behind. He has just given proofs that to the talent of poetry he joins that of erudition and just criticism, in his translation of the Civil War of Petronius, of which the notes are interesting; and in the *Eloge des Perruques*, under the name of *d'Akerlio*. This last work, undertaken to engage in a particular manner the attention of the fair sex, deserves to be equally well received by the friends of the higher order of literature, and to be placed by the side of the learned apologetics for little things, such as Daniel Heinsius, Erasmus, Grosley, Cardan, and Sallengre.

The French at this time manifest a rage for translation, as if it were necessary to draw the arts and sciences again from ruins. While one poet was at work upon Claudian's *Rape of Proserpine*,

BAOUR-LORMIAN

The author of "Premier and Second Mot," was putting into French verse, Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, to which undertaking he was encouraged by the immoderate flattery of his first essays in the art.

art: He is said, however, to have spurred his Pegasus on at too adventurous a rate, and has in consequence stumbled over some very illegitimate verses. The witty Lebrun speaks as follows of Baour's lame lines in the *Fanal*:

“Quelle immonde poésie
Que celle de ce Marfias,
Qui puise son ambrosie,
Dans les étables d'Augias!
Sont ce fatras ridicule
Que sottise lui dicta,
Et dont Baour s'infecta;
Est ce que le bon Catulle
Nommaît *Cacata Charta*.”

In Baour's “Second Môt” appears the following line

“L'ennui qu'inspire un sot ne le gagne jamais.”

which, his critics observe, makes its own application by the time ten of his verses are read, out of the eighteen thousand of which the astonishing translation of his “Jerusalem Delivered” is composed.

LACLOS (CHODERLOS)

Is the author of that immortal chef-d'œuvre, *Les Liaisons dangereuses*. It is conjectured that this work, unhappily too much dispersed, contains the recital of his own adventures.

The seductive poison of this book is the more subtle and dangerous, as it is breathed out with all the charms and graces of style; and in short with all the magic of which language is susceptible. It is thought it has done more mischief to morals in the few years since its publication, than all the books of its kind had done for a century before. The infamous romance of *Justine* is the only one capable of disputing the criminal superiority with it in the number of its victims. Woe betide those mothers of families who, by

their culpable neglect or imprudence, let this romance fall into the hands of their daughters! We know not whether the author of a similar work, however great may be his literary merit (as is the case in this instance), ought to applaud himself for his triumphs.

LAMARTELIERE

Robert Chef de Brigands, is of his translation. The success of his *Misanthropie et Repentir* gave him the idea of choosing (and that he has done with taste from the German theatre whatever was most interesting, and best designed for decorating the French scene. The young authors in the dramatic walk cannot but be pleased with him therefore, for thus opening as it were, a new mine for them to work in.

BERNARDIN DE ST. PIERRE.

A writer has said “I could wish only to have been the author of *Paul and Virginie*, but if I had written “*Etudes de la Nature*” (*The Studies of Nature*), I would not have under-aken Paul and Virginie; a work better done perhaps. It is easy for a sensible well-informed man, endued with the softer affections, to compose a pretty romance; but a romance is a trifle compared with profound researches into nature and the origin and basis of society, as well as into the means of rendering men happier and, above all, better; but whatever the former may be (he concludes), I would rather have written ten pages of Paul and Virginie, than the letters from Gabrielle de Vergy to her sister, the “*Anniversaire d'un Dauphin*,” and all the other poems of the like nature, with which the *Journal des Dames*, and the *Mercur de France*, have been larded by J. J. W. D'Abancourt *officier du roi*.”

(To be continued.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg leave to decline inserting the Letter signed “*A ReFor*,” as we are convinced that it is an assumed signature, and think it not liberal with respect to the person whose cause it opposes.

The remarks of Hibernicus would, we conceive, be very trite to most of our readers.

J. M. M. is informed, that we have no present occasion for the kind of assistance he offers: The subject of Celtic Origins could only be made interesting by a depth of knowledge which we do not find in the letter sent us relative to it.

Nearly the same may be said concerning A Manufacturer's Letter on National Wealth.

We wish to avoid Latin Poetry, unless peculiarly distinguished by its merit or subject.

The idea of a Society for providing Work for the Unemployed Poor, has, we believe, no novelty. To bring it to effect would require much more thought than our Correspondent has bestowed upon it.

We believe Eutheates will find, upon a little enquiry, that the Abbé Barthelemy is correct in his representation of the antiquity of pledging and drinking healths.

The Essay on health and Long Life does not suit our Miscellany.

The Toleration of Roman Catholics has been so much discussed in parliamentary speeches; that A Protestant's Letter on the subject seems to us superfluous.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

DR. HAGER's Introduction to a knowledge of Chinese Writing and of the Chinese Language, is printing in London, in a superb manner, by Bensley, decorated with several hundred characters and engravings. This curious work, the first of the kind which has appeared in Europe, will contain a familiar explanation of the Chinese elementary characters, and enable any person to understand and read the common Chinese books. It will equally introduce the Chinese, to an acquaintance with the English language. Prefixed will appear a learned dissertation on the Chinese letters, and on their various changes from their origin to the present time, together with a comparison of them with the Egyptian, Mexican, and other ancient hieroglyphics.

The admired *Picture of Palermo*, written by the same learned author, during his examination in that city of the Arabic Forgeries of the Abbé Vella*, has been elegantly translated by Mrs. ROBINSON, and will be published in two or three weeks. Some engraved specimens of the most important of Vella's forgeries will be introduced in the course of the work.

A singularly curious work, being an account of the British Islands prior to the Invasion of Cæsar, has lately been discovered in the possession of the Bramins of Benares. Britain is, in this treasure of antiquity, called by a name which signifies *the Holy Island*. The Thames, the Isis, and other rivers, are called by names very similar to their present ones, and Stonehenge is described as a *grand Hindoo temple*! A translation of this interesting MS. is preparing for early publication, by the Asiatic Society of Calcutta.

The great map of Persia, on which Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY has been employed for two years, is now almost completed. The scale is so large as to admit of many hundred names not to be found in any other map; and it comprehends not only the Empire of Persia, but the adjoining regions on the east and west part of India and Tartary, Mesopotamia, Armenia, &c. The names are all written in the Arabic or Persian character, as Sir William designs this map for the Persian monarch, to whom he intends to present it in person. He will preserve, we understand, a copy of it, with the names written also in European letters, and will probably publish it.

In addition to the information we have already given respecting the publication of Aristotle's *Metaphysics*, by Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, the Platonist, we are further enabled to state that a Dissertation on Nullities will be annexed by Mr. Taylor to this work. In this dissertation Mr. Taylor promises, from the singular nature and importance of the discoveries which he has made in this very obscure species of algorithm, to unfold an ENTIRE NEW BRANCH OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE; and at the same time to elucidate the nature of the *TO EN*, or *The One*, of the Pythagoreans and Plato, which is so often mentioned by Aristotle in the course of his *Metaphysics*.

Dr. MOODIE, of Bath, who was professionally employed with his Majesty's forces in India, during the last war, is preparing for the press a *History of the Military and Political Transactions of the British Nation in Hindostan*, from the commencement of the war with France in 1744, to the conclusion of the peace with Tippoo Sultan in 1784. This work will be comprised in three large volumes, royal quarto, embellished with upwards of thirty maps, charts, plans and views, illustrative of the subject. The very great expence attending a work of this comprehensive nature induces the author to solicit the patronage of the public; more particularly hoping for the encouragement of the British officers who are or have been employed in India, as they must feel themselves peculiarly interested in the important subject which now engages his attention; for, although emolument be not his object, yet he is desirous of presenting his work to the public without incurring any considerable risk by the impression.

A new general Survey of Great Britain, by the Messrs. DANIEL and SAMUEL LYSONS, is in great forwardness. It will be illustrated with maps, plans and engravings of antiquities, and be printed in quarto. The publication will commence with the counties of Bedford and Bucks.

At the same time will be published, separately, a series of Views of the most interesting and picturesque Objects in each county, by Mr. WILLIAM BYRNE, from drawings by the most eminent artists.

The Epic Poem of *Richard the First*, from the elegant pen of Sir JAMES BLAND BURGESS, will publicly appear early in the winter. We understand it consists of

eighteen books, and will extend to two handsome volumes in octavo.

Mr. CHARLES R. AIKIN has undertaken to collect and arrange, in the compass of a small tract, all the facts which have transpired relative to the INOCULATION FOR THE COW POX, including practical directions, &c. &c. Such a comprehensive work is now rendered necessary by the late multiplication of pamphlets and facts on this truly important subject.

Mr. JOHN BARROW, auditor-general of public accounts at the Cape of Good Hope, has in the press a volume of *Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa*, in 1797 and 1798; to which will be annexed a description of the present state, population and produce of the extensive colony at the Cape, and a map constructed from actual observations.

A second edition of Dr. CHISHOLM's *Essay on the Malignant and Pestilential Fever of Grenada*, greatly enlarged, will be speedily published.

The poems of Mr. G. DYER are printed; but as, from the nature of the work, they have been so long delayed, they will not be published, for obvious reasons, till the winter.

The Medical and Physical Journal, which, under the direction of the Doctors BRADLEY, BATTY, and NOHDEN, continues to enjoy a larger degree of reputation than any other medical periodical work in Europe, is now regularly translated into German, and republished with notes, &c. upon the continent. Its reception in America has been evinced by the extracts from it published in the best periodical works of the United States; and its universal currency in Great Britain and Ireland is proved by the variety of its correspondence from all the most intelligent and celebrated practitioners.

Mr. THOMAS SKINNER SURR, author of *George Barnwell*, &c. has nearly finished a novel under the title of "*Splendid Misery*."

A *Memoir of the life of the late Dr. ROBERTSON*, the historian, including many of his letters, and a critical account of his writings, will, in a short time, be given to the public, by Mr. DUGALD STUART, of Edinburgh. It was composed several years since. Its publication has been delayed, till Mr. Stuart could procure some of Dr. Robertson's letters to his friends, which he was desirous to insert in his *Memoir*.

Dr. JAMES GREGORY, of Edinburgh, has just printed a *Memorial for the patrons of the Infirmary, or Public Hospital, of that city*; in which he proposes, that the

surgeons of the institution shall in future be permanently attached to it; and points out many disadvantages attending the present mode, in which all the resident surgeons of the College serve in the Infirmary by rotation. In this memorial, he enters deeply into the consideration of certain differences subsisting, at present, among the surgeons of Edinburgh, and introduces many interesting anecdotes in the medical history of that celebrated school.

DAVID HUME, esq. professor of Scottish law, in the University of Edinburgh, and nephew to the historian and philosopher, has just printed a valuable juridical work upon crimes, which will speedily be published in London. It forms a continuation of his work on the criminal law of Scotland; but enters more freely than that work into the general and philosophical discussion of the subject.

A review of the *Agricultural Survey of the county of Lincoln* by Mr. YOUNG, in which some of that gentleman's errors are with great severity exposed, will speedily be published by THOMAS STONE, esq. of Amphill, in Bedfordshire.

A journal of several years' residence at Nootka Sound will, probably, be published next winter, by a gentleman who has lately arrived in town from that place.

Mr. NOBLE, surgeon in Birmingham, will, in a few weeks, publish Part I. of a *Treatise on the Ophthalmia*, and those diseases which are induced by Inflammations of the Eyes, with methods of cure considerably different from those in common use; to which will be subjoined an Enquiry into the Powers and Efficacy of many Applications, which are generally esteemed, and had recourse to, in different diseases of the eyes. The succeeding part will be prepared for the press as soon as possible.

Dr. CARSON, practitioner in midwifery, of the same town, is engaged in a small work on the treatment of Pregnant Women, in which it is his intention, principally to point out the most probable and advantageous means of preventing abortion.

The Society for the Establishment of a Literary Fund have undertaken a publication under the direction of Mr. JOHN REEVES, and Mr. DAVID WILLIAMS. The work to consist of an Introduction, by Mr. BOSCAWEN; of Letters or Essays on Subjects of Importance to the general Object of the Society, addressed by Mr. Reeves to Mr. David Williams, the original founder of the Institution; and of answers to those essays or letters, comprising a History or an Historical Memoir of the Institution, by Mr. Williams; to

which

which will be added, all the Poems recited at the Anniversaries, sanctioned by public thanks, and ordered for publication by the Society. The Editors are farther to avail themselves of any assistances they can derive from other writers. The work is to be published by subscription; the price, half a guinea, to be paid at the time of subscribing.

It has recently been discovered by a sloop fitted out from Botany Bay, that Van Dieman's Land is not a part of the continent of New Holland. The sloop entered a large strait and completely circumnavigated what has hitherto been considered as a peninsula. It also entered two rivers, and sailed several miles up them.

A translation by Mr. I. HINCKLEY, of the celebrated history of Rinaldo Rinaldini is in the press, and will be published in a few days.

Dr. BRADLEY will commence his autumnal course of lectures on the theory and practice of medicine, on Monday the 6th of October, at the Lecture-room, No. 102, Leadenhall-street, at six in the evening.

The lectures on physic and chemistry, by GEORGE PEARSON, M.D. F.R.S. senior physician to St. George's Hospital, and of the College of Physicians, will commence the first week of October next, at the Laboratory, in Whitcomb-street, Leicester-square. The lectures on the Materia Medica and Practice of Physic are delivered every morning, from a quarter before eight to a quarter after nine, and on chemistry from a quarter after nine to ten. Lectures on the cases of hospital patients are also given once a week. The October course terminates in February. The spring course ends in June, and the summer course concludes in September.

Dr. GEORGE FORDYCE will begin his Autumnal Courses, at his house in Essex-street, Strand, on Monday the 6th of October. The materia medica at seven in the morning; the practice of physic at eight; and the chemistry at nine.

Mr. CLINE and Mr. ASTLEY COOPER will begin their course of anatomical and surgical lectures, at the theatre, St. Thomas's Hospital, on Wednesday the 1st of October, at one o'clock.

The lectures at the Theatre, Guy's Hospital, will commence in the following order:—The theory and practice of medicine, on Friday, October 3d, at 10 in the morning, by Dr. BABINGTON.—Midwifery, with the diseases of women and children, on Saturday, October 4th, at eight in the morning, by Dr. LOWDER and Dr. HAIGHTON.—Chemistry and Experimental philosophy, on the same morn-

ing at ten, by Dr. BABINGTON, and the Rev. Mr. ROBERTS.—Physiology, or laws of the animal economy, on Monday, October 6th, at a quarter before seven in the evening, by Dr. HAIGHTON.—Therapeutics and materia medica, on Tuesday, October 7th, at seven o'clock in the evening, by Dr. CURRY.—Early in October, a course of lectures on selected medical cases will be begun at eight o'clock on Tuesday, and continued through the winter and spring, by Dr. SAUNDERS, and Dr. BABINGTON.—Lectures on selected surgical cases also will be given by Mr. ASTLEY COOPER.

Messrs. A. and C. R. AIKIN will resume their course of lectures on chemistry and the chemical arts, early in the winter, at the house of Mr. C. R. Aikin, surgeon, Broad-street Buildings.

Mr. JOHN PEARSON's autumnal course of lectures on the principles and practice of surgery will be commenced at his house in Golden-square, on Monday the sixth of October.

Dr. OSBORN and Dr. CLARKE will begin a course of lectures on the principles and practice of midwifery and the diseases of women and children, on the first Monday in October, at half past ten o'clock, at the house of Dr. Clarke, No. 1, New Burlington-street.

Mr. WILSON's lectures on anatomy, physiology, pathology, and surgery, will commence at the Theatre of Anatomy, Great Windmill-street, for the winter season, on the first day of October, and for the spring season on the 19th of January. A room is likewise open for dissections under the inspection of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Thomas.

On the 9th of Oct. Mr. T. POLE, man-midwife to the Obstetric Charity for the Delivery of poor Women at their own Habitations, will commence his autumnal course of lectures on the theory and practice of midwifery, including the diseases of women and children, at his house, No. 102, Leadenhall-street, near the Royal Exchange.

The following lectures will commence at the London Hospital on the first of October: On the Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. COOKE; on Chemistry by Drs. HAMILTON and FRAMPTON. The Clinical lectures by Drs. COOKE, HAMILTON, and FRAMPTON. The Anatomy, Physiology, and the Principles and Operations of Surgery, by Mr. BLIZARD, and Mr. T. BLIZARD. The Anatomical Demonstrations by Mr. HEADINGTON.

On Wednesday the first of October Dr. DENNISON and Dr. SQUIRE will commence their lecture on the Theory and Practice

tice of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in the following order: Dr. DENNISON at the London Hospital, at eleven in the forenoon. Dr. SQUIRE at No. 7, Ely Place, Holborn, at seven in the evening.

Messrs. S. MALGO and J. MERIGOT have circulated proposals for publishing by subscription, Picturesque Views of the different Glaciers of Europe, in six numbers; each number to consist of two very large plates, beautifully executed in colours, by themselves, from drawings by Chatelet, Belanger, and other eminent artists. These numbers will consist of views of different glaciers of Switzerland and Savoy; and also of glaciers of Lapland and Norway, of which last no Views have ever before been taken. They also propose to publish by subscription, the Natural History and Description of those Glaciers; with plans, elevations, and views of such parts of them as are not represented in the twelve large plates.

A translation is in the press, and will speedily be published, of a View of the Commerce of Greece, formed after an annual Average from 1787 to 1797, by M. BEAUJOUR, who resided several years in that country. It is intended to subjoin tables, exhibiting at one view the weights, measures, and money of Turkey, with their correspondent English weights, &c.

Mr. LESLIE, of Largo, in Fifeshire, has published in Nicholson's Chemical Journal some new and important facts on the different proportions of moisture absorbed from the air by the several simple earths and various earthy compounds. The substances operated on were previously dried in a heat above that of boiling water, and then put into a receiver together with a hygrometer. The following are the results expressed in degrees of the hygrometer at the temperature of 50 deg. Fahrenheit:

Carbonat of Strontian	23 deg.
Carbonat of Barytes	32
Quartz -	40
Marble -	70
Carbonat of Magnesia	75
Alumine -	84

The same respectable journal contains an accurate analysis, by R. CHENEVIX, esq. of a rare kind of lead-ore which has hitherto been classed among the carbonats of lead, though differing from them in being less hard, of considerably inferior specific gravity, of a glossy fracture, and a far more brilliant lustre: it also presents varieties of crystallization, which are not found to occur in the simple carbonats of lead. The component parts of this ore appear to be

Muriat of Lead	59
Carbonat of Lead	40
Sulphat of Baryt	1
	<hr/> 100 <hr/>

Thus the long controverted point respecting the existence of native muriat of lead seems to be decided.

DE LA ROGHEFOUGAULT LIANCOURT, who during his exile from France acquired so much celebrity by his Account of his Travels through North America, is returned to Paris; where he has formed a society, by subscription, for the purpose of introducing the inoculation for the Cow Pox. They have already appropriated a house for trying experiments, and appointed a committee, who are to keep a journal of the progressive symptoms of the disease in the children inoculated in this manner, and to make a report relative thereto to the society. The committee consists of Cit. Pinel, Le Roux, Parfait, Montgenot, Guillotin, Salmade, Doussin Dubreuil, Marin and Colon, and of C. Delesfert, Clavereau, Laheyrie, Thouret and Liancourt. The society has sent to London and Hamburgh for matter to inoculate with; and Dr. WOODVILLE of London, by permission of both governments, has lately set out to Paris, for the express purpose of introducing the new inoculation into France. Other English physicians have lately embarked for Italy, and for several other parts of the world, to direct the progress of this important discovery; and there is reason to hope from the active exertions adopted, that in a short time its happy effects will be spread universally.

The learned Professor MÜNTER is engaged in publishing, at Copenhagen, the result of his researches on the inscriptions and other antiquities of Persepolis.

Count LUDOLF, the Imperial minister at the Danish court, has completed a literal translation (in German prose) of the first half of *Ferdusi's* great Persian epic and heroic poem, the *Shah Nameh*. This celebrated work contains in all above one hundred and twenty thousand lines, and is the chef-d'œuvre of Persian poetry; but we understand the publication of this translation has not yet been undertaken.

It is understood that KOTZEBUE has been released from his confinement in Russia, on the intercession of the King of Prussia.

The Emperor of Russia has established, and very liberally endowed, an university at Dorpat, with twenty-two professors.

Magazines of corn are about to be established throughout the Russian empire, of which every village of fifty houses is to have

have one. The farmers have engaged annually to bring in a quantity of wheat, which will be returned to them the following year in exchange for an equal quantity of the new harvest. From these magazines, in times of scarcity and famine, the peasants are to be supplied.

On the Sugar of the Beet-root—About forty years ago, when Margraff of Berlin announced the existence of sugar in Beet-root, it was little expected that an advantageous use might be made of this discovery, and that it would at last be proved, that this root contained so great a quantity of sugar as to render it probable that it might become a substitute for that of the cane. This has however been proved by M. ACHARD, who is also a chemist of Berlin. The different processes pointed out by that learned Prussian have just been repeated at Paris, by a committee of the physical and mathematical class of the National Institute, appointed for that purpose. The following is the result of the labours of this committee:

1. That the species of Beet-root which grows in France, and which is distinguished by its white bulb being crossed by reddish bands or streaks, contains sugar, similar to that of the same kind which M. Achard has made the subject of his experiments at Berlin.
2. That the quantity of sugar this root contains is so considerable as to render its extraction an object worthy of attention.
3. That the sugar of the Beet-root, when purified, has all the qualities of the sugar of the cane.
4. That though it is strictly true, that the expence of making the Beet-root sugar cannot be exactly ascertained, until experiments be made on a large scale; yet it may at present be presumed, that its price will never exceed that of the sugar of the cane in ordinary times.
5. That the operation of extracting the sugar of the Beet-root, in the manner described by M. Achard, is still far removed from the perfection of which it is susceptible, and which it will doubtless attain, when it comes to be practised by skilful manufacturers; who, considering it as affording a new branch of commerce, will neglect no means of diminishing the expence and increasing the produce.
6. Finally, that as there exist several varieties of the Beet-root, it is to be wished that it were ascertained whether there be not some more rich in sugar than that which M. Achard has pointed out.

The above is the substance of the report made to the physical and mathematical class of the National Institute, by the committee appointed to repeat the experiments of M. Achard. The report itself, which will be speedily published, contains the details of the experiments that have been

made, and from which the committee has deduced this conclusion—"That there is reason to presume that the Beet-root may one day become a substitute for the sugar-cane."

We are informed by letters from Madrid, that the King of Spain has interceded with the King of Naples in behalf of Dolomieu, the naturalist, so barbarously imprisoned at Palermo.

Since the decree of the First Consul has been published concerning the decoration of the palace of the Tuilleries with statues and busts of great men, it has been surveyed by different sculptors and architects. They have found that the number required for this purpose would be nine statues and twenty-six busts. As the number of niches exceeded that of illustrious men already named, the Minister of the Interior has been charged with the nomination of five other eminent characters. He has chosen Sully, Colbert, Ruyter, Montesquieu and L'Hôpital.

The town of Haarlem, which claims the honour of the discovery of the art of printing, possesses one of the richest establishments in Europe for type-founding. It was established in 1733 by Rodolph Wetstein, who was assisted in this undertaking by an excellent artist from Nuremberg, of the name of Fleischmann. The property and superintendence of this manufacture then devolved to John Enschedé, who enlarged it considerably. In 1768, when he published his prospectus, it contained 160 sorts of characters, of which 47 were Oriental. It has been since tripled in number, principally by the accession of the foundry of the brothers Ploos of Amsterdam, who joined in the Haarlem concern. Enschedé died last year at Haarlem. One of the most curious monuments of his industry which he has left behind him, is an exact fac-simile of the famous treaty of Utrecht, with all the original signatures. The States-General defrayed the expence of this work, and reserved to themselves the distribution of the copies.

LALANDE reports, that the Institute has received from the Batavian government a curious and valuable Arabian astronomical work, made by Ibn-Junis, in the tenth century, the original of which has long been deposited at Leyden.

The French government have printed at their own expence a translation from the English, of Vancouver's Voyage with all the charts, plates, &c. finished in the most perfect style. Among the translations of English books into French, we also observe the following: M. Cléry's *Memoirs of Louis XVI.* during his confinement

finement in the Temple, &c.—Miss Edgeworth's Practical Education, translated by M. Charles Pictet, of Geneva—and Darwin's Loves of the Plants, rendered into French verse by M. Delenze.

Professor BLUMENBACH, of Göttingen, has given to the Royal Physical Society of that town a number of observations upon a new and remarkably curious quadruped, brought from Botany Bay, a specimen of which was sent to the professor, from England, by Sir Joseph Banks. This animal resembles somewhat a small otter in every part but the head, which is exactly like that of a duck, with a long flat beak, and destitute of teeth, but with the jaw serrated. M. Blumenbach calls it *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus* (or *bird-beaked*), and gives further particulars concerning its structure*.

The celebrated University of Pavia has been again opened and re-organized by a decree of Bonaparte. It has been shut up since the invasion of the Austrians. The first class, or that of philosophy, embraces the subjects of mathematics, physics, natural history, and the analysis of ideas. The second class, which is that of medicine, includes anatomy, botany, and chemistry. The third is the class of jurisprudence, and is devoted to the study of the law of nature and nations, public economy, civil and criminal law, the history of manners and customs, eloquence and poetry.

Of the thirty-eight members of which the French Academy consisted, at the time of its dissolution, only fifteen are now alive. Eleven of them are in France, viz. Saint Lambert, Roquelaure (formerly bishop of Senlis), De Lille, Suard, Le Harpe, Ducis, Target, Morellet, D'Alembert, Boufflers, Gaillard; four of them are emigrants: Cardinal Rohan, Boisselin (archbishop of Aix), Choiseul Gouffier, and Cardinal Maury.—The names of the deceased are: Nivernois, Cardinal Bernis, the *ci-devant* Count Bissy, Segnier (advocate-general), the Abbé de Radonvilliers, Marmontel, Cardinal Lomenie, the Prince de Beauveau, De Brequigny, Lamoignon de Malesherbes, Marshal Duras, Chabanon, Lemierre, Champfort, Condorcet, Bailly, Montesquieu, Guibert, Sedaine, Rulhières, Florian, Vicq d'Azyr, and Barthelemy.

* The English reader will find this singular animal accurately represented and described by Dr. Shaw in his Natural History.

At the request of the National Institute, the Chief Consul has given orders to the minister of the Marine, to cause two corvettes to be fitted out at Havre, for a voyage to the South Sea, under the command of Captain Baudin. The object of this expedition is, to clear up some doubtful points in geography, to examine the south-west coast of New Holland, and to enrich Europe with the productions of those distant regions. Among other learned men, two astronomers are to be sent; and QUENOT and CICCOLINI (of Rome, formerly a knight of the Order of Malta), have been proposed for this important mission. On this occasion Lalande remarks, that it would be difficult to find a third astronomer in France, who were both qualified and willing to undertake such a voyage.

Citizen CHAUSSEIER has discovered that if the bodies of men or animals be plunged for some time in a solution of corrosive sublimate, and afterwards dried, they assume the consistency of wood, and the air produces no effect upon them; and if the bodies be injected before they are plunged in the liquid they will retain the colour and appearance of life, and consequently form mummies far more perfect than the Egyptian.

In the months of January, February, March and April, 1800, the licensers at Vienna prohibited above 150 different books, among which are, a translation of a posthumous work of Gibbon, Rochefoucault's Travels in North America, and, what will surprise many readers, even the zealous Abbé Barruel's *Memoires, pour servir à l'Histoire du Jacobinisme*!!!

The Royal Society at Copenhagen have proposed the following as a prize-question, "Who were the people that discovered America previously to the Norwegians? and how far southward did the discoveries of that people extend?"

The great astronomer M. SCHROETER, of Lilienthal, has just finished the manuscript of his *Hermographical Fragments*, in which he gives an account of the period of rotation of the planet Mercury, and other observations on that planet.

The celebrated naturalist, Professor SCHNEIDER, of Frankfort on the Oder has undertaken the continuation of Bloch's Work on Fishes, and resides since some time at Berlin, for the purpose of availing himself of his books, manuscripts and collection. He intends to leave unaltered whatever he finds finished by Bloch himself, and only to add his own observations in notes.

An Agricultural Society has lately been
Y established

established at Strasburgh, consisting already of nearly 40 members. Professor SPIELMANN is president, and Cit. KAMP-MANN secretary.

At Saltzburgh, the publication of a Journal of Italian literature, for the use of Germany, has been recently undertaken. The author or editor is a Mr. WISMAYER. The first number contains various articles of curious information concerning the transactions of the literary society of Sienna, the state of literature in Bologna, the Arcadian Society (the oldest literary society in Europe,) &c. &c. The readers of the Monthly Magazine may, in due course, expect to be presented with all the interesting articles published in this journal.

Mr. G. HERMANN is about to publish at Leipzig a new edition of the *Hecuba* of Euripides, with notes, of which it will be the chief object to examine and refute many of those of Professor PORSON.

The Miscellaneous Works of Sultzer, have just been published in a third edition, by Weidman, the bookseller, at Leipzig. Of all those who, in Germany, have applied to the improvement of the fine arts, Sultzer is the most esteemed by his own countrymen. It is, perhaps, disgraceful to British literature, that, while so many German works of little merit are eagerly translated into our language, the writings of Sultzer have, hitherto, been ignorantly slighted.

A controversial correspondence between *Hufeland*, *Steffens*, *Schultz*, and *Schelling*, to the great edification of the German literati, has, for some time, made a figure in some of the German literary journals.

A German translation of Butler's *Hudibras*, has been lately published, by a Mr. Soltau, at Königsberg. Mr. Soltau has adhered, with religious fidelity, to the sense of the original.

A history of Hungarian literature, in classical Latin, has been lately published at Presburg.

A new edition of the Republic of Plato has lately been begun to be published at Altona; and another at Leipzig. Nothing can be more natural, than that the present state of the political world should favour the revival of the politics of Plato.

The Russian-American Company, composed of stock-proprietors, and having for its object a trade with the Eastern ocean, has lately received its charter from the emperor, and has begun its undertaking with great activity. The company has engaged to give 60,000 roubles for the construction of stone caserns for the troops cantoned at Irkutsk.

The new president of the academy of arts and sciences at Petersburg, named by the emperor, is the Count Sirogonow, who is also director of the Imperial library, and chief director of the expedition, undertaken for the discovery of marble quarries in the government of Perm.

The generals and officers of the staff in Russia have been enjoined, previous to contracting marriage, to ask permission of the emperor, and to give the name and condition of the woman to whom they are betrothed.

The price of provisions having risen excessively high in Sweden, a private person has formed the plan of a society for their relief, by supplying them at a moderate rate. The king has made a considerable gift to this society and authorized it to be called *The Institution of Gustavus, for the Relief of the poor Labourers of Stockholm*. Other individuals and corporations have also bestowed on it valuable presents. This establishment took place on the birth of the prince-royal; and on this occasion too, the king pardoned and restored to his estates and privileges of nobility—the Baron D'Armfeld, who was condemned, in 1794, to death, with confiscation of property. The king has also required of the new Board of Trade to make a report on the distressed situation of the manufacturers, and the best means for their relief.

Professor CALLISEN, of Copenhagen, has lately read a paper in the Royal Society of Medicine of that city, in which he shews that the external use of boiling water to the skin, in internal inflammations, is more speedy and sure in bringing relief, than common blisters.

As soon as the invention of the telegraph was known, it was adopted in Sweden, to give intelligence concerning the passage from Stockholm across the islands. Another has just been established at the entrance of the Malstrand, which promises to be of great advantage to the fishery.

The births and deaths for the year 1799, in some of the continental towns are the following:

	Deaths.	Births.
At Vienna	15427	12001
Peterburg	9869	7489
Berlin	5590	6218
Hamburg	3686	3595
Copenhagen	3601	3407
Königsberg	2451	2173
Leipzig	1297	1027

Nord Litteraire, Avril, 1800.

The Universal Geographical Ephemerides, &c. by M. ZACH, the celebrated astronomer of Gotha, which may be considered as one of the most learned and accurate journals in Europe, after being continued for two years, are no longer published by this author under this title: M. Zach has substituted that of *Monthly Correspondence to perfect the Knowledge of the Celestial and Terrestrial Globe*. This work continues to excite as much interest as the former. The *Ephemerides* are however again continued under the direction of Messrs. GASPARI and BERTUCH; the former is one of the most esteemed geographers in Germany, and the latter is also known by his profound knowledge, and by the very expensive correspondence which he keeps up.

COUNT DE MUSSIN PUSCHKIN has invented a new way of forging platina, much superior to the old method. He has made some satisfactory experiments in presence of commissioners from the Academy of Petersburg, and proposes to communicate his secret for 150 pounds of platina.

The King of Sweden has written to the Ecclesiastical Senate, enjoining them to be attentive that the doctrines of Luther be taught in all its primitive purity, and without any mixture of new principles of philosophy and morality.

The printing of Lalande's *Histoire Céleste*, and *Bibliographie Astronomique* has been interrupted, "because," says the venerable astronomer, "the English minister will not have peace, and we want the money for the prosecution of a war, which will at last bring a peace;—but I can yet wait, for I am in perfect health, and hope to live to see the completion of the works I have begun.—In the meeting of the National Institute, on the 26th of January (adds he), Bonaparte chanced to sit at my side, with the same simplicity, modesty, and plainness of dress as formerly, before he was the saviour of France. The court and all the adjoining places were filled with horses, guards, and a crowd of people, who had accompanied the Chief Consul; but in the hall of the Institute, where he was, we perceived nothing of all this pomp. I told him, 'that the printing of the *Histoire Céleste* was stopped; that I well knew that the funds were insufficient; but that Carnot, on a similar occasion, when he was Director, had advanced to me 1200 francs out of his own pocket.'—I hope that this hint will produce a good effect."

The missionary HANNA, an élève of Lalande, died some time ago at Pekin: at present then there is no European astronomer residing in China.

The French secretary of state has writ-

ten to the members of the National Institute, that it is the wish of the government, that in future they would publish all their literary and scientific articles in the *Moniteur*. This is the paper of which the late PANCKOUCKE was the proprietor, and which has been published without interruption during the whole period of the Revolution.

A Danish officer of engineers, of the name of BOUK, has presented to the Royal Academy of Copenhagen, a writing-machine invented by him, by means of which several copies of a manuscript may be taken at the same time, and in different sizes, as folio, quarto, &c. It is on the principle of the pantograph.

On the 22d of April, an Imperial Ukase was published at Riga, by which it is ordered, that no books or music of any kind shall in future be imported into the Russian empire: all books which are found on board of any ship, are, till it returns, to be lodged and secured in the custom-house.

The Board of Longitude in Paris, authorized by the government, has proposed a premium of 6000 francs for the best Lunar Tables founded on a great number of observations. The dissertations and tables will be received till the last day of the 15th month, reckoning from the 1st of Messidor, that is, till the 1st of Vendemiaire de l'an 10 (23d Sept. 1801); and the prize adjudged on the following 1st of Nivose, or 22d of December.

The Royal Library at Copenhagen contains 250,000 volumes, and 3000 rixdollars are annually allotted for the purchase of books. Besides this, there are in that capital three other public libraries. Public libraries are common enough on the continent: but in the proud capital of these Imperial Isles we know of none to which a poor literato can have access, without much trouble and loss of time.

We have seen a copy of the extraordinary trial of Mr. THOMAS COOPER, for an alleged libel, in the Circuit Court of the United States, held at Philadelphia, on the 11th of April 1800. The following copy of the indictment will, no doubt, much interest our readers:

CIRCUIT COURT of the United States for the Pennsylvania district, April term, 1800.

The United States *versus* Thomas Cooper, indictment for a seditious libel.

INDICTMENT.

The grand inquest of the United States of America, in and for the Pennsylvania district, upon their respective oaths and affirmations, do present, that Thomas Cooper, late of the district of Pennsylvania, attorney, at law, being a person of a wicked and turbulent disposition, designing and intending to defame the

President of the United States, and to bring him into contempt and disrepute, and to excite against him the hatred of the good people of the United States, on the 2d of November, 1799, in the district aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, wickedly and maliciously did write, print and publish a false, scandalous and malicious writing against the said President of the United States, of the tenor and effect following, that is to say:—"Nor do I (himself the said Thomas Cooper meaning) see any impropriety in making this request of Mr. Adams: (meaning John Adams, esq. President of the United States) at that time he had just entered into office, he (meaning the said President of the United States) was hardly in the infancy of political mistake: even those who doubted his capacity (meaning the capacity of the said President of the United States) thought well of his (meaning the said President of the United States) intentions. And also the false, scandalous and malicious words of the tenor and effect following, that is to say:—Nor were we (meaning the people of the United States) yet saddled with the expence of a permanent navy, or threatened under his (meaning the said President) auspices with the existence of a standing army. Our credit (meaning the credit of the United States) was not yet reduced so low as to borrow money at eight per cent, in time of peace, while the unnecessary violence of official expressions might justly have provoked a war.

And also the false, scandalous and malicious words of the tenor and effect following, that is to say:—Mr. Adams (meaning the said President of the United States) had not yet projected his (the said President of the United States meaning) embassies to Prussia, Russia and the Sublime Porte, nor had he (the said President of the United States meaning) yet interfered, as President of the United States, to influence the decisions of a court of justice—a stretch of authority which the monarch of Great Britain would have shrunk from—an interference without precedent, against law, and against mercy. This melancholy case of Jonathan Robins, a native citizen of America, forcibly impressed by the British, and delivered up with the advice of Mr. Adams (meaning the said President of the United States) to the mock trial of a British court-martial, had not yet astonished the republican citizens of this free country; (meaning the United States of America) a case too little known, but of which the people (meaning the people of the said United States of America) ought to be fully apprized before the election, and they shall be,"—to the great scandal of the President of the United States—to the evil example of others in the like case offending against the form of the act of the congress of the United States in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the said United States.

J. BUYERS, esq. W. RAWLE, Att. Gen.
Witness,
J. DWELL.

Mr. Cooper conducted his own defence in a very spirited and independent manner. The jury found him guilty, and the court sentenced him to pay a fine of 400 dollars, to be imprisoned for six months, and at the end of that period to find surety for his good behaviour, himself in 1000 dollars, and two sureties in 500 dollars each! The British reader will not wonder that the popularity of Mr. ADAMS should be on the decline in the United States, and that Mr. JEFFERSON should have the greater chance, at the pending election, of being raised to the situation of President.

CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS and OBSERVATIONS on the EXTRACTION of SUGAR and SIRUP from INDIGENOUS PLANTS, by SIGISM. HEN. HERMESTÆDT.

From the chemical analysis of vegetable substances, and the knowledge of their constituent and other particles contained and mixed with them, it is sufficiently evident that the East and West Indies are not the only countries provided by nature with saccharine plants; but saccharine matter is abundantly found in other productions of the vegetable kingdom, and it only requires an assiduous examination to point out those vegetables from which it may be most copiously and in the least expensive way obtained.

Among the plants hitherto examined, none deserve to be ranked so near the true sugarcane as the whole genus of maple trees, and of these, particularly the sugar and silver maple, *Acer saccharinum*, and *A. Dasycarpum* Ehrh: Both trees have been used for these fifty years, to obtain sugar from them (a), which in the last eight years has proved to be particularly profitable. (b) By my own experiments, which I have repeatedly made since the winter of 1796. I found out, that from all species of maples sugar may be, with more or less profit, obtained, and that the sugar and silver maples, growing even in Germany, though not in the best soil, give a very good raw sugar, not inferior to the best West India cane sugar, and which is got so cheap, that a pound of it will come no higher than 18 or 20 pfennige, or about twopence halfpenny, and only a groschen, or a penny, when instead of charcoal common coal or turf are employed for boiling the juice, and particularly when the operation is made upon a large scale, as one labourer is able to attend 500 trees during the period of tapping

(a) An Account of a sort of sugar made of the juice of maple, in Canada. Philosophical Transactions No. 171.—Kalm, in the Transactions of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, year 1751.—Memoires sur le sucre d'Erbale usité dans le Canada, in Nouvel Econ. Hist. 1757.

(b) Notices sur l'Erbale à sucre des Etats Unis, et sur le moyens d'en extraire le sucre, &c. par M. Ruff, in Rozier's Observations sur la Physique, &c. T. xli, Paris, 1792.

them. The process of boiling the juice is besides so very simple, that every body may soon learn it. But these advantages are only to be expected from the Sugar and silver maple, as the other species, *Acer Negundo*, *A. campestre*, *A. platanoides*, and *A. pseudoplatanus*, contain a less quantity of juice, which is also not so rich in saccharine matter. However, as plantations of those maples require a space of 20 or 25 years before the trees are large enough to admit tapping, it will be not improper, but of great utility to the community to examine, meanwhile, those indigenous plants, from which likewise a useful substitute for the West India sugar may be extracted; and it is with this view I have made the following experiments:—

Experiments to obtain Sugar from India-corn.

India-corn (*Zea Mays*) is said to contain, according to *Von Jussé* (c), sugar, particularly in the nodes of the young stalks, from which Mr. Jacquin, of Vienna (d) has successfully prepared it; and this is farther confirmed by Mr. Marabelli (e), in a dissertation on the subject. It is likewise reported, that the extraction of sugar from the stalks of India-corn, growing particularly in a marshy soil, has been tried in Italy upon a large scale, but afterwards left off again, as it was found not to answer the purpose, the sugar thus obtained being more expensive than common raw sugar. To be convinced, by my own experience, on this subject, I made some experiments, of which the following are the results: A quantity of India-corn was cultivated in a tolerable, and somewhat marshy, soil, for the purpose: when the young plants were about six inches high, the leaves, when chewed, had a sweetish taste, but the stalks, particularly about the nodes, tasted quite like sugar. These young plants being cut off as near the ground as possible, freed from the leaves, and sufficiently cleaned; ten pounds of them were cut in pieces, and, being pounded in a stone mortar, the juice was expressed, which weighed three pounds. This juice, whose sweetish taste had still a disagreeable flavour of herbs, was clarified with the white of eggs, after which that taste was scarcely perceptible; and being thickened to the consistence of a syrup, eight ounces of a very agreeable tasting syrup were obtained.

Examination of the Spikes of India-corn.

As the young spikes, when they are beginning to form, possess a very agreeable saccharine taste, they were thought fit for being examined. Ten pounds of them were accordingly squeezed in a stone mortar, and the

juice expressed, after the leaves had been stripped off. These gave four pounds of a milky juice, which could not be rendered perfectly clear by the white of eggs. By a slow evaporation to the consistence of a syrup, nine ounces of a brown agreeable tasting syrup were got but which differed from the former by being more mucilaginous.

Examination of Stalks of India-corn of a more advanced Growth.

Twenty pounds of these stalks were cut in pieces, and, with the addition of water, squeezed in a stone mortar, and the juice expressed, which possessed a disagreeable and somewhat acrid taste. Being in the same manner thickened to the consistence of a syrup, twelve ounces of syrup were obtained, which had a disagreeable saline taste, and might rather be considered as a vegetable extract, than as sugar.

Experiments for obtaining Dry Sugar from India-corn.

To learn, whether it was possible to exhibit a crystallisable sugar from this plant, the syrups prepared from the young stalks and the spikes were each dissolved by itself in fresh lime-water, and gently boiled, by which a great part of their impurities was carried off. The liquors being strained through a woollen cloth, each of them was boiled to the thickness of a syrup, which was put in a glass, and set eight-months in a warm place, when little crystallizations of sugar appeared, which were with difficulty separable from the fluid. For this purpose each syrup was evaporated by a gentle fire, till they became dry, and this mass was digested with alcoholized *Spiritus vini* to ebullition. The fluid still hot, was instantly poured through a linen cloth, whereon the mucilaginous parts remained; but on the cooling of the spirituous solution, a true sugar, of a yellow colour, crystallized in small grains. The alcohol being drawn from the remaining fluid, by distillation, another portion of sugar was got by gentle evaporation; and altogether, two ounces from the syrup of the young stalks, and one ounce and a half from that of the spikes.

By these experiments it is sufficiently shewn, that from the young fresh stalks, as well as from the spikes, of India-corn, a true sugar can be extracted; but as its separation from the gummy and other particles mixed with it is combined with such difficulties, and the gain so inconsiderable, that a pound of raw sugar from this plant would cost one rixdollar, or above 3s. appears that no profit for economy will arise from the fabrication of this sugar.

Experiments for obtaining Sugar from the Siberia Cow-Parshnep.

The Russian cow-parshnep (*Heracleum Sphenodybium* Lin.; *Heracleum sibiricum*) has been long known, as a plant containing a great deal of saccharine matter, in which respect, according to *Steller* (in his *Travels to Kamtschatka*,

(c) *Ökonomische Schriften*, i. e. *Economical Writings*. T. 1, p. 397, and t. 2. p. 191.

(d) *Crell's Chemical Annals*, year 1784, vol. 1.

(e) *Franc. Marabelli de Zea Mays Planta Analytica Disquisitio*, Pavia, 1793.

in German) it deserves the next place to the sugar-cane, and the natives call it the *sweet herb* or *Ratso*. According to *Gmelin* (*Flora Sibirica*, s. 1. p. 214) it does not differ from our common cow-parshup, but others think it a particular species, to which they give the name of *Sphoadylum Panaces*. The inhabitants of Kamtschatka gather the stalks of this plant in June, and having stripped off the leaves, they shave off the outer skin with muscle shells, and dry them in the sun, and afterwards they are chewed for the sake of sucking out the saccharine matter. In drying, the surface of the stalks is covered with a white saccharine powder, which they separate by shaking them in a leather bag; but 40 pounds of them afford only a quarter of a pound of this powder sugar, which therefore is considered as a great rarity. Besides this, the stalks and roots of the plants are employed for obtaining a sort of brandy. I was supplied with some fresh plants of the *Heracleum sibiricum* for my experiments, but finding that the stalks were by no means so rich in sugar, as it is related of those plants growing in Siberia, I tried the roots, of which I got four pounds, whose taste is sweetish, like that of parsneps. Having freed them from the outer skin, they were dried, but no saccharine crust appeared on the surface. They were therefore ground; and being mixed with water, the juice was pressed, which tasted sweetish, but a little acid. Being boiled with the white of eggs; and clarified, it was thickened to the consistence of a syrup, of which six ounces were got wherein after a space of three months, a brown grainy sugar had crystallized, which however, was not quite free from a disagreeable flavour. Though it is shown by these experiments, that sugar may be obtained from that plant, yet the preparation of the sugar is too expensive, for making use of it in economy. It is however probable, that the soil has a great influence upon the plant, and that therefore those growing in Siberia are richer in sugar.

Experiments to obtain Sugar from the Must of Wine.

It might be presumed from the taste of must obtained from ripe grapes, that a considerable quantity of saccharine matter is contained in it, though involved by mucilage. To try whether a true sugar could be extracted from it, some experiments were undertaken. Eight Berlin quarts of must, from ripe sweet grapes, were seethed with the white of eggs, clarified and filtered. The fluid being evaporated, gave three pounds of an agreeable but acidulous syrup. To take away this free acid, the syrup was dissolved again in limewater, and so much of it added, till no acid was perceived by reagents. The fluid being again clarified and evaporated, a very agreeable syrup was obtained, from which it was by no means possible to exhibit crystallized sugar. However, this syrup would, at the high price of must, not be very profitable.

(To be continued.)

ANALYSIS of all the permanently valuable Papers which have appeared in the JOURNAL DE PHYSIQUE, from its Commencement to the present Time; continued from our Magazine for July. page 590.

The GERMAN METHOD of preparing PRUSSIAN BLUE. vol. xiii. p. 312. By M. BANNACH, APOTHECARY to the MILITARY HOSPITAL of METZ.

ANY quantity of horns and hoofs is mixed with an equal weight of chip-pings of leather, and the whole submitted to distillation in a large iron retort fixed in a reverberatory furnace: the oil and impure ammonia resulting from this process are collected in a receiver, and the distillation is carried on at a high heat till no fluid or vapours of any kind come over. The oil and alkali are disposed of to different manufacturers, and the black spongy coal remaining in the retort is the only part made use of in the preparation of the Prussian blue. Ten pounds of this coal, and thirty pounds of common potash, are reduced together to a coarse powder, and heated to redness in an iron pot: by degrees, the mass is brought into a state of semifusion, in which it is suffered to continue nearly twelve hours; at the end of this time, when the matter gives out a strong odour of liver of sulphur, it is taken out red-hot, and thrown into a boiler of water, where it undergoes ebullition for about half an hour. The clear liquor is separated by filtration, and the residue is boiled in fresh parcels of water till all the saline matter is extracted: these different lixiviums are then mixed together. Four pounds of alum and one and a half of green vitriol are dissolved in warm water, and this solution is added to the former: a copious whitish precipitate is immediately deposited, which, being collected and washed acquires by an exposure to the air, a beautiful blue colour.

A method, differing in some degree from the above, is practised in a few manufactories. Six pounds of clippings of leather, six pounds of hoofs or horns, and ten pounds of common potash, are boiled together in an iron pot to dryness: the residue is then mixed with two pounds of crude tartar, and by means of a strong fire brought into fusion. The lixiviation is conducted in the usual way; and a solution of five pounds of green vitriol, and fifteen of alum being added, a precipitate takes place, which is the Prussian blue.

The

The METHOD of dying LEATHER of a SAXON GREEN. By COUNT BORCH. Journ. de Phys. xvi. 114.

The skins, after being prepared in the usual way to receive the dye, are dipped and soaked several times in a strong decoction of the wood of the barberry (*Berberis vulg. Linn.*) By this means they acquire a deep and permanent yellow; they are then dried, and afterwards dipped in a bath of Saxon blue till they become of the desired tint of green.

N. B. The bath of Saxon blue is nothing more than a dilute solution of sulphat of indigo, prepared by digesting indigo in strong vitriolic acid, assisted by a gentle heat till it is dissolved; in this state the liquor is black; but by largely diluting it with water, it becomes of a beautiful blue, called the Saxon blue. The tint of this is far more vivid than can be produced in the common indigo vat, but it has the disadvantage, when used by itself, of being much less permanent.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

(Continued from page 63.)

CLASS OF GENERAL LITERATURE.

CITIZEN LANGLES has been able, by his researches into Arabian History, to prove that the tradition supported by the authority of Aboul Faradje, concerning the destruction of the Alexandrian Library, dates from a very high antiquity. Abdellarkif, a very respectable writer, and at least a century anterior to Aboul-Faradje, and other still more ancient writers, quoted by C. Langles, in a second memoir on Alexandria, concur in proving that Amrou did really consume a library, which in 741 still occupied a magnificent edifice, called the *Palace of Science*. C. Langles thinks however, that this library, was not that which was originally founded by the Lagides; nor that which, established by Serapion, and increased by the first Roman emperors, must have been dispersed in 391, under the reign of Theodosius I. but one which was formed since that period, and was principally composed of the works of the fifth and sixth centuries.

C. LAPORTE DU THEIL has added some observations to the *Fragments of the Eligies of Callimachus*, a work edited by the late Valckenaer, particularly relating to the Latin version which Catullus has given of the *Elegy of Callimachus on the Hair of Berenice metamorphosed into a Constellation*, and has endeavoured to ascertain the year in which the celebrated astronomer Conon must have discovered this constellation.

Cit. REDOUTE has brought from Lower Egypt a variety of designs taken from the bas-reliefs which cover the different monuments. Some of them are the following;

1. *From the Isle of Philea.* A group in bas-relief placed at the side of the interior of the Temple, representing three figures, one of whom is standing, and making an offering.

2. *Isle of Elephantina.* A bas-relief occupying the left side of the first hall in the Temple. It represents a shrine resting on a pedestal, and carried in a boat. See several persons in the boat are in a posture of adoration before the shrine; in front and out of the boat, is a priest, who is making a libation, burning incense, and offering different kinds of food.

3. *Koum Ombas.* A bas-relief of four figures, one of whom is standing, and offers a serpent in sacrifice, in the presence of Harpocrates, who is seated upon the lotus flag.

4. *Edfout.* A bas-relief, representing several persons in a boat, one of whom is piercing with a lance another figure standing out of the boat.

5. *Ensch.* Represents a figure in a reclined posture, carried by six men with heads of different animals; above is a priest on his knees making an offering of four rams; below are two women carrying various kinds of food on a stand.

6. *Arment.* Three figures, one of whom suckles a child; the two others, placed behind her, each present to her a cross with a handle,

7. *Medinet Abou.* A large bas-relief, representing the triumph of an Egyptian conqueror. He is seated in his car, and before him are led the prisoners, tied three by three: some men are employed in counting the heads and genital parts of the persons slain on the field of battle.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES at BERLIN.

Among the societies of learned men established in various parts of Europe, that of Berlin deserves to be highly distinguished. It boasts not only a great number of members of eminence and talents, but its premiums render its utility universal. It possesses the advantage of having its transactions published in the French language.

The following memoirs have been read in the year 1799.

On the 3d of January, by **ERMANN**, a ninth memoir on the Errors of History, and on their influence upon biography.

On the 10th, by **WILDENOW**, some Remarks upon Fig trees.

On the 17th, by **GRUSON**, on Camp Fortifications.

On the 24th, at a public sitting, were read, 1. A Discourse on the Perpetual Secret; 2. Meierotto, on the Education of Frederic II. 3. Denina on those Principles of Economy, which contributed to the prosperity of the state under Frederic II.; 4. Ermann's continuation of his Eulogium on Sophia Charlotta; 5. Basside on French Syllables; 6. Zollner on the Power of Music, intended as a prelude to Reichard's concert; at which were performed, 1. the Ode of Frederic II. on the re establishment of the Academy; 2. the Carmen Funebre, on the death of that Prince, by the Marquis of Lucchesini.

On the 31st Jan. **ENGEL** on the Advantages of enlightening Mankind on subjects of Religion.

On the 7th of February, **DENINA** on the Character of Insular Nations.

On the 14th, **WOLLNER** on the Question proposed in the Class of Physics, on Carbo, and its use in fumigating the earth.

On the 21st, **BERNOUILLI** on the various Uses and the great Utility of Maize.

On the 28th, **NICOLAI** on Instances of Apparitions, with Psychological Remarks.

On the 7th of March, **DE BURGSDORF**, produced specimens of a coffee from the beta vulgaris. **BODE** also produced the third and fourth sheet of his celestial chart.

On the 14th, **MAYER**, on the Palingenesis, or Regeneration of Plants.

On the 11th of April, **DE CASTILLON** on the Influence of Signs on the Formation of Ideas.

On the 25th, **ACHARD** on the Cultivation of Red Beet [*Runkelrube*].

On the 13th, **KLAPROTH**'s Chemical Analysis of Melilithos (*Honigstein*).

On the 20th, **TREMBLEY**'s Integral Calculations for finite Differences.

On the 27th, **TELLER** of the true estimation of the Learned Men of the present Time.

On the 18th of July, **GRUSON** on the Resolution of Equations in general, and particularly of those of the fifth power.

On the 25th, **ENGEL** on a rule of Sir Isaac Newton, and a continuation of his memoir on the Impenetrability of Light.

On the 1st of August, **Hirt** on the various Modes of Painting by the Ancients.

On the 8th, which was a public assembly, 1. the perpetual secretary read an oration; 2. Meierotto, an Eulogium on Rammler, from materials furnished by Nicolai; 3. Ermann his tenth Memoir on the Errors of History, and their influence on the Science of Etymology; 4. De Burgsdorf on the invention of the best Coffee produced from the husks of Red Beet; 5. Zollner's Supplement to his criticisms on the Philosophy of the present Time.

The physical class proposes for the year 1801, the following question: "Does electricity act on substances that ferment? If so, how does it act? Does it favour or retard fermentation? and what advantages can be derived from the development of this subject to improve the arts of making wine, beer, vinegar, and brandy?"

TEYLERIAN INSTITUTION at HAARLEM.

On the 29th of April, 1800, the directors and members of that Institution held a meeting for the purpose of deciding on the answers to the question: "What are the reasons for which most nations have chosen metals, and especially gold and silver, to be the representative signs of value and riches? What are the advantages of this so generally adopted medium of circulation, and what the disadvantages therewith connected? Are there no other things that might, permanently, and with a beneficial effect to the public, be used in their stead?" The golden medal was adjudged to a dissertation in German, with the motto, "*Il faut se souvenir ici que le fondement du pacte social est la propriété.*" *J. J. Rousseau.* The author is Professor *G. Sartorius* of Goettingen. A Latin dissertation, with the motto, "*Auro quid melius?*" and part of a French dissertation, marked *G***, which answered the latter part of the question, were likewise declared worthy of being printed: and the directors of the Society offer a prize consisting of a silver medal to each of the authors, if within three months they make themselves known.

It was likewise unanimously resolved by the Institution, that the prize could not be adjudged to any of the answers they had received to the question: "What influence has the republican form of government on the happiness or wretchedness of the people; and how far may this influence be elucidated and determined from the History of the ancient Greek and Roman Republics?" This question is therefore again proposed

proposed to be answered before the 1st of November, 1801. The prize will be adjudged before the 1st of May, 1802.

BATAVIAN SOCIETY of the SCIENCES at
HAARLEM.

On the 24th May, the society held their annual meeting. The presiding director read a report on the answers that had been received to the prize questions proposed till the 1st of November, 1799. The result was as follows:

I. On the question relative to "the usefulness, &c. of ventilators on board of ships;" two dissertations in Dutch had been sent in;—to one of them, by Dr. *Bicker* of Rotterdam, a golden medal was adjudged.

II. On the questions relative to the cultivation and fertilization of sandy downs, &c."—two unsatisfactory treatises were received. The questions are not repeated,—but

III. The three remaining questions, which have not been answered, are again proposed.

"I. How far does our knowledge relative to the motion of the sap in trees and plants extend? In what manner may we attain a more complete knowledge of what is still obscure and doubtful relative to this subject? And may we not, from what is

already confirmed by decisive experiments draw useful results for ameliorating the culture of plants and trees?"

II. As the being exposed to smoke may probably be avoided by a greater attention to the physical causes which drive the smoke down chimnies, except perhaps where the chimnies are exposed to repelled winds;—the society desires:

"1. A theory, or clear and concise physical explanation of the causes which drive the smoke down chimnies, or hinder it from ascending."

"2. Rules, derived from this theory, according to which chimnies ought to be built; with directions, to what, according to different circumstances, we ought particularly attend, to prevent their smoking."

"I. What indigenous plants, not hitherto employed for that purpose, may from experiments be proved to yield good colours, the preparation and use of which might be introduced with advantage? And what foreign plants might be cultivated with advantage on the less fertile or cultivated lands of the Batavian Republic, for the purpose of extracting colours from them?"

The answers to these three questions must be sent in before the 1st of November 1801.

THEATRICAL RETROSPECT.

A NEW pantomime, entitled *Obi*, or *Three-fingered Jack*, was represented for the first time on the 2d of July. The public are indebted to Mr. Fawcett for this production, which has a great deal of interest, although not all that a warm imagination would expect from the mention of the subject. *Obi* is a slave in the West Indies, who, having run away from his master, resides among almost inaccessible rocks, and is the terror of the country, from his depredations and his character for courage and fierceness. Three hundred pounds and freedom are publicly promised to any slave that brings him in dead or alive, which produces his death; but not till he gets into his possession a British officer, and a lady who is betrothed to the officer, the escape of whom, effected by the enterprising spirit of the lady, forms great part of the business of the piece. The story is said to be taken from facts; and it is certainly of a nature to produce successive and violent emotions in an audience. But there is not enough displayed

in the piece of the resources of *Obi*, such as might naturally be found in the vigour, and, it may be justly added, greatness of the character. *Obi* is a *hero* under unfortunate circumstances; and would have interested us deeply, notwithstanding the vices of his situation, if all his soul had been developed. Mr. Charles Kemble has done much more towards this than the contriver of the fable; by the grandeur of his action, he displays infinitely more of the fury and other wild passions of the *slave's* breast, than is to be found in the deeds themselves performed by the unfortunate man. He almost fills the void created by the want of appropriate incidents in the piece. He gives us a beautiful and noble picture, although for want of scope he could not a perfect one, of the character and fortunes of the wretched fugitive.

On the 15th of July, a new play, in three acts, entitled *The Point of Honour*, was performed for the first time. This play is altered by Mr. Charles Kemble, from a drama, in five acts, of Mercier, called

called *Le Déserteur*. Mr. C. Kemble has very judiciously compress'd the beauties of this charming piece, so that there is one continued interest throughout, controuling at pleasure the affections of the audience. Few plays can be seen with such unmingled satisfaction as this; and there are still fewer that are so well qualified to cultivate gentle and generous feelings.

A new opera of three acts, written by Mr. Holman, entitled *What a Blunder!* was produced on the 14th of August. This piece is a disgrace to any theatre. It is compounded of fragments from many others; put together without taste, and even without vivacity. The music is by Mr. Davy of Exeter, and announces the composer as one that will add to the amusement of the public, if duly encouraged. He well deserves to have better materials than in the present instance to work upon. Several of the passages in the music of this piece, are not only beautiful, but marked with originality.

First REPRESENTATION of MARY STUART at the COURT THEATRE, WEIMAR.

On the 14th of June, a new tragedy by Schiller, entitled *Mary Stuart*, was performed at the theatre of the court at Weimar. The action begins at the moment in which the sentence of death is pronounced by the commission of forty. The first scene shews Sir Amias Paulet breaking open Mary's chest of drawers in order to seize her papers and correspondence, notwithstanding the representations of Miss Kennedy, her attendant. When Mary enters he treats her with rudeness. He accepts, however, a letter from Mary to Queen Elizabeth, which the former entreats him to deliver to her sister. Miss Kennedy reproaches Mary with her former conduct with respect to her husband Darnley, and Mary excuses herself by pleading her youth and levity. Mortimer enters, and desires Mary to dismiss Miss Kennedy; he informs her, that in his travels through Italy and France he had been converted, chiefly by the pomp of a jubilee, to the Catholic worship; that whilst at Rheims he was introduced to the Cardinal de Guise, and several Scotch and English emigrants, who inflamed still more his zeal to deliver Mary; to attest all which, he delivers a letter from the Cardinal. Mary, transported with joy, refers him to the Earl of Leicester, as the person already appointed to procure her deliverance. Kennedy interrupts this conversation, by announcing that Paulet, with several commissioners, are approaching. By

these she is informed, that she has been found guilty, and that the sentence of death has been pronounced. Two remarkably fine speeches in this first act are, the picture delineated by young Mortimer of the bewitching charms and magnificence of the Roman Catholic religion, by which he was dazzled and seduced when at Rome, and that in which Mary pleads her innocence to Lord Burleigh, who is at the head of the commissioners.

In the second act, we see Queen Elizabeth giving audience, in the presence of the Earl of Shrewsbury, Burleigh, and Earl of Leicester, to the French ambassadors, who were sent to treat of the marriage between Elizabeth, and the Duke of Anjou. A treaty of alliance between the two kingdoms is determined upon and the negotiations for the marriage nearly brought to a conclusion. The French ambassadors attempt to interfere in behalf of Mary: but Elizabeth breaks off the conference, and declares that she will not hear any thing on the subject. The ambassadors having withdrawn, Burleigh exhorts the Queen to hasten the execution of Mary: declaring that the nation was most eager to see their sovereign's life in safety, which could only be obtained by the death of her headstrong rival. Paulet enters, delivers Mary's letter, and introduces his nephew Mortimer, to whom, when all are retired, Elizabeth intimates a wish, that some one of her faithful servants would deliver her from that rival. Mortimer remaining alone with Leicester, they speak of the means of saving Mary, which Mortimer is determined to effect with expedition, and even by force, but Leicester discovers a weak and double character. Mortimer leaves him. Elizabeth re-enters, and Leicester, wishing to see Mary, persuades the Queen to consent to an interview with her, which he suggests might be brought about by hunting in the park of Fotheringay. Leicester assumes so much familiarity with her, that they put the spectator in mind of the scene in Virgil: *Speluncam Dido dux et Trojanus eandem deveniunt*. There are two scenes in the second act, in which the power of poetical eloquence shines forth to the highest advantage of the author. One, where Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, pleads in the strongest terms the rights of the poor forlorn Mary, with intrepidity softened by the meekness of old age; the other, when young Mortimer, full of youth and passion, is wringing from the callous breast of the injured courtier Leicester the secret of his fondness for Mary, and his disgust for the Maiden Queen.

In the third act the projected interview really takes place. Mary, who is supposed to have been held in the strictest confinement, exults in the liberty she is allowed to enjoy in the open air. Being insiduously permitted to walk in the garden of Fotheringay, she feels herself enraptured by the seeming prospect of approaching liberty; she hails the fanning breeze, and bids the clouds, in their airy career to France, remember her to her kinsman, the King of France. The poet changes on a sudden, the iambic measure to a lyric song, fully contrived to supply the chorus of the Greek tragedy. This high flow of spirits is brought to a sudden ebb, when Sir Paulet and Shrewsbury rush upon her, in order to inform her of the long-wished for arrival of Queen Elizabeth. Soon after Elizabeth arrives, accompanied by Leicester. Both queens are at first greatly embarrassed to find themselves in the other's presence; but Elizabeth observing that it best became Mary to address her, Mary throws herself, with great reluctance, at the Queen of England's feet, conjuring her in the most affecting terms to restore her to her freedom, to her country, and relations: but on Elizabeth's treating her with haughtiness, she starts up in a fit of despair, and bursts into the most poignant abuse of Elizabeth, calling her a bastard, and an usurper, till the latter runs away mad with rage. Soon after O'Kelly arrives, and tells Mary that Elizabeth had been killed on her way home: but Mortimer informs her that the blow of the assassin had been prevented by the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Elizabeth preserved. Mortimer, now left alone with Mary, declares his resolution of delivering her; but, blazing up on a sudden into a frantic declaration of sensual appetite, he swears that in recompence she must give him her hand, at the same time seizing her in his arms, kissing her neck, and behaving as though he designed immediately to reap the reward of what he might do in her service.

In the fourth act the scene is transferred to London; we see Elizabeth exasperated at the affront given by Mary, and at the attack upon her life: when Davison enters to bring her the sentence of death pronounced against Mary; she feigns, she fluctuates, and, having at length signed it, leaves Davison in incertitude whether she will have the sentence immediately executed or not. Scarcely is Elizabeth gone, when Burleigh enters, and, learning that the warrant is signed by the Queen, snatches it from Davison's hands to have it executed immediately. But many epi-

isodes are interwoven. Burleigh and the French ambassadors meet in the anti-chamber of the Queen: the former advises the latter to quit the kingdom immediately, as the plot of assassinating Elizabeth had been laid in his hotel, and the treaty of alliance was broken by that action. When Leicester appears, Burleigh reproaches him for advising the Queen to an interview with Mary, and gives him to understand that he is pretty well aware of the true motives:

"You did not shew this Mary to the Queen; The Queen did shew you Mary."

and threatens to reveal his treacherous designs. When Burleigh is gone, Mortimer enters; a quarrel ensues between him and Leicester, the former accusing the Earl for his selfish and cowardly behaviour, and the latter denying all participation in the plot. At length, wishing to rid himself from a dangerous witness, and to ingratiate himself again with the Queen, he calls on a sudden upon the guards, and orders them to seize Mortimer. This gentleman, seeing no means of escaping punishment, stabs himself. The scene is removed to Queen Elizabeth's apartment, where the Queen is in conference with Burleigh, who has already disclosed to her Leicester's treachery. While they are speaking, Leicester is announced; but the Queen refuses to see him, and forbids him to be admitted any more. Leicester, however, forces his way, and succeeds in refuting Burleigh's imputations by accusing Mortimer, and supports his accusation by the account of his violent death. The Queen, in order to revenge herself, orders him to assist at the execution of Mary.

In the beginning of the fifth act, the scene lies at Fotheringay. Melvil, an old faithful servant, and Miss Kennedy lament the fate of their Queen, the preparations for whose execution in the hall the latter had seen. Mary herself entering, consoles her faithful servants, and makes her last disposals; the rest having withdrawn, and Mary expressing her desire of being prepared for death by a priest of her religion, Melvil declares that he will take orders, and therefore thinks himself now already fit for performing the office of a priest; accordingly the act of confession and absolution is exhibited. Soon after Burleigh and Leicester enter and read her sentence. As soon as she sees Leicester, after a slight swooning, she reproaches him with his perfidy. When she is led out to execution, Leicester remains torn with remorse; he imagines he hears all the preparations made in the hall under him; at length he hears

the stroke of the axe, and falls senseless on the ground. The tragedy might very well have ended here, but the poet was of opinion, that poetical justice ought to be fully executed. For this reason, we are again transported to London. The Earl of Shrewsbury announces to Queen Elizabeth, that Nau and Carke, who are confined in the Tower, had retracted their former confessions. The Queen then orders Shrewsbury to prevent the execution of the sentence pronounced against Mary, but Burleigh enters with the news of Mary's death. Elizabeth, struck with apparent terror, banishes Burleigh from her sight, and commits Davillon to prison: the Earl of Shrewsbury lays down the great seal, exclaiming, "I will not seal henceforward your great deeds;" he leaves her alone; she makes a gesture of unfeigned distress, and the curtain drops.

It cannot be denied, that the last act has many situations, in which the soaring genius of Schiller spreads his wings to their fullest extent. He will not bring before our eyes the scaffold itself, but he aggrandizes the terror of it, first by the relation of poor Kennedy, who tells Melvil that in the dead of midnight they heard on a sudden a great noise below stairs; that they imagined at the beginning Mortimer was come in order to rescue her from prison, but that they were cruelly undeceived, hearing that carpenters and upholsters were preparing the scaffold in the great hall. Dur-

ing their relation, all the handmaids and women of Mary are gathering, when one of them comes with a ghastly look, telling the sorrowful tale, that in passing by the great hall she saw the scaffold covered with black, the people surrounding it, the block laid ready, and even the fatal instrument of execution. All this is well contrived to fill the soul with dismal images. But it freezes and harrows up the soul with terror, when Leicester is seen in a state of madness, struggling in vain to escape the assailing terrors of the lonely chamber left by Mary; now listening to the sounds below, hearing the voice of the exhorting Dean, and the sweet accents of the last prayer of Mary, catching with greedy ear the murmuring of the people, and, when hearing at last the tumbling of the block by the fatal blow, falls flat on the ground thunderstruck and motionless, the back curtain dropping at the same moment. This is skilfully done indeed, and much better conducted than it could be done by the interference of any messenger in the old Greek or modern French tragedy. It is picturesque and affecting, when Mary is administering the comfort to the kneeling multitude of her servants melting in tears; and the whole audience was sobbing, when she kneeled herself to confess to Melvil, and to receive on her anointed head the comfort of absolution he bestows upon her.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

ANTIQUITIES.

Archæologia, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity, by the Society of Antiquaries of London, vol. 13, 11. 11s. 6d. sewed. White.

DRAMA.

The Point of Honour, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Hay-market, by Charles Kemble, 2s. Longman and Rees.

What a Blunder! an Opera, as performing at the Theatre-Royal, Hay market, by J. G. Holman, Esq. 2s. Miller.

EDUCATION.

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ERRATA.

In the Paper on Society and Manners, page 37, line 15, for *bord* read *bords*.

41, for *its* read *their*.

38, 2d col. for *gust* for the art, read
gusto for the art.

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second movements are conceived with much fancy and taste; but with the subjects of the rondos we cannot profess ourselves to be much pleased; they are deficient both in air and vivacity, and conclude the pieces with a dull and unimpressive effect, greatly detrimental to the general character of the work. The "original Russian air" is tolerable in its kind, but we do not think its style sufficiently novel and attractive to add any real value to the publication, or to do much credit to Mr. Kambra's choice.

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The

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Bleak in the Valley Blew the Wind, a Song, with a Tamborine Accompaniment, ad libitum, written and composed by Martha Bewitt, Author of Crazy Jane's Death, &c. 1s. Davies.

In speaking of this song, we cannot be very liberal of our commendation. The melody, if we may justly call it such, is metrically false, and emphatically erroneous, while the bass sets at defiance all the established rules of regular composition.

"He'll never March again," a favourite Song. Composed by T. Combe. 1s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

"He'll never March again" is not amongst the happiest of modern efforts in ballad-composition. The melody is feeble and ill arranged, the modulation ill-prepared, and the bass in general very inartificial. But, notwithstanding these objections, we would by no means wholly discourage Mr. Combe from attempts of this kind. There are detached passages which discover originality of fancy; and the song, taken in the aggregate, rather indicates a laxity of study, and deficiency in science, than the destitution of genius and feeling.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 63.

The Seaman's Lamentation for the Loss of the Royal Charlotte. Sung by Mr. Inledon at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden. Written by George Saville Carey. Composed by J. Mazzinghi. 1s. Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

The music of this song would do credit to any composer of mediocrity of talent, but certainly is not worthy the abilities of this ingenious master. Mr. Mazzinghi can never be positively dull and insipid; but certainly his present effort is neither engagingly melodious nor strikingly impressive. The ponderous dullness of the words seems to have weighed down his fancy, and checked the fervor of that feeling which animates the generality of his compositions.

Dear to a Briton the Life of his King, a Song sung by Mr. Inledon at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden. Written by Mr. Rodd. The Music by Thomas Walsh. 1s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

We find in this little air some bold and glowing ideas; but their arrangement is not sufficiently judicious to produce that effect, which, under a different management, they might have commanded. But while we are led to believe that Mr. Walsh is a young composer, we cannot but entertain the opinion that he is also a young genius; and that by proper and mature study he will become a first rate master.

Sympathy, a favourite Canzonet for the Piano-Forte. Composed by A. Betts. 1s. Rolfe.

This canzonet, though not of first-rate excellence, is composed in a style far above mediocrity, and is superior to most of the vocal compositions of the day. It possesses some very agreeable traits of fancy, and the passages are consonant and connected; but the emphasis, we must say, is not always correct, nor does any striking feature stamp and characterize the melody with that distinction and originality of effect which forms the first quality in fine composition.

Sandy and Jenny, sung by Mrs. Cooke at Vauxhall-Gardens. Composed by Mr. Sanderson. 1s. Riley.

"Sandy and Jenny" is printed in *score*, with the appendage of a piano-forte part, for the convenience of practitioners on that instrument. The air of this little ballad is pleasingly simple, and not uncharacteristic of the Scotch style. The *score* is judiciously put together, and the bass is chosen with judgment. The turn of the words, which occupy no less than six stanzas, is somewhat novel, and both the ideas

A a

and

and versification do credit to Mr. Upton as a poet in this class of lyric composition.

Monopoly, a favourite Comic Song, sung by Mr. Quick at Weymouth. Written by C. Dibdin, Jun. 1s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

This is a new song to an old tune. In

the words we find a vein of much whimsicality. They comprize five stanzas, each of which possesses some lucky turn of thought, and the whole forms a strain of temporary humour, which cannot fail to amuse either on the stage, or in private company.

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CHINA.

THE first accounts of China were brought into Europe by Marco Polo, a Venetian, who had travelled into that country through Tartary in the year 1295; yet, long as is the period which has elapsed since, our information concerning the local customs, habits, arts, &c., &c., has been vague, uncertain, and imperfect. From the literary enterprize, and prevalent custom of introducing prints for the illustration and elucidation of books of travels, we have a very fair prospect of becoming better acquainted with the exterior at least of this great empire. Three quarto volumes, each of them illustrated with numerous engravings from designs taken on the spot, are published, and publishing in numbers, on this copious subject. The first was brought out in twelve numbers, at 10s. 6d. each, and is now completed, and published in boards at 6l. 6s. It is intitled

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mined for an eye that has been accustomed to European drawings.

Four numbers, at 10s. 6d. each, have been published of a work that is to be comprized in twelve numbers, and is intitled

Oriental Drawings, by Captain Charles Gold, of the Detachment of Royal Artillery, lately serving in India. Inscribed to the Marquis Cornwallis, General of India, where many of the Drawings were made. The Designs are by Captain Gold. Harrel aqua-tinta fecit.

Considered as pieces of art, neither the designs nor etchings can be much boasted of; but the subjects are frequently curious: with one of them we were much struck; it is a singular and melancholy example of the influence which credulity, superstition, and enthusiasm, have on the human mind. It represents a Gentoo zealot rolling a pilgrimage.

The person represented, in the hope of gaining the favour of his God, resolved to travel from the Braminical church on Trichinopoly rock to the famous temple on the hill at Pylney, a distance of more than one hundred miles, by rolling the whole away on the ground. Being a man of considerable property, he was enabled to soften the toils inseparable to a poor enthusiast from such an undertaking, by the attention of two servants, who, preceding, cleared the roads of all moveable impediments, and, whenever he thought proper to end a stage, prepared refreshments for him. The only piece of dress worn by him was a calico cloth wrapped about the waist; his hair was close shaved, excepting a small lock on the back part of the crown, and his head entirely exposed to the influence of the sun and reflected heat from the ground, which it nearly touched every revolution he made. When the writer saw him, he was concluding his pilgrimage, by rolling the fort of Trichinopoly, "singing, or rather crying, aloud the praises of God."

Mr. Alexander, so well known by his admirable designs in the Voyage of Lord Macartney,

Macartney, has published six numbers of *The Costume of China*. Printed by Bulmer, for G. Nicol and Son.

This publication, considered as a work of art, is much superior to the two which precede it. The drawings are correct and picturesque, the etching is in a very spirited style, and the colouring, though extremely brilliant, is in perfect harmony. The aerial perspective is well understood, and carefully attended to, and the whole displays strong marks of great professional knowledge, and a good taste. To subscribers it was published, and the numbers are now delivering at 7s. 6d. each number; but the artist found his trouble and expence so much more than he had calculated, that to non-subscribers he has been under the necessity of raising it to 10s. 6d., at which price, considered in every point of view, it is a very reasonable publication, and we sincerely hope will have the success it so well merits. Both the designs and etchings are by Mr. Alexander.

Publius Virgilius Maro. Bucolica, Georgica, et Æneis. In two Volumes Royal Octavo. Printed by Bensley, and published for A. Dulau and Co., Sobo Square.

This very splendid work does great credit to the English press; it is most beautifully printed, though we think the title of *Liber II.* and *III.* of the *Georgics* being printed in a type of the same size as the running title on the opposite page, hurts the eye, and gives what has at first sight the appearance of mistaken inequality in the length of the pages.

In the two volumes there are fourteen prints, engraved by Bartolozzi, Sharp, Fittler, and Neagle. The names of the designers are not inserted, except in one print, which is by Vieira Portuensis. That in the first volume, which is engraved by Sharp, bears strong marks of the pencil of Fuseli. Some of them, particularly that of the *IIId.* book of the *Æneid*, have a fluttering French air. Considered as the decorations of this very fine specimen of English typography, though of unequal merit, they are generally in a very masterly style.

Portrait of the Right Hon. Lord Grenville. Mopner pinxt. S. W. Reynolds sculp't. Jeffries, Ludgate-hill. 1l. 1s.

A very spirited portrait, and engraved in mezzotinto in a very superior style.

The Sitting of the Council of Five Hundred. F. Vieira Portuensis inv. F. Bartolozzi, R. A., sculp't. Published for Bartolozzi and Co., Sept. 1, 1800. 1l. 11s. 6d.

This design, which does not bear marks

of much thinking, reminded us of many of the French representations of the various events of the Republic. It is engraved in the chalk manner, and in several parts looks as if it had received the improving touches of Bartolozzi's burin, which have indisputably rendered it better than it would have been without them.

Finding the Body of Tippoo Sultaun, who lost his Dominions and Life May 4, 1799. Porter pinxt. S. W. Reynolds sculp't. Published Aug. 15, 1800, by J. Daniel, Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road.

A very spirited and animated design; many of the figures have great interest and character. It is a torch-light, has a brilliant and striking effect, and is engraved in mezzotinto in a very masterly style.

As a companion to the preceding,

The Surrender of the Children of Tippoo Sultaun, May 4, 1799. S. Stobart, R. A., pinxt. C. Turner, sculp't. Published by J. Daniel. Price 2l. 12s. 6d. the Pair.

This also is in mezzotinto, and well engraved; the design, which is in the best manner of the master, contains a number of female figures, with most elegant forms, and brings to our recollection Le Brun's *Tent of Darius*. We do not mean to say it is equal to that; but, considered as the production of a modern master, it does honour to the arts and the artist.

The Combined Armies of Austria and Russia; the Army of the French Republic at Pozzo and Bresio, after Forcing the Passage of the Adda. H. Singleton pinxt. L. Schiavonette sculp't.

As a companion to the above,

The Archduke Charles defeating Moreau. Ditto, ditto. 3l. 3s. the Pair. Schiavonette.

Representations of battles are not a pleasing exertion of the fine-arts; they are, as Foote said of a gallery of portraits, "prodigious fine pieces, and all alike;" added to this, the two now before us do not strike us as having bustle enough for a battle. They are engraved in the chalk-manner.

Portrait of William Markham, Archbishop of York. Romney pinxt. Ward sculp't. Boydells. 10s. 6d.; Proofs 1l. 1s.

We were much pleased to see so fine a portrait of Romney's (who has now retired from the practice of the arts he was so long an honour to) fall into the hands of so good an engraver as Mr. Ward. The picture bears a very strong likeness to the Bishop, and the mezzotinto, added to its other merits, which are not

inconsiderable, has in the air and manner, as well as features, a very exact resemblance of the picture.

Fifty Views on the Rhine, from Spire to Dusseldorf, from Drawings made on the Spot by Fancha, etched by Ziegler, and coloured up to imitate Drawings. Long Folio. Price 18l. Imported and sold by Messrs. Boydell.

These drawings, representing many places which have been the seat of the war, and at different periods occupied by the different contending powers engaged in it, are at this period peculiarly interesting. Many of them are extremely picturesque, and each print is accompanied by a short description in German and French.

Six Prints of Marriage-a-la-Mode, engraved by Earlom, from the Original Pictures by Hogarth, in the Collection of Mr. Angerstein, are completed. Price to Subscribers 5l. 5s.; to Non-Subscribers 6l. 6s.

Of the merit of the original pictures it is not easy to speak in terms higher than they deserve: they are the *chef d'œuvres* of that great artist; and if considered in the different views of conception, character, colouring, design, and drawing, are in the very first class. Of the print it may at present suffice to say, they are worthy of the pictures, and very correct and fine copies.

The 16th number of *Boydell's Shakespeare* is published, and contains four large and five small prints.

Prints from *Shakespeare's Seven Ages*, by Smirke, are rapidly advancing under the burins of Thew, Simon, Tomkins, &c.

THE ARTS OF OTHER TIMES.

In making the alterations in the House of Commons, previous to the meeting of Parliament, the oaken wainscoting at each side has been removed; and this removal gives again to view the venerable walls of what was once St. Stephen's Chapel. The Gothic pillars, the finished

scroll-work, and the laboured carvings, are, generally speaking, in good preservation: but what is more observable is, that the paintings which fill the interstices, having been protected from the action of the air for so many centuries, are in many parts as fresh and vivid as if they were only a twelvemonth old.

In the right-hand corner, behind the Speaker's chair, and about five feet from the ground, there is a Virgin and Child, with Joseph bending over them, tolerably well preserved, executed in fresco. Adjoining there, and on the same level, are two singular figures; a man and a woman standing each in a disconsolate attitude, the head reclining on the shoulder, and each holding what seems a piece of tapestry before their middle. The tapestry before the woman is decorated with peacocks' feathers, very highly finished, in which the green and gold is as lively as if it had been newly laid on. The gilding of the cornices, which is very richly decorated, is in the same preservation. On the opposite side of the chapel are several figures of men in complete armour, with inscriptions under them, which are mostly illegible. Under two of them, however, the names of "Eustace," and, what is more singular in a Catholic chapel, of "Mercuré," in black-letter characters, are still visible. The whole of the chapel appears to have been finished in the same superb style with that admired structure the Chapel of Henry VII. The interior roof of the building, which has at all times been visible over the House of Commons, speaks sufficiently as to the style of the architecture, and the laboured *minutiae* of the ornaments; but not having been covered in the same manner as the lower parts, it offers but a very feint idea of the superb finishing and expensive decorations which our ancestors bestowed upon this building.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In August, 1800.

FRANCE.

SINCE the publication of our last Number, but little of importance has occurred in the political world. By the famous battle of Marengo, the fate of the campaign was decided, and in our opinion every appearance now points to a general peace. No party whatever can be a gainer

by the continuance of hostilities; and tedious and trifling as the proceedings at Rastadt might appear, they have yet formed such a basis as may considerably shorten the process of future negotiation. To this desirable object therefore we still look with a degree of confidence, and there are few of our readers, we believe,

lieve, who will not join us in at least sincere wishes for the accomplishment of our prediction.

In our last statement we left Field-Marshal Kray upon the frontiers of Austria, for the purpose of protecting the Hereditary States. Moreau, however, after having fixed his head-quarters at Munich (on which city he imposed a contribution of 10,000,000 livres, as he has since done upon the duchy of Wirtemberg of 15,000,000), sent his advanced-guard along the Isar in pursuit of Marshal Kray, who, according to the French accounts, when the French had reached Freisingen, quitted Landshut on the 2d of July, crossed the Inn, and took up his head-quarters at Brannau; and the Republican troops on the same day reached the left bank of the river. Another division of the French on the same morning reached Neustadt, between Ingolstadt and Ratibon, without opposition. General Klenau, with 7000 men, unable to maintain a contest with this force, which consisted of 13,000, now retreated under the walls of Ratibon; while General Stzarray took post at Würzburg, more to the northward, to defend Bohemia against St. Suzanne, who, about to be followed by Angereau with 15,000 men from Holland, is advancing in Franconia, being by the latest accounts at the gates of Franckfort on the Mein.—In this situation Ingolstadt was invested; Ulm also was very closely pressed; and Grenier, to whom this task was assigned, has been able to spare a corps of observation, that has advanced as far as Nuremberg, which it entered on the 7th of July, to watch General Stzarray. On the 9th of July St. Suzanne crossed the Mein, and attempted to penetrate to Aschaffenburg, but was repulsed.

The division of Moreau's army under Lecourbe has suddenly returned, ascended the Lech, and joining Molitor, who occupied Kempten, has taken Feldkirch, Coire, and in short the whole of the Grison country, and thus formed a junction with the army of Italy, a division of which under Mancey had possessed itself of the Valteline. Thus the junction of the armies of Germany and Italy has been effected, and a free communication established between them from the Danube to the Mediterranean, having their centre supported by Switzerland, their two extremities covered by the Gulph of Genoa on the right, and the Danube on the left; and fortified throughout their whole extent by advantageous positions.

The intelligence from Italy has chiefly consisted of the German details of the late actions, which do not in any material particulars differ from those of the French, except in the return of killed, wounded, and prisoners; General Melas stating his whole loss in the battle of Marengo at 250 officers, 9069 privates, and 1493 horses; whereas Berthier had estimated their loss at upwards of 12,000 men. The Imperialists took 2600 prisoners; but General Melas makes no estimate of the French's loss in killed and wounded, merely saying that it was very considerable. By the terms of the Armistice, besides the fortresses of the Mincio, and those of Ferrara and Ancona, the Austrians remain masters of a line extending from the Po to the Mediterranean, thus covering Tuscany, and maintaining by Leghorn a communication with the British fleet.

The most prominent article contained in these accounts was the Convention for the Armistice, which was signed between the French and Austrians in Germany on the 15th of July. The purport of the Armistice was as follows:—"There shall be an armistice and suspension of hostilities between His Imperial Majesty's army in Germany, Switzerland, the Tyrol, and the Grisons, and that of the Republic in those countries. The renewal of hostilities to be preceded by twelve days notice, from the hour when the notification shall arrive at the head quarters of the opposite army. The French army shall occupy all the country comprised within a line of demarcation proceeding from the right bank of the Rhine at Balzers, along the territory of the Grisons, to the source of the Ill, from which it is to include all the valley up to the source of the Lech, and following the rock of Arlberg, descend to Rente by the left bank of the Lech, &c. That part of the Grison territory between the line and the Engadine shall be evacuated and remain neutral between both armies. This country shall also maintain its present form of government."

This convention for an armistice is said by intelligence from the Hague to have brought on the signing of the preliminaries of peace between France and the Emperor at Paris, on the evening of the 29th of July. The Batavian Directory, in an extraordinary sitting, communicated this important news to the two Batavian Chambers of Legislature. The preliminaries are said to be founded on the treaty of Campo-Formio. Intelligence from Vienna state that the British Ambassador, after

after receiving some dispatches from his Court, dated July 13, had a long conference with Baron Thugut, the minister for foreign affairs. It was said that the British Cabinet was not averse to a general peace upon reasonable terms, but resolved at the same time to make every sacrifice to induce its allies to prosecute the war, if the French should be extravagant in their demands; in that case Austria has been offered new subsidies to the amount of one hundred millions of florins.

The festival of the 14th. of July was celebrated at Paris with enthusiasm. Persons of all ranks crowded to see the Chief Consul, who had not appeared in public since his return from Italy. He was attended by his company of guides, and the detachment of the consular-guard which performed such prodigies of valour in the battle of Marengo. These warriors appeared still to feel the effects of their fatigue, as if they had just left the field of battle. The eyes of all were fixed upon them, and every where they received proofs of the national gratitude.—The procession having arrived at the Temple of Mars, amidst cries of *Vive la Republique ! Vive Bonaparte !* the Minister of the Interior pronounced a very eloquent oration in honour of the day. The Temple was decorated with the standards taken from the enemy. Under a peristyle of the Ionic order was placed the pedestal of Liberty; near which were erected the seats assigned to the Consuls. On their right was seen a cenotaph, raised on the manes of the deceased warriors; and there stood the bust of Desaix, inscribed with the last words which he uttered.—The foreign ministers were seated near the Consuls. To these succeeded songs, the speech from the Minister of the Interior, &c. On leaving the Temple, Bonaparte reviewed the invalids, and distributed medals to those who had performed the most remarkable achievements. A herald at arms proclaimed their names, the number of wounds which they had received, and the battles in which they had fought.—On the medals given to them were inscribed the details recited by the herald at arms. It was observed with general satisfaction, that, in conferring these marks of distinction on two of them who had lost both their arms, he stooped in order to put them in the pockets of their jackets. The Consuls then repaired to the Champ-de-Mars, where they reviewed the troops composing the garrison of Paris. The concourse of citizens was immense, and beyond every thing of the kind hitherto

seen, except at the grand confederation in 1790. The invalids who received medals in the Temple of Mars, dined with the Chief Consul and the members of the principal authorities after the festival of the 14th. They were accompanied by two of their oldest comrades, the one 104 and the other 107 years old. Bonaparte asked one of them if the younger invalids treated them with respect. He replied, "Yes;" and added, "but we did not perform so much formerly in twenty years as they do now in one campaign."

ITALY.

From the interior of Italy we learn, that the Court of Vienna has restored Ancona to the new Pope, and also placed under the papal jurisdiction the civil government of all the ecclesiastical territories which had been held by the Austrians since the deposition of Pius VI. Bonaparte is said to have ordered the immediate demolition of the principal fortresses of Piedmont and the Milanese, Bardi, Serravalle, Gavi, Ceva, Coni, Urbino, and the citadels of Turin and Milan.

EGYPT.

By intelligence from Constantinople, dated the 25th of June, we learn that the evacuation of Egypt by the French has again met with difficulties. The French required that Cairo, Alexandria, and the surrounding country should be declared either independent, or under their protection. The Porte, however, would consent to neither of these proposals; and on the 22d of June it was unanimously resolved in the Divan to send another army, consisting entirely of Europeans, with a new general in chief, to Jaffa. The army of the Grand Vizier, which at first was said to amount to 150,000 men, is now, by the desertion of the Asiatics, reduced to 20,000. The plague has likewise broken out in his camp, and one of his best generals has died of it.

The correspondence respecting the affairs of Egypt, published by the French Government, states, that Sir Sidney Smith, in negotiating the convention with General Kleber, acted under an order received by him from Lord Elgin, to that effect; and that he afterwards made an offer to Kleber to act upon his own responsibility, in opposition to the first orders of government to Lord Keith, for preventing the departure of the French troops from Egypt. The French now assert that Egypt is not to be evacuated by the Republican troops, and even go so far as to say that there never existed a necessity for such a measure being adopted. They state that they have

have still remaining there an invincible army of 20,000 men; that they are greatly befriended and assisted by the natives; that their situation is, in every respect, safe and comfortable. Bonaparte, it is not improbable, thinks his credit is in some degree at stake with regard to the Egyptian expedition; and we should not be surprised to find him make some extraordinary exertions to render permanent his conquest of that country, with the view of ultimately distressing the commerce of Great Britain.

IRELAND.

On the second of August the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland put a final period to the Irish Parliament. His Lordship, after thanking the gentlemen of the House of Commons for their liberal support of the Union bill, said he could not conclude this address without conveying to them, and to the nation at large, his personal congratulations on the accomplishment of the great work which had received the sanction and concurrence of our sovereign on that auspicious day which placed his illustrious family on the throne of these realms.—“The empire,” he added, “is now, through your exertions, so completely united, and by union so strengthened, that it can bid defiance to all the efforts its enemies can make, either to weaken it by division, or to overturn it by force. Under the protection of Divine Providence, the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland will remain in all future ages the fairest monument of his Majesty’s reign, already distinguished by so many and such various blessings, conferred upon every class and description of his subjects.”

By further intelligence, received from Ireland, we are informed, that ever since the Union with Great Britain has been officially established, every thing points to a rapid improvement. Lands have in general, particularly in the southern parts and contiguous to the sea-ports, risen two years purchase; and house-rent from one-fourth to one-fifth in value. A new spirit of industry seems to rise among all classes of people, from a pre-sentiment, that, by their connection with England, opportunities will now offer to benefit themselves and families in an extraordinary degree. But we lament to have to add the continuance of discontent amongst many of the lower orders of the people, who are restrained from enormities only by the strength of the government, and who avail themselves of every temporary absence of the military to injure those who are obnoxious to them; The 63d of foot

having been marched to Cork from Fermoy, where they are to be succeeded by the 56th, the disaffected immediately attacked the houses of several persons who had taken part against them, and flogged most of those persons unmercifully, and one of them to death.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is the chief parliamentary business which has taken place since our last number:—

Mr. Pitt, on the 18th of July, rose to say that it would not escape the recollection of the House, that so early as the beginning of February his Majesty had intimated to the House his intention of entering into an intimate connection with the Emperor of Germany. In the commencement of this campaign events of the most brilliant kind had taken place in favour of Austria; though he was sorry to be obliged to confess that very disastrous reverses had since occurred. Whatever opinion the House entertained of the expediency of this alliance previous to the events which had taken place, he could not suppose they would be led to change their sentiments in consequence of what had happened. In the whole of the supply for the present year there were two millions and a half which were supposed to be granted for the Emperor of Germany and the Elector of Bavaria. The specific sum intended for the Emperor was two millions, and 500,000l. for the Elector of Bavaria. The money for the Russian troops would be about 545,000l. The whole supply he should have to propose to the Committee to vote would be about 4,500,000. He therefore moved, at present, that a farther sum, not exceeding 1,500,000l. be granted to his Majesty as a supply.

Mr. T. Jones said, that the right honourable gentleman and his colleagues might contemplate a continuance of the *bellum ad internecionem*; but he could never agree to this. The allies had been defeated in every point; it was not in human nature to bear it for any length of time. He should therefore give his most strenuous opposition to the suffering another guinea to go out of the kingdom.

Mr. Tierney said, he should think he was betraying the interests of his constituents and of the whole world, if he could submit to give a silent vote on the present occasion, as the right honourable gentleman had the modesty to desire; on the contrary, he thought it his bounden duty to oppose this measure to the utmost of his power. If ever there was a moment in which

which Mr. Pitt ought to come down to the House in sackcloth and ashes this was that moment; instead of which he came with high-sounding tones, demanding a very large sum of money to prosecute the war with vigour, and tells the House and the world, that all these who oppose it are men callous to every honourable feeling. He asked Mr. Pitt if he meant to drive the Emperor to utter ruin, by tempting him with English gold.

After a few words from Mr. Canning and Mr. Nicholls, the question for granting the sum of 1,500,000*l.* as a loan to the Emperor, in addition to the 500,000*l.* already sent, was then put, and carried.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved the following sums, which were all severally agreed to, viz. 150,000*l.* for making good the Emperor's magazines.—545,494*l.* to make good the engagement that had been entered into with Russia.—697*l.* 7*s.* to Mr. Chinnery for copper-coin to New South Wales.—827*l.* 12*s.* for auditing the public accounts.—177*l.* 15*s.* incurred in settling the accounts relating to New South Wales.—370*l.* 9*s.* to make good the salary of the clerk of that House.—797*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* for the Police-office at Wapping.—2550*l.* for repairs at Somerset Place.—1048*l.* to make good the sums given as a compensation for the destruction of the ships from Mogadore.—30,000*l.* for expences relating to New South Wales.—50,000*l.* for expences incurred in St. Domingo.—1000*l.* for surveying one of the king's forests.—1024*l.* for printing the Journals of the House of Lords.—4000*l.* for the support of the civil establishment of Sierra Leone.—5000*l.* for assisting the Levant Company.—1500*l.* to the Veterinary College.—1000*l.* to Mr. John Davis for discovering a method of purifying wheat damaged by smut.—20,000*l.* for repairing the forts and settlements on the coast of Africa—and 3000*l.* to the British Museum.

On the 29th of July his Majesty put an end to the session of Parliament, by a speech from the throne.

In adverting to the Union Bill, he says, "It is with peculiar satisfaction I congratulate you on the success of the steps which you have taken for effecting an entire union between my kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. This great measure, on which my wishes have been long earnestly bent, I shall ever consider as the happiest event of my reign, being persuaded that nothing could so effectually contribute to extend to my Irish subjects the full participation of the blessings de-

rived from the British constitution, and to establish on the most solid foundation the strength, prosperity, and power of the whole Empire." After returning thanks to the gentlemen of the House of Commons for the zeal and liberality with which they have provided for the various exigencies of the public service; he informed them, that in the course of the campaign upon the continent, it had, by a sudden reverse, disappointed the sanguine hopes which the situation of affairs at its commencement appeared fully to justify, and had unhappily again exposed a considerable part of Europe to those calamities and dangers from which it had recently been rescued by the brilliant successes of his allies. Much, however, as these events are to be regretted, it would always be a matter of just satisfaction to him to reflect, that in the course of this important contest his efforts, and those of his Parliament, had been unremittingly employed for the maintenance of their rights and interests." The Lord Chancellor then, by the command of his Majesty, announced that this Parliament would be prorogued to Tuesday the 7th day of October next.

Lord Whitworth, late ambassador from this country to the court of Petersburg, is returned to England, as is also Mr. Hailes, late British Minister at the court of Stockholm. Both these gentlemen, it is said, have been dismissed abruptly by the sovereigns at whose courts they respectively resided; and we have, at present, no diplomatic agent either in Russia or Sweden; for Mr. Casamajor, the person appointed by the British Government to act as *Chargé d'Affaires*, in the absence of Lord Whitworth, at the Imperial court of our late ally, was received by the Emperor in a manner the most indifferent, and immediately after the audience directed to take his departure from Russia in the course of twelve hours. Nor was the treatment experienced by Mr. Hailes at Stockholm less disrespectful; for, if we may credit the accounts in the foreign journals, he was not permitted to take leave of the king, previous to his quitting that city, on his return to England.

Of the expeditions about to be dispatched from this country, we do not yet, with the smallest degree of certainty, know the destination. One, consisting from 10 to 12,000 troops, with large supplies of artillery and ammunition, gun-boats, fire-ships, &c. sailed from St. Helen's on the 7th of August, the chief officers concern-

ed being Generals Sir James Pulteney, Morshed, Manners, and Coats. Another armament is preparing at Yarmouth, which evidently must be intended to operate in a different direction.

On the 25th of July, his Majesty's frigate *Nemesis*, with the *Prevoyant*, *Terpsichore*, and *Arrow*, fell in, off Ostend, with a fleet of seven Danish merchantmen, under the convoy of a thirty-eight gun frigate; and the *Nemesis* understanding that this fleet had warlike stores on board, hailed the frigate, and said she would send her boat on board the convoy. The Danish commander replied, that if she attempted it, he would fire into the boat. The *Nemesis*' boat was then lowered down, with four men and a midshipman in her, ready to go on board the convoy; the Danish frigate immediately fired several shots, which, missing the boat, struck the *Nemesis*, and killed one man. The *Nemesis* immediately gave the Dane a broadside, when a most spirited action took place, which lasted for about twenty-five minutes, at the end of which time the Danish frigate, much crippled in her masts, rigging, and hull, struck her colours. Two men were killed on board the *Nemesis*, two killed and several wounded on board the *Arrow*, and eight killed, and a great number wounded on board the Dane.

On Thursday evening, the 14th day of August, a serious riot took place at Cold-Bath-Fields Prison. At about eight o'clock, immediately after the keepers had locked up the persons in custody, they were much alarmed by a great noise and confusion prevailing in the goal, groans and hooting were heard to issue from all parts of the prison. Cries of "No Price! no Key! (the names of two of the keepers) were vociferated from all quarters—"Murder! Murder! we are starving alive! a fever is raging in the prison! break down your cells! pull down the gates, and rush out, &c." These exclamations resounded from all the cells at once, and were distinctly heard round Clerkenwell. The horrid shrieks, and dreadful yells, which were incessant, naturally occasioned a just alarm

over the neighbourhood, and the people began to assemble round the place; in a short time the numbers increased to near two thousand persons. Inside the prison all was hurry and confusion; all without, clamorous threats of levelling the place in ruins. The cry of "To arms!" was heard distinctly, both within and without the walls. Terror sat on every countenance, and the dismay was further heightened by the cry of "Pull down the Bastile!" which was distinctly heard among the great body of the people assembled in the fields. In this state of general alarm, Aris, the governor, made a sally out of the gate, at the risk of his life, and ran without stopping till he came to the Police Office, Hatton Garden, where he found Mr. Baker, one of the magistrates. On making that gentleman acquainted with the nature of the alarm, and the consequences likely to ensue, he and Mr. Baker took coach and went to Bow Street, to request Sir William Addington to order out his men. In the intermediate time, the Police of Hatton Garden were assembling, and a message was sent to the high constable of the Holborn Division, and to the Clerkenwell Association. Sir William Addington not being in town, and the sitting magistrate having left the office, he knew not how to act; fortunately finding Mr. Reeves the clerk, and a number of the patrol being at hand, they set off and arrived about ten o'clock. This force afforded a very timely succour, but what served most to awe and intimidate the crowd, was a heavy blunderbuss, mounted on a carriage, and placed, by order of the governor, at the gate. The cries however, of "Murder! Murder! Down with the gates! &c." from the inside of the prison, being answered by corresponding exclamations from without; it was thought expedient to apply for the assistance of the volunteer associations: but before their arrival, great outrage and riot prevailed round the prison, when a person of the name of Williams, from Oxford-street, was apprehended. At the moment that the crowd was most numerous, and the tumult at the gate at its height, the Clerkenwell Volunteers made their appearance. Next followed the Pancrass Association, who contributed very essentially to the dispersion of the mob, and, after effecting it, took post in the prison.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON, from July 20, to August 20.

CHOLERA, et Diarrhœa	67
Dysentery	4
Colica Pictonum	2
Prolapsus Ani	1
Typhus	19
Phthisis	8
Menorrhagia	7
Amenorrhœa	15
Leucorrhœa	2
Rheumatismus	9
Nephralgia	3
Catarrhus	13

Pertussis	3
Cynanch tonsil	5
Cephalœa	4
Scrophula	8
Anasarca	6
Hydrocephalus	3
Asthenia et Dyspœsia	1
Pfora	1
Vermes	11
Epistaxis	2
Epilepsia	4

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

** * Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Mr. John Robson, tanner, of Newcastle, having contrived a method of discovering the value of oak bark, by sample, proposes to publish his discovery for a premium of 50 guineas.

Fairs for all kinds of live stock are intended to be established at Middleton, on the second Thursday in September and April in every year.

At the late Durham assizes, two criminals received sentence of death, but were reprieved.

At the assizes for Northumberland, three persons were convicted, and received sentence of death, but were afterwards reprieved.

The grand jury of the county of Durham, have adopted the resolutions lately entered into by the grand jury of Yorkshire, respecting the causes of the late scarcity of corn, and the means of preventing that calamity in future. The principle measures, recommended for this purpose are, the cultivation of the waste lands of the kingdom, the enclosing of commons, and the commutation of tithes.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Robert Robson, of Elland Hall, to Miss M. Landell. Mr. R. Lee, butcher, to Miss M. Leishman.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. R. Harrison. Mrs. Weatherly, widow of the late Mr. Weatherly. Aged 68, Mrs. Westgarth. Mr. Robert Robson, of the Plough, public house, who was found drowned under a sunken boat. Miss Hannah Featherston. Mrs. Thomson, of the Queen's Head-Inn, aged 76.

At Heaton, near Newcastle, Mrs. Ann Lawson.

At Dissington, Ann Wilson, aged 101; she had worked at hay-making this season, also Mrs. Jane Hewit, widow, aged 87.

At Old Town, near Elsdon, aged 85, John Reed, esq.

At Harraton, aged 82, Mr. George Charlton, sen.

At Whickham, aged 85, Mrs. S. Smart, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Smart, timber-merchant.

At South Shields, aged 90, Mr. Robert Wallace, merchant.

At the Ridges, near North Shields, Mr. John Arthur.

At Durham, Miss Kirton, only daughter of Mr. Alderman Kirton, of that city.

At North Shields, aged 98, Mrs. Ann Brown.

Aged 102, Mr. John Farrer, father-in law of Mr. Tho. Richardley, of Old Elvet.

At Wall's End, Mrs. Redhead, of North Biddick.

At Biker, aged 24, Miss Johnson, an amiable and virtuous young lady, possessed of many natural and acquired accomplishments.

At Sunderland, Miss Caroline Brown. Mrs. Pemberton, wife of Dr. Pemberton, and daughter of the late George Anderson, esq. of Newcastle. Miss Elizabeth Bowler.

At Newbottle, Mr. Farney, painter and glazier, of Sunderland.

At Belford, Mrs. Gibbons, wife of Mr. Gibbons, merchant.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, Mrs. Audas, wife of Mr. James Audas.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

An Agricultural Society is forming in Cumberland. At a meeting held lately, some names of the highest respectability were enrolled among the members. There is now scarcely a county in the kingdom which does not possess two or three of these societies.

Married. At Crofs Canonby, Mr. Daniel Dickenson, merchant, of Workington, to Miss Richmond, of Kirkby, near Maryport.

At Althallows, Mr. Thomas Warwick, of Dalton, near Carlisle, to Miss Atkinson, of Cockbridge-inn.

At Workington, Mr. John Wilson, to Miss Turnbull, of Branthwaite. Mr. John Braithwaite, of Bridgefoot, to Miss Brown, of Little Clifton. Mr. Mounsey, mariner, to Miss Shaw, of Great Clifton. Mr. Jonathan Dickenson, of Workington Hall Mill, to Miss Ann Shaw, of Clifton. Captain Richard Brown, to Miss Westray.

At Hayton, Mr. John Halliburton, of Brampton, to Miss Tindalwood, of Wigglehill.

At Dean, Mr. James Scott, stonemason, of Dissington, to Miss Mary Waters, of Dean-scales.

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Fletcher, of Greyfouten, to Miss Ann Nixon. Mr. Crosthwaite, bookfeller, to Miss Dickenson.

At Penrith, Mr. Chambers, of Greta-Brige, to Mrs. Carmalt, widow of the late Richard Carmalt, esq.

At Pardshap, near Cockermouth, Mr. John Robinson, of Aronside, to Miss Mary Harris, of Eaglesfield.

At Fintray, after a courtship of ten days, Mr. Robert Porter, to Mrs. Ann Ferguson, whose ages amounted to 150 years. On account of the great number of persons who attended, the ceremony was performed in the open air.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, Charles Swan, esq. of the 1st Dragoon Guards, to Miss Hutchinson, only daughter of George Hutchinson, esq. banker.

At Wolsingham, Mr. Thomas Greenwell, to Miss Frances Moor.

At Oxingham, Mr. Cuthbert Ridley, of Mickley, to Miss Elizabeth R. Weatherley.

Died.] At Temple Sowerby, aged 52. Mrs. Atkinson, relict of the late Matthew Atkinson, esq.

At Carlisle, Mr. John Irifon, son of Mr. H. Irifon, tallow-chandler.

At Bridekirk, Mr. Dufton.

At Kirklington, Mr. W. Moffett.

At Maryport, Captain William McMillan.

At Egremont, aged 90, Mrs. Jackson, mother of John Jackson, esq.

At Cockermouth, at an advanced age, Mrs. Ujall, an eminent midwife.

At Lorton Hall, near Cockermouth, Mrs. Barnes, relict of the late Peele Barnes, esq.

At Gillsland, aged 19, Miss E. Wood, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Wood, of Hexham: she was drowned whilst bathing.

At Walton, near St. Bees, at an advanced age, Mr. Moses Moflop: he had attended Egremont market the preceding day in good health.

At Dring, near Ravenglass, Miss Newton, whose death was occasioned by a fall.

At Corkickle, near Whitehaven, Mrs. Sarah Miller, widow of the late Mr. Isaac Miller, a quaker. She was born Sept. 15, 1799 (O. S.), and consequently had nearly completed the 101st year of her age.

At Slackhead, near Kirklington, aged 73, Mr. James Graham.

At Chapel House, near Whitehaven, Mrs. Fisher, wife of Mr. Simon Fisher, aged 56.

At Workington, aged 80, Mrs. White, widow of the late Mr. White, of Castle Vernon.

YORKSHIRE.

Mr. WILBERFORCE, or some of his friends, have been very assiduous in circulating his late speech in opposition to Mr. Western's motion for peace. It will, however, be no easy matter to convince Mr. W.'s constituents of his political wisdom and consistency. He would best prove his worthiness of their future confidence, by immediately opposing the mischievous system which has brought this country to the brink of destruction.

Dr. Alderson, physician to the Hull Dispensary, has published some interesting cases in the last *Medical and Physical Journal*, of rheumatism cured by two points of wood, covered with red and black sealing wax, drawn over the affected parts, in the manner of the metallic tractors.

Mr. G. W. W. Medhurst, who so horribly murdered his wife, as described in a former Magazine, has been tried at the late assizes, at York, and acquitted, in consequence of full proof of his being insane.

The paltry sum of 9l. 16s. was left in the hand of Mr. Stavely, governor of York Castle, by the high sheriff and gentlemen of the grand jury, to be applied for the discharge of poor debtors. Inconsiderable, however, as was the sum, it effected the discharge of seven persons, and a balance of 2l. 8s. 6d. still remains in the hands of Mr. Stavely.

The Hull Advertiser states, that the commercial communication between the port of Hull and Lancashire, has lately been greatly

interrupted by a want of water in the canals, owing to the remarkable drought of the season.

The trustees of the Hull general infirmary, have resolved to inoculate the poor, gratis, for the Cow Pox, every Tuesday and Thursday.

Married.] Mr. W. Hunter, of Whitby, to Miss M. Coverdale, of Limehouse.

At Whitby, Captain Kearsley, to Miss Blackbeard.

At Aberford, Mr. Lever, attorney, to Miss Wrigglesworth.

At Knarebro', Thomas Taylor, esq. of Bolton, to Mrs. Mason, of Bradford.

At Beverley, Mr. John Amery, to Miss Davison, of the P. O. Mr. Butler, to Miss Jefferson, both of the theatre.

At Cusworth, Mr. John Sterrs, to Miss Robshaw, of Burton.

At the Friends' Meeting House in Malton, Mr. Nathan Dearman, to Mrs. Mary Lin-skill.

At Wakefield, Mr. Clark, woollapler, to Miss Vavafour.

At Barnley, Mr. Rimington, mercer, to Miss Sarah Holden.

At Leeds, Mr. Carr, to Mrs. Deacon—Mr. W. Coxon, to Mrs. Topham—Mr. W. Booth, of Huddersfield, to Miss Hargrave.

Died.] At Malton, Mr. G. Witty, a well known horse-dealer.

At Knottingly, Miss Ann Askham.

At Warley House, Mrs. Cook.

At Hull, Mr. Marshall, taylor. Aged 75, Mr. Robt. Castle, formerly a grocer.

At Grofs-hill, John Priestley, esq.

At Roundhay, Mrs. Mallorie.

At Leeds, Mr. Thomas Hopwood, one of the agents of the Aire and Calder navigation. Mr. Thomas Charlesworth, mercer. Mr. Absolom Newson, bookseller. Mrs. Clapham, of the P. O.—Mr. John Craven, cow-keeper.—Mr. George Rayfon, druggist—Mr. T. Wroe.—Mr. John Barwick, surgeon.

At York, Mrs. Benson, wife of Mr. E. Benson, wine merchant.—Aged 64, Mr. W. Richardson.

At Middleton, in Cleveland, aged 67, Mr. Christopher Rowntree.

At Wakefield, aged 20, Mr. Joseph Drake. Mr. Thomas Hadfield, carrier.

At Tickhill, aged 19, Miss M. Fisher.

At Bridlington, Mrs. Harland.

At Howden, aged 25, Miss Spofforth.

At Bradford, Mr. T. Broadley, woollapler.

At Whitby, Miss Anderson, daughter of Mr. J. Anderson. Aged 78, Mrs. Woodhouse.

At Scarbro', aged 72, Mr. John Parkin. Aged 82, Mr. H. Sanbee.

At Peniston, aged 23, Mrs. Cloyne, wife of Mr. Cloyne, minister of the gospel.

At Knarebro', aged 68, Mr. Francis Bedford, attorney.

At Yeadon, Miss Chambers, of Hallifax.

At Pump, aged 70, Mrs. Wood.

At Kippax, Mr. Benj. Stocks, surgeon.

At Snaith, aged 63, Mrs. Moore.

At Wetherby, Miss Parker, of the Swan-inn.—Mr. T. Newstead, attorney.

At Dewsbury, aged 42, Mr. W. Standish.

At Elland, Mrs. Rhodes. Mrs. Ashworth.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. William Williamfon, flour-dealer, of Bootle, in Cumberland, to Miss Elizabeth Smoult. Mr. Robinson, tin-plate worker, of Hexham, to Miss Edge, confectioner. Captain John Pitt, to Miss Smith, of Bridlington. Peter Dickens, esq. of Lambeth, to Miss Poole. Mr. William Vaughan, to Miss Mary Barnes, daughter of Mr. Zachariah Barnes, merchant. J. F. Nash, esq. of Warwick, to Miss Agnes Cumming, late of Liverpool. Mr. Jacob Fletcher, merchant, to Miss Bridge. Mr. James Hornby, to Miss Marsden.

At Broughton, near Preston, Mr. Thomas Walker, aged 70, to Mrs. Laytrop, aged 60; she is his fifth wife.

At Lancaster, Mr. John Kelsey, to Mrs. Hargreaves.

At Ashton under Line, the Rev. John H. Petit, to Miss Ashley, of Dukensfield.

At Manchester, Mr. Charles Pigeon, of Ardwick, to Mrs. Mary Mayers. Mr. Christopher Terry, to Miss Margaret Walkden. Mr. Thomas Grocott, timber-merchant, to Miss Wright. Mr. Wm. Stonchewer, manufacturer, to Miss Harriet Lynch, daughter of Mr. Lynch, druggist.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. John Torkington, hat-manufacturer. Mr. John Andrews, broker.

At Gillibrand Hall, aged 22, Miss Mary Gillibrand, daughter of the late T. G. esq.

At Broughton, in Furness, Mrs. Latham, wife of Mr. Latham.

At Rochdale, Mrs. Hamer, wife of Mr. Hamer, attorney.

At Melling, Lady Burford, daughter of the late ——— Moses, esq. and niece of Sir Henry Etherington, of Hull.

At Didsbury, near Manchester, Mr. James Broome, 2d son of the late Wm. Broome, esq.

At Liverpool, Thomas Mac Quiston, esq. Mr. Edward Litton.

At Falisworth, aged 89, Mary Ogden, she has left 159 descendants, of whom eight are great-great-grand children!

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Bevan, hair-dresser, to Miss Wilkinfon, of Christleton.

Mr. Nicholson, of Stockport, to Miss Clayton, of Chester.

At Wybunbury, the Rev. Isaac Lilley, to Miss Elizabeth Eaton, of Tiverton.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Austin, wife of Mr. Joseph Austin, formerly manager of the Chester, Manchester, Newcastle and other theatres. Mr. Troughton, sen. ship-builder, aged 80. Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. Rt. Williams, sen. In the bloom of life, Miss Pearce, daughter of Mr. John Pearce, proctor. Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. Edwards, hatter.

At Bidstone Light-house, Mrs. Wilding, wife of Mr. Richard Wilding.

At Macclesfield, Mrs. Bradshaw, wife of Mr. Samuel Bradshaw, and governess of the House of Industry there.

At Shotwick Lodge, in the prime of life, Mrs. Ellifon, wife of Mr. Ellifon.

At Butt-green, near Nantwich, Mrs. Wrench, wife of Mr. Wrench.

At Royle's-green, near Audlem, Mr. Joseph Hall.

At Northwich, Mr. Colville, a respectable mercer and brewer.

DERBYSHIRE.

The Rev. Mr. B. Smith, B.D. has been appointed head master of Repton School, and the Rev. J. Chamberlayne, under master, at a meeting, in Derby, of the Lords Chesterfield and Moira, and of Joseph Green, esq. governors and trustees of the school. It is intended to restore this seminary to its ancient credit.

The hurd and cotton mill, belonging to Messrs. Hewitt and Co. of New Brompton, near Chesterfield, were lately totally destroyed by fire.

In consideration of the inconvenience sustained from the disadvantageous situation in which the markets of Derby have hitherto been held, it has been regulated and ordered that in future, the cornmarket shall be held at the west end of the town-hall, and the fruit market at the east end thereof.

At Derby affizes, Thomas Knowles, for uttering a forged note, and Herbert Leeson, for a rape, were left for execution.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Cooper, jun. of Derby, to Miss Fearn, of Rodley.

At Wirksworth, the Rev. Mr. Evans, to Miss Goodwin.

Mr. Bakewell, of Duffield, to Miss Hopley, of Elford Court, Stafford.

At North Wingfield, Mr. Thomas Green, of Alfreton, to Miss Mary Sterland.

At Melburne, Mr. Leedham, to Mrs. Scott.

Died.] At his house, near the White Lead Works, Derby, Archer Ward, esq.

Aged 83, Mr. G. Wallis, of Ockbrook.

At Ripley, aged 76, Mr. Henry Strafford.

At Dronfield, aged 27, Mr. Samuel Brocksepp.

Near St. Peter's Bridge, aged 89, Mrs. Chatterton.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Tyrrell, of London, to Miss Ann Stork, of Nottingham.

At Mansfield, Dr. Hulme, to Mrs. Unwin, of Sutton.

Died.] At East Retford, aged 84, Mr. Alderman Hutchinson.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Adams, late of the Star.

At Mansfield, the Rev. John Wright, vicar of Colston Bassett and Kinolton. Mr. Francis Silcock, stay-maker. Mrs. Brock, wife of Jeffery Brock, gent.

At Papplewick, the Right Honourable Frederick Montagu.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oakham, Mr. J. Pullen, to Miss Bellars.

Died.] At Manton, Mr. Richard Needham. A lad, servant to Mr. Cox, of Earwoden,

was lately dragged to death by a horse, in consequence of his hand being entangled in the halter.

At Uppingham, Mr. Ward, miller: he was killed in a boxing match with another miller, who is not expected to recover! Mrs. Leak, wife of Mr. John Leak.

At Burley, the Rev. Mr. Louth, rector of that place.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The magistrates of Leicester have announced a very proper determination to punish all foretellers and regraters, and have invited all persons who detect such practices to lodge informations against the offenders.

Married.] Mr. James Swann, of Hinckley, to Miss A. Osbourn, of Lockington.

The Rev. H. Woolley, to Miss Power, daughter of Mrs. S. Heyrick, of Leicester.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Shookleford, to Miss Chapman.

At Leicester, Mr. John Gregory, grocer, to Miss Holmes.

Died.] At Hinckley, the Rev. Mr. Norton, D.D. pastor of the Roman Catholic congregation of that place, over which he had presided thirty years. He was a gentleman of sound understanding, extensive knowledge, and great mental acquirements, and, during a long and useful life, tenaciously adhered to a faithful discharge of the ministry, and endeavoured, as much as he was able, to promote the interest and advance the happiness of all with whom he had any concern. He was buried at Aston Flamville, attended by a numerous assemblage of friends from the adjacent villages.

At Waltham, aged 55, Mr. Richard Morrison, grocer and draper.

At Loughboro', aged 25, Mr. W. Goyder.

At Temple Hall, near Market Bosworth, Mrs. Oakden.

At Littleover, by a fall from his horse, Mr. Richard Low. By a similar accident, Mr. Gamble, of Melton Mowbray.

At Melton Mowbray, Mrs. Latham, wife of Mr. Latham, a respectable attorney.

At his house, in Measham Field, near Ashby de la Zouch, William Abney, esq. 88 years of age: he was father of several sons, all gentlemen of high respectability in Derbyshire and Leicestershire, and was one of the last of the staunch old whigs and independent country gentlemen, of whom Leicestershire could, a few years since, boast of containing so great a number. During the progress of his long and useful life, he had many opportunities of assisting youthful merit, and it was one of the pleasures of his old age to enumerate the persons whose fortunes he had been, in part, the means of making. He lived to lament the degenerate, corrupt, and fawning spirit of the country gentlemen in his county and neighbourhood, who have of late years preferred the smiles of the minister and the court, to the practice of that manly independence which, in Mr. Abney's early days, did them so much honour. A more worthy, patriarchal and truly English charac-

ter has seldom been known, and we hope, in a future number, to be enabled to do it more justice, by the favour of some correspondent in that part of the kingdom.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Lichfield, Mr. Charles Simpson, to Miss Maria Iddins, of Birmingham Heath.

At Leek, Mr. Ely Cope, surgeon, to Miss West.

Died.] At Newcastle under Lyne, Mrs. Cartwright, wife of Mr. John Cartwright.

The Rev. John Downing, rector of Enville, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for this county.

At Shenstone, the Rev. C. Coates, vicar of that place.

At Forebridge, near Stafford, aged 54, Mrs. Kent.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Peterborough Agricultural Society has adjudged a five guinea premium, for the best two shear ram, to Mr. W. Smith, of Stoke Doyle, and a three guinea prize, for the best shearing ram, to Mr. T. Martin, of Tanfor.

The conductors of the Monthly Preceptor, have lately awarded their second prize for the English essay, to Master Henry Walter, of Brigg Grammar School.

Several prisoners received sentence of death at Lincoln assizes, all of whom were reprieved, except William Chapman, for a rape on Mrs. Sarah Rose, of Roughton.

Mr. W. Brooke, of Lincoln, announces his design to open a new circulating library, consisting of the best books in every branch of literature. We mention this circumstance with pleasure, because at present the county of Lincoln is, in respect of the general diffusion of knowledge, nearly a century behind many other counties in the kingdom.

In addition to the above, we have the satisfaction to announce, that Mr. T. Albin, a spirited bookseller, of Spalding, has just circulated proposals for publishing a Lincolnshire Magazine, or Literary Repository, on the 15th of every month, to commence on the 15th of January, 1801. It is, however, Mr. Albin's design not to proceed further in the work, till the names of a sufficient number of subscribers are received to cover the immediate expence, and for the accommodation of non-residents of the county, the work will be regularly sold in London, by Mr. Wilkie, of Paternoster-row.

At the general quarter sessions of the peace for the parts of Holland, in the county of Lincoln, held at Boston, July 15, 1800. The resolutions of the grand jury of the county of York, entered into at the last spring assizes, and the proceedings of the Board of Agriculture thereupon, being laid before the magistrates, it was resolved, That it appears that wheat has risen twice within the last five years to more than double the price at which the importation of it is permitted from foreign countries, with the trifling duty of sixpence per quarter.

That although two unproductive harvests, suc-

succeeding each other very recently, may, in part, account for the present deficiency of wheat, yet it appears most highly probable that the scarcity is, for the most part, attributable to these two causes, a deficiency in the produce of the country, compared with its increased population, and the habit (now become general) of using fine wheaten bread; and that the deficiency is every year increasing.

Under these circumstances, it seems highly expedient to consider by what means a more adequate supply of wheat, and of corn in general, may in future be procured, without a dependence on foreign states.

To obtain this, the first object which particularly engages the attention, is to encourage the inclosure of waste lands, by removing whatever is an obstacle thereto; and particularly, either by passing a general inclosure act, or by facilitating the means of obtaining particular acts for that purpose, and by moderating the charges of procuring and of executing such acts.

On the very important question, of a general compensation in lieu of tythes in kind,

Resolved, That such a measure would conduce most highly to the improvement of agriculture, and probably to the satisfaction and benefit of all persons concerned therein; but that such compensation ought not to take place without the free consent in each case, as well of the party entitled by law to receive, as of the party liable to pay tithes.

Another very material cause of our late increasing dependence on foreign states for a supply of corn, is to be found in certain discouragements which have checked the application of our lands to the growth of corn. In the year 1791, when a bill was depending in parliament to regulate the importation and exportation of corn, and before the act which then passed was in execution, importation was permitted when the price was considerably below 40s. per quarter, and this induced many persons possessed of land, adapted to pasturage as well as to tillage, to lay down much arable land; which concurred, with other causes, to occasion the scarcity in 1795. This scarcity caused lands to be ploughed again. But the importation, which was then allowed and encouraged, being continued longer than necessary, again caused many fields to be laid down for pasture. An act was passed, 37 Geo. III. c. 7. by authority of which importation was allowed until six weeks after the commencement of the then next session of parliament, although the price of wheat, during some months immediately after the passing of that act, did not exceed 36s. per quarter, and the price of oats was not more than 1s. per quarter. Scarcity again prevails; and having twice, within a few years, been preceded by so low a price of corn as did not compensate the charges of cultivation, it is submitted to the consideration of the Board of Agriculture, whether scarcity, and an exorbitant price of corn, may not most effectually be guarded against, by avoiding that fluctuation in the corn laws which has

lately prevailed. If means were taken to prevent, permanently, too low a price of corn, so that land in tillage should continue of at least as great value as in pasture; that capital and industry should be as beneficially engaged in the cultivation of land as in other ways:—If means were taken to promote the growth, instead of increasing (except when absolutely necessary) the importation of corn; it cannot be doubted that ample employment and support may be provided in the kingdom, more than sufficient for its inhabitants in years of plenty; so that, in less favourable seasons, distress may be averted. But merely to inclose waste lands, seems to be of little avail, unless the cultivation of them shall be promoted, by a more steady adherence to an amended system of corn laws.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. Moses Lumby, to Miss Betts.

At Foston, Mr. John Mansfield, of Hull, to Miss Winter.

At Lincoln, Mr. R. Whitton, to Miss Susan Asher.

Mr. Scott, master of a respectable academy at Stamford, to Miss Holmes.

At Harroton, Lieutenant L. Gibbons, to Miss T. Thorold.

At Red Hall, Mr. B. B. Kelsey, of Boston, to Miss Mary Clarke.

Died.] At Coningsby, aged 88, the Rev. Gilbert Boyce, 62 years pastor of the society of General Baptists in that place. He left behind him 46 descendants, and a numerous acquaintance to remember and imitate his virtues.

At Horbling, Mr. Rimmington, grazier; whose skull was fractured by a fall from his horse.

At Horncastle, aged 39, Dr. Rockcliffe.

At Louth, aged 63, Mr. R. Smith. Aged 52, Mr. Joseph Secker.

At Spalding, Mr. Newcombe, of the Pied Calf.

At Gayton, aged 20, Mr. W. Middleton.

At Lincoln, aged 58, Mrs. Drewry, wife of Mr. Joshua Drewry, well known as a respectable bookfeller in that city.

At Stamford, aged 74, Mr. Alderman Stevenfon, who had served the office of mayor in 1781 and 1796. Aged 29, Mr. John Stevenfon.

At Whittefease, Mr. Simon Smith.

At Bridge Casterton, Mr. Wharrey, of London, who came there a few days previously to attend the funeral of his brother.

At Post Witham, aged 63, Mr. J. Priestman.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A publican of Birmingham, has been convicted and fined for suffering journeymen to game in his house.

At the late warwick assizes, eight persons were found guilty and condemned, seven of whom were for forgery, and uttering forged bank notes.

Mrs. Siddons has been performing, with her usual eclat and advantage, at the Birmingham theatre, which place has also been

entertained by Bannister, Munden, Mr. and Mrs. H. Johnston, and Miss Biggs.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Robbins, plumber and glazier, to Miss Boucher. Mr. Joseph Enock, draper, of Shrewsbury, to Miss M. Robinson, of Ilington, near this town.

B. S. Heaton, esq. of Greenfield House, the present high bailiff of Birmingham, to Miss Colley, of Edgbaston.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Richard Thomas sen. attorney, late of Shrewsbury.

Mr. John Probin, gun-maker to the Prince of Wales; he was one of the most ingenious and celebrated manufacturers in that business.

Mrs. Butler, widow of Mr. John Butler, late of Kidderminster.

At Coventry, Mr. William Ball, cabinet-maker and auctioneer.

At Atherstone, Thomas Steward, esq. one of the magistrates for this county.

SHROPSHIRE.

A bank has lately been opened at Oswestry, under the firm of LOVETT, GIBBONS, GIBBONS and SHEPPARD, an establishment which will, or course, prove of great utility to the neighbourhood.

The corporation of Shrewsbury have published their resolution to prosecute with severity, all such persons as shall be found guilty of forestalling, regrating, or ingrossing.

At Shrewsbury assizes, ten criminals were capitally convicted and received sentence of death.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Ellis, to Miss Spratt. Mr. William Jones, to Miss Ashford. Mr. Ebdon, quarter-master of the 3d Dragoons, to Miss Ford, of London.

At Ludlow, Mr. John Leake, mercer, &c. to Miss Smith, milliner.

At Hordley, Mr. Atcherley, ironmonger, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Cureton, daughter of the late Mr. Cureton, of Hordley.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Richard Marsh, to Miss Mary Griffiths.

At Wenlock, Mr. Stevens, to Miss Turner. At Moreton Sea, Mr. Poole, of Tern Hill, to Miss Wittingham, of New-street-lane.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Price, glazier. Mrs. Waters. Mrs. Hughes, mother of Mrs. J. Wilding.

At Bridgewater, near Bridgenorth, Mr. John Walker, a very respectable farmer.

At Onslow, Mrs. Prescott, wife of Mr. Prescott.

At Marrington, Mr. Thomas Matthews.

At Oswestry, Miss Mary Windsor, daughter of Mr. Francis Windsor, maltster. Mrs. Griffiths, widow of the late Mr. Griffiths.

At Aston, in Munslow, Mr. W. Hince.

At Cheimarsh, John Nichols esq.

At Stanwardine, Mr. Edward Roberts, youngest son of the late David Roberts, esq. of Loppington.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Nickson, wife of Mr. Nickson. Aged 95, Mr. Thomas Jenkins, farmer. Sarah, widow of Isaac Miller, a quaker.

At Much Wenlock, Mr. Griffiths, one of the local volunteers of that place,

At Cotton Hill, Mr. Oakley.

At Albion Hayes, Mrs. Bean.

Near Newport, Mr. Thomas Yeomans.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At the late assizes for Worcester, 46 prisoners were tried, 13 of whom were capitally convicted, and received sentence of death, and of these, three were left for execution.

At these assizes came on the trial of S. F. Waddington, esq. on a charge of enhancing the price of hops, by forestalling, in Worcester market, when, after a hearing of 12 hours, he was found guilty. He is to receive judgment, in London, next term. It did not appear that Mr. Waddington had acted contrary to the usual practice of dealers in hops.

False returns of the prices of corn having been frequently made in Worcester market, the mayor and other magistrates have advertised their determination to prosecute to the utmost of their power, any person who shall be found guilty of such practice in future.

Married.] At Old Swinford, Captain Dearden, of the Inniskillings, to Miss Brasher, of Stourbridge.

At Powick, the Rev. Charles Walcot, to Miss Tomkins, only daughter of the late Rev. Richard Tomkins.

At Wyre Piddle, Mr. John Partington, of Ratford, to Miss Elizabeth Wagstaffe.

Died.] At Worcester, aged 24, Mr. Thomas Lowe, an ingenious miniature painter. Mrs. Kent, widow of Mr. Kent, stone-mason. Mr. Hurdman, and Mr. George Winter, publicans. Mr. Moore, basket-maker.

At Stourbridge, Mr. C. Hopkins.

At Wannerton, near Kidderminster, Mrs. Scott, widow of the late John Scott, of Stourbridge.

At the Blanquetts, near Worcester, Miss S. Michael, daughter of Mrs. Michael.

At Stoke Prior, Mr. John Toller, farmer.

At Henwick Hill, near Worcester, Mrs. Holmes, wife of Mr. Holmes, attorney.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. Hayes, governess of the workhouse.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

At the late Hereford assizes, seven prisoners were capitally convicted, and condemned, three of whom were left for execution.

At the late summer meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society, the following premiums were adjudged for live stock, viz. to Mr. Groose, of Ocles, for the best bull; to Mr. Joseph Tully, of Heywood, for the best yearling bull; to Mr. Skryme, of Stretton, for the best heifer; to Mr. Moses Edwards, of Hom-Lacey, for the best ram; to the Earl of Essex, for the best boar; and to Mr. Gwillim, of Stanton upon Wye, for the best cart colt, each a piece of plate, value five guineas; to T. A. Knight, esq. for the second best ram, and to Mr. Parry, for the second best boar, three guineas each.

At Monmouth assizes two persons were convicted of having stolen wearing apparel, and condemned, but afterwards reprieved.

Married.] At Monmouth, the Rev. Wm. Powell, to Miss O. M. Powell, of Tooting.

At

At Rofs, Mr. Waring, of Leominster, to Miss Sarah Beavington.

At Much Marcle, R. Chatfield, esq. of Powfoll, near Rofs, and of Emanuel College, Cambridge, to Miss Money, daughter of William Money, esq. of Hom-House.

Mr. Dickenson, of Hom-Lacey, to Miss Knell, of Bullingham, near Hereford.

Mr. John Matthews, of the Bowling-green Farm, to Miss Husbands, of Clehonger.

At Wigmore, Mr. Edward Proffer, linen-draper, of Cannon-street, London, to Miss Child, of the Berry House.

Mr. West, snyder, of Leominster, to Miss Watkins, sister of Mr. J. C. Watkins, bookseller, of Abergavenny.

Died.] At Hereford, — Wainwright, esq. brother to Mr. Wainwright, of Hungerford, in Shropshire. Aged 57, Mr. Thomas Turner, of the Red Lion Inn. Mr. Thomas Owen, grocer. Mrs. Price, wife of the Rev. Mr. Price.

At Chepstow, Mrs. Brodie, wife of Alex. Brodie, esq. M. P. for Elgin.

At Monmouth, in the prime of life, Mr. William Rollings, son of Mr. John Rollings.

At Abergavenny, aged 103, John Christer, an old servant in the Llanforst family.

At Stoke Prior, aged 98, Mary Pain: one of the same family died, a few years ago, at Leominster, aged 103.

At Fownhope, aged 89, Mrs. Foot.

At Whitchurch, near Rofs, Mrs. Sophia Elizabeth Gwillim; the uniformly virtuous tenor of whose life, and whose charitable and beneficent attention to the distressed of the poor (in the alleviation of whose wants she expended a large portion of a very considerable income), will long be remembered with respect and gratitude. Her paternal estates devolve to the lady of that excellent and intelligent officer, Major-General Simcoe.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

At Gloucester assizes 47 prisoners were tried, 13 of whom received sentence of death, for capital crimes, and of these five were left for execution.

At these assizes a cause was tried at *nisi prius*, between Miss Elizabeth Jones and John Brock Wood, esq. for a breach of contract of marriage, and the deception and desertion being proved, the jury, which was special, gave the plaintiff 1000*l.* damages, with costs.

In the Ecclesiastical Court at Gloucester, the marriage of William Hardwick, jun. with Phoebe Collier, of Newent, has lately been declared void, on the ground that the young man, who was not 21 years of age, had married without his father's consent.

Married.] At Bitton, Mr. Peterson, of Weston, near Bath, to Miss Bush, of Beach.

Mr. Wm. Higgs, of Chipping Sodbury, to Miss Foytser, of Wickwar.

Died.] At Cirencester, Mrs. Camplin, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Camplin, rector of St. Nicholas, Bristol.

At Gloucester, Mr. Holder, grocer, and Mr. Mathews, pipe-maker.

At Shirehampton, Edward Bowles, esq.

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At Forthampton, the Rev. Charles Platt, minister of that place.

At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Kemble, relict of the late Thomas Kemble, esq.

At Westbury-upon-Trim, Captain John Farquharson, formerly of Bristol.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At the late Oxford assizes one criminal for murder, and three other persons for different offences, were convicted and condemned.

The institution in this county for rewarding good servants, and the industry of house-keepers, has been attended with very beneficial consequences.

Married.] At Caversham, Mr. Falwasser, of Maidenhead, to Miss Granham.

Mr. Tho. Pratt, of Stoke, to Miss Sarah Smith, of Chadlington.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 75, Mr. Stephen Hayes, senior, breeches-maker. Aged 65, Mrs. Susannah Williams.

Mr. Wm. Welchman Sydenham, late master of the Mitre inn, Oxford.

At Headington, aged 89, Mr. R. Strange.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A bank has been lately opened at Northampton, by Mr. Butcher, and as such an establishment was much wanted in that town, it can scarcely fail of meeting with success.

At Northampton assizes five offenders were convicted and condemned, but reprieved.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. Dunkley, butcher, to Miss Marriott, of Hardingston. The Rev. Henry Woolley, of Lincoln College, Oxford, to Miss Power, of Leicester.

At Paulerspury, Mr. John Scrivener, farmer, of Hanlope, Bucks, to Miss Tatry.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. Tho. Phillips, wheelwright, aged 41. Mr. Thomas Collins, of the Black Lion. At his brother's, aged 62, Mr. John Adams, of Castle Ashley.

At Towcester, Mr. Wilcox, stationer.

BEDFORD AND HERTS.

Bedford assizes proved maiden.

A dreadful fire lately happened at Mr. Young's farm, near Essenden, which entirely consumed the whole of the premises, and an immense quantity of corn, hay, &c. The horses and cows were with difficulty saved.

Married.] At Fletwick, Mr. Geo. Whitebread, eldest son of Mr. Whitebread, of Newbury, near Selfoe, to Miss Wood, sister of Lieut. Wood, late of the Cumberland militia.

The Rev. John King Martin, M. A. rector of Portenhall, to Miss Longmire, daughter of the late Rev. Daniel Longmire, of Linton, Cambridgeshire.

Died.] At Essenden, John Haskins, esq.

At Ashwell, Miss Catherine Andrews.

At Paul's Walden, the Countess of Bedford.

Mr. John Blow, a respectable farmer, late of Zouches, near Duntstable.

The Rev. Tho. Wagstaffe, vicar of Barley.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

At Huntingdon assizes seven prisoners were convicted of capital crimes and condemned, but five of them were afterwards reprieved. One of those left for execution is

a diabolical girl of sixteen years of age, for poisoning, as a means of revenge, her master's child, an infant not eighteen months old.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mrs. Hardy, wife of Simon Hardy, esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

At the late assizes, John Wing, esq. steward to the Duke of Bedford, was indicted and found guilty of having removed an ancient bridge of Thorney Dyke, in the public road leading from Whittlesea to Thorney.

A fire lately happened at Mr. Copley's, farmer, at Ely, which consumed upwards of 100 tons of hay, besides other property.

The Duke of Bedford, for the further improvement of his marsh level, in Thorney Fen, has begun to widen the main fleet from 40 to 60 feet, through an extent of nine miles.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Mullins Bishop, woollen-draper, to Miss Folkard, daughter of Mrs. Johnson, of Chesterton. Mr. Wright, of the Pickrel inn, to Miss Parson, of the Lamb inn, Ely. Mr. De Carle, stone-mason, to Miss Reynolds, of Chippenham, near Newmarket.

At Elsworth, Charles Bedford, esq. proctor, of Doctors' Commons, to Miss Desborough, of Huntingdon.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Duckings, aged 33. Miss Salmon, only daughter of the late Mr. James Salmon. Miss Forster, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Forster, merchant, aged 17.

At Whittlesea, Mr. Simon Smith, an opulent farmer and grazier.

At Girton, Mr. Robert Phipps, many years steward to the late Sir John Hynde Cotton, bart. and to the present Admiral Sir Charles Cotton.

NORFOLK.

At the late assizes were tried John Little, and several other labourers in agriculture, for having assembled and conspired to compel their employers to raise the price of wages. This conspiracy was considered to be of so dangerous a nature, that the prosecution was carried on by the magistrates, at the expence of the county at large. The prisoners were all found guilty, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and to find sureties for their good conduct for seven years.

Since the establishment of the charity for the Discharge and Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts in the gaols of Norfolk and Norwich, 502 prisoners have been set at liberty, whose debts, including expences, and about 87l. given to objects in distress, amounted to 1330l. only.

The eastern gates at King's Lynn, formerly called St. Catherine's, and which are supposed to have stood 700 years, are now taking down, in order to improve the entrance into the town.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Henry Mileman, to Miss Cooper.

Mr. John Howard, jun. of Hockering, to Miss Cuffance, of Lynn.

Mr. Postle, of Smallburgh-hall, to Miss Cockerill, of Sloices.

Mr. Catton, shop-keeper, of Wireham, to Miss Micklefield, of Stoke Ferry.

At Hilhoughton, Mr. Edmund Stedman, to Miss Leader.

At Difs, Mr. James Holmes, brazier, to Miss Penning.

At Aylsham, Mr. James Roper, of Coleby, to Miss Barret.

At Fackenhall, Mr. Bennett, linen-draper, of Twickenham, to Miss Cuffance.

At Mileham, Mr. John Herring, jun. of Norwich, merchant, to Miss Barnwell, niece of Charles Barnwell, esq.

At Lambeth, Captain James Nichols, to Miss Ann Crabtree, daughter of Mr. Daniel Crabtree, of Witton Old-Hall, in this county.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 81, Mrs. Hubbard, late of the Elephant inn. Mr. Wm. Gill, sub-sacrist of the cathedral, aged 76.

At Weeting, aged 53, Mrs. Pooley, wife of Mr. John Pooley, farmer.

At Tofts, Miss Catherine Dorr, daughter of Mr. Thomas Dorr.

At Littlehall, Mrs. Shipley, wife of Mr. Shipley, one of the people called quakers.

At Holt, aged 39, Mr. Dey Sepping, surgeon.

At Lynn, Mrs. Forrest, wife of Dr. Forrest. Aged 74, Mrs. H. Bailey, widow. Miss Maria Spencer Manby, daughter of the late M. P. Manby, esq. of Denver Cottage.

At Yarmouth, aged 50, Mrs. Sarah Bream, wife of Mr. Jos. Bream, a pilot in the navy. Aged 72, Mrs. Bartram, relict of the late Capt. Bartram.

At Downham, aged 78, Mr. James Bird, formerly an eminent cabinet-maker and auctioneer.

At St. Michael's Colony, aged 32, Mr. Dan. Springfield, of the Moon and Stars inn.

At Hingham, aged 89, Mrs. Sarah Lock, sister of the late Wm. Cooper, esq. of Swaffham. She had been blind 20 years.

SUFFOLK.

Thirty-nine persons of the hundred of Rife-bridge have been convicted and fined for using false weights and balances.

Married.] Mr. Henry Robinson, of Pakenham, to Miss Hewkes, of Akenham, near Woodbridge.

Mr. Hicks, farmer, of Somersham, to Miss Rivers, of Nettlelead.

Mr. F. Chisnell, of Westerfield, to Miss Eliz. Borley, of Blackenham Parva.

The Rev. Henry St. John Bullen, of Bury, to Miss Clode, of Windsor.

At Bury, Mr. Titus Manning, of the Toll-gate inn, to Miss Spink, of Fornham All Saints.

Died.] At Ipswich, Mrs. Manistre, widow of the late Capt. Manistre, of Halded. Mrs. Sherman, wife of John Sherman, esq. Mr. Burridge, linen-draper: he had walked to the race-ground in the morning, quite well.

At Long Melford, Miss Eliz. Stewart, fifth daughter of the Rev. Charles Stewart.

At Chignell Farm, Mr. Wm. Sheppard, formerly of Chelmsford.

At Halefworth, aged 47, Mrs. Parry, only surviving daughter of Mrs. F. Meadows.

At Milford, Mr. Wm. Smith, a celebrated zinger.

ESSEX.

At a late meeting of the Effex Agricultural Society, after an exhibition of much handsome and useful stock, the silver medal of the Society was adjudged to each of the following candidates: viz. Right Hon. Lord Petre, for the best heifer. Mr. R. Cawston, for a bull. Mr. Cooper, a cart-stallion. Mr. Wakefield, a boar. Mr. Thomas Knight, a Leicestershire tup. C. C. Weston, esq. M. P. a South Down tup, and a ewe. Mr. R. M. Robinson, a West Lincoln tup, a ewe, and two sheer West Lincoln wethers. Mr. R. Cawston, a Leicestershire ewe.

At Chelmsford affizes the number of prisoners for trial amounted to 80. Nine of these were capitally convicted, of whom five were left for execution.

At these affizes a verdict, with one thousand pounds damages, was very properly given against a master-builder, for not having used sufficient care and skill in building a house for the plaintiff.

Lately, at the anniversary of the Colchester Sunday-schools, nearly 400 children attended. The collections amounted to 42l. 4s. 4d. besides which, each child was presented with 6d. as the gift of R. Thornton, esq. M. P. for that borough.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. John Robertson, to Miss Rayner. The Rev. Richard Hoblyn, rector of All Saints and St. Botolph's, to Miss Blatch, daughter of Major Blatch.

At Teaxted, Mr. Woolley, taylor and draper, to Miss Count.

Died.] At Great Baddow, aged 23, Mr. James Langmere, surgeon.

At Thaxted, Mrs. Trigg, wife of Mr. Trigg, shopkeeper. Aged 84, Mr. Richard Baynes, many years of Proud's-farm.

At Kendall, in Epping, at a very advanced age, John Dickens, esq.

At Wanstead, Miss Susannah Houffemayne de Bouley.

At Rayleigh, Mr. Wm. Arnold, taylor. Mrs. Dennett, wife of Mr. Dennett.

At Withem, Mrs. Wright, relict of the late Wm. Wright, esq.

At Billericay, Miss Blatch, daughter of Mr. Blatch.

At Chelmsford, Miss Mary Graves, daughter of Mr. Graves.

At Rochford, Mrs. Poulton, formerly post-mistress there. Mr. Stephen Newton. Mrs. Felton, wife of Mr. Felton.

At New-hall, the Hon. Charlotte Clifford.

KENT.

A spacious dock-yard, and also an ordnance-yard, are about to be erected in the Isle of Sheppey.

The sum of 1000l. has already been distributed among the most distressed of the sufferers by the late fire at Chatham, and a final distribution of the monies subscribed, which is expected to be considerable, will immediately be made.

At the late affizes for this county, held at Maidstone, of 97 persons who were tried, eight were capitally convicted, and sentenced to be executed, three of whom were afterwards reprieved.

Nearly 1000 acres of Peckamhurst wood, in the neighbourhood of Mereworth, have lately been destroyed by fire, which is supposed to have been occasioned by accident.

The Kent Agricultural Society lately gave a premium of ten guineas for the best ram bred in Kent, and five guineas for the second best.

The foot barracks on Dover Heights have lately been accidentally consumed by fire.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Geo. Kirby, printer, to Miss Ann Parker.

At Boxley, Sir Brook Wm. Bridges, bart. to Miss Foote, daughter of the late J. Foote, esq.

At Northfleet, Mr. Jer. Howard, to Miss Pitcher.

At Billington, Mr. Henry Cackel, of Little Chart, to Miss Eliz. Gates.

At New Romney, Geo. Children, esq. to Mrs. Coates, widow of the late Odienne Coates, esq. Mr. Jos. Edwards, of St. Mary's, to Amy Wilke, of Ham-street.

At Dymchurch, Mr. Samuel Pryery, to Miss S. Mees.

At Faversham, Mr. John Thrupston, baker, to Miss Ann Hutton.

At Ospringe, Mr. Andrew Hills, to Mrs. Plommer, widow of Mr. Plommer.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Marsh, wife of Mr. Tho. Marsh. Mr. Stephen Iggulden, of the George inn. Mrs. Harnett, widow of the late Wm. Harnett, aged 87. Aged 84, Mrs. Tyrell, late of Croydon.

At Rochester, Mr. Bristow, town-clerk, and coroner of that city.

At Herne, Mrs. Brown, widow, aged 88.

At Longport, Mr. Tho. Benford, printer.

At Rabourne, Mr. Tho. Cassell, of the Five Bells public-house.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Miller, wife of Mr. Miller, of the Ship public-house.

At Boughton-under-Bean, Mrs. Broadbridge, wife of Mr. J. Broadbridge, carpenter.

At Ashford, Mrs. Snowden, wife of Mr. Snowden, surgeon, of Sandwich.

At Greenwich, Mrs. Jannets Linzee, wife of S. Hood Linzee, esq. captain in the navy.

At Harbledown, Mrs. Hutton, wife of Major Hutton, of the royal artillery.

At Minster, in Thanet, Mr. G. Twyman, at Sittingbourne, Mr. Barnes, butcher.

At Ospringe, Mr. Andrew Hills, whose marriage is announced above.

After a short, but severe illness, at Ramsgate; where he had gone for the benefit of his health, in the 58th year of his age, Jarvis Holland, esq. of Illington. He was one of ten children with which his mother was left, by the death of his father, who was a manufacturer (if we rightly recollect) of finials, at Chester. By an assiduous and successful pursuit of business, the late Mr. Jarvis Holland had, ten years ago, acquired an ample

fortune, which, in consequence of his frugal habits of living, has rapidly increased since the year 1791. The latter end of that year, Mrs. Holland, a lady of singular beauty, and elegantly accomplished, died of a decline at the age of 27, leaving three amiable children, two sons and one daughter. The latter died in December, 1792. Mr. Holland then gave up house-keeping, and though he continued principally to reside at Islington, in the pursuit of health and amusement, he made frequent excursions to Brighton, Ramsgate, Cheltenham, and other watering places, and also to Bristol, where he continued till his death, in partnership with two of his brothers, Messrs. Peter and George Holland, eminent and wealthy dry-galters of that city. In the month of June, 1799, while he was on his usual visit to, at, and from Bristol, he was seized with an indisposition of the stomach and bowels, which required the utmost efforts of the medical art to relieve. From the account with which Mr. Holland, on his return to Islington, furnished the writer of this hasty sketch, every thing was done by Mr. Blagdon, at Bristol, that appropriate remedies, and the nature of the case would allow, but the constitution of the deceased, nevertheless, received, at that time, a shock that he did not live to recover. He was constitutionally subject to a certain degree of scorbutic distempers, that probably rendered the flow of his spirits unequal, and caused him, at times, to be, in a peculiar degree, "subject to the sick influences;" he, however, was a gentleman who possessed considerable abilities, and his mind being imbued with the principles of piety (which he often used to bless God had been infused into his mind from his earliest years), no wonder that he was distinguished by the exactness, punctuality, and integrity, of his transactions. Respecting his "tightness about the chest," and how far that moral malady might occasion him to lay the tax upon income to heart, will be best understood from his own declaration, for he has often frankly said, "I deprecated the war at its commencement. I have deeply deplored its destructive progress, and I own that I am vexed at being constrained to pay so much money, which you know I love, to aid the prosecution of a war that I abhor; a war that, in my opinion, its projectors are unable to prosecute with success, or to conclude with honour to my country."

SURREY.

At the assizes for this county, held at Guildford, Ann Vines was tried for having put Esther Dandy, her mistress's infant daughter into a copper of boiling water, whereby her death was occasioned. She was found guilty of manslaughter only, fined, and ordered to be imprisoned six months.

At these assizes a cause at *nisi prius* came on before a special jury, on an action brought by Mr. John Shawe, against a Mrs. Baker, for the breach of a marriage contract. This lady had lately a trial for a similar breach of promise to a Mr. Acheson, of Shaftesbury. She is a

widow, nearly 70, and possessed of a fortune of 30,000*l.* After a long trial, a verdict was given in her favour, the Judge declaring that Mr. Shawe must have had something more in view than the comforts of matrimony, when the age of the woman was considered.

Married.] At Richmond, Lieut. Colonel Nightingale, to Miss Florentia Darell, daughter of Sir Lionel Darell, bart.

The Rev. James Olive, of Merton, to Miss Phæbe Ames, daughter of Levi Ames, esq. an alderman of Bristol.

At Kingston upon Thames, Vice-Admiral Bligh, to Miss Golightly, of Ham-Common.

At Streatham, Richard Sawyer, esq. son of the late Anthony Sawyer, esq. M. P. for Lymeington, to Miss Ann Shrapnell.

Died.] At Farnham, Mr. John Knight.

At Mickleham, the Rev. Tho. Fildewood.

SUSSEX.

At Lewes assizes three privates belonging to the 18th regiment of foot were convicted of having assaulted and severally ravished Marian Bennet, a girl of 17 years of age, at Westbourn, on the 3d of June last. They were left for execution. Mary Taylor, who was at the same time capitally convicted of a burglary, was reprieved.

Married.] At Brighton, Mich. Moseley, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Idle, sister of Mr. Idle, of the Strand, wine-merchant.

Died.] At Midhurst, aged 84, Mrs. Mason.

At New-Timber, near Brighton, Lewis Newnham, esq. a King's Counsel, and brother to Nath. Newnham, esq. alderman of London.

At Brighton, Wm. Henry Coesvell, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

A farmer, who at Winchester market about three weeks before, asked 50*l.* a load for his wheat, and refused 46*l.* sold the same for 20*l.* on the late fall in the price of wheat.

At Winchester assizes five prisoners were capitally convicted, one of whom was only thirteen years of age. They were all reprieved.

At these assizes an action was brought against Peter Barfoot, esq. a magistrate, by a pauper of Droxford, for false imprisonment. It appeared that the poor man had a wife and six children, and from the pressure of the times was obliged to seek for some relief from his parish, and that on Sunday; when he went to the parish officers to ask for relief, one of them took offence at his stepping into the vestry, and immediately collared, and turned him out; he further insisted on the poor man's begging his pardon, which he would not do. The officer then applied to Mr. Barfoot, who committed the poor man to Bridewell for seven days; and after he had brought this action against him, he threatened to pull down the cottage he had built with his own hands on the forest of Bere.—The jury gave a verdict of fifty pounds damages, to the entire satisfaction of every one present.

Married.] At Winchester, William Vine Dumper, of Bishopstoke, to Miss Rood, of Allington, South Stoneham.

At Stoneham, Laurence Dundas Campbell, esq. of Archattan, to Miss Mary Courtenay, second daughter of J. Courtenay, esq. M. P. for Appleby.

The Marquis of Winchester, of Amport House, to Miss Ann Andrews, second daughter of the late John Andrews, esq. of Shotley Hall, Northumberland.

At Lynnington, the Rev. Ellis Jones, curate of the parish, to Miss Eliza Beckley.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Murrell, wife of Mr. Murrell, gardener.

At Mottisfont, Lady Dowager Mill, relict of the late Rev. Sir Charles Mill, bart.

At Southampton, almost suddenly, Mr. Samuel Hawes, late of Salisbury. Bryan Edwards, esq. M. P. for Granpound in Cornwall, author of the History of Jamaica, &c.

At Gorely, Mrs. Colebrook, sister of Sir G. Colebrooke, bart.

At Newport, Miss of Wight, aged 22, Miss Webb, daughter of W. Webb, yeoman, and sister of Mr. W. Webb, organist of Newport.

At Bishop's Waltham, Mrs. Tukelin, relict of the late J. Tukelin, esq. formerly colonel of the 45th regiment of foot.

At Petersfield, Mrs. Trodd, relict of the Rev. Mr. Trodd.

WILTSHIRE.

At the late Salisbury assizes forty prisoners were tried, of whom eight were capitally convicted and condemned; but seven of these were afterwards reprieved.

An act has been lately passed to enable the proprietors of the Salisbury and Southampton Canal to raise a further sum of money, for the completion of that useful undertaking.

Some spirited in-keepers on the great western road have already reduced the price of posting to fourteen pence, in consequence of the late reduction in the price of horse provender.

Married.] At Seend, Mr. May, aged 80, to Miss Weights, a beautiful young lady, aged 18.

At Dinton, James John Hume, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Nath Hume, to Miss Randolph, eldest daughter of the Rev. Hubert Randolph.

At Wilton, Mr. R. P. Whitmarsh, surgeon, to Miss A. Burt, of Piddletown, Dorset.

Died.] At Alford, Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. Webb.

At Westbury, Mrs. Dorothy Harrington, a maiden lady, aged 82: she was great-granddaughter to James Ley, Earl of Marlborough, Lord High Treasurer of England in the reign of Charles I.

DORSETSHIRE.

Two persons were capitally convicted, and condemned at the late Dorchester assizes, but were subsequently reprieved.

Married.] At Kington Magna, Mr. Thomas Kellow, of Berwick St. James, Wilts, to Miss E. Lovell, of Niland.

At Upway, Bales Wardell, esq. of Whitburn, Durham, to Miss Maria Steward,

youngest daughter of the late Gabriel Steward, esq. of Weymouth.

At Weymouth, Mr. Thomas Ridout, to Miss Martin, both of Seaborough.

Died.] At Poole, Mr. William Pushman, who had been many years Newfoundland agent to William Spurrier, esq. He was drowned (as it is supposed) whilst bathing.

At Winfrith Newbury, the Rev. C. Marshall, rector of that parish.

At Weymouth, Mrs. Wallis, wife of Mr. Thomas Wallis.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

John Hammet, esq. has been elected member for Taunton, in the room of his late father, Sir Benjamin Hammet.

An Annuity Society is about to be established in Bath, for the benefit of widows and orphans. A similar society has been successfully established at Tetbury, in Gloucestershire.

At the assizes for this county, lately holden at Wells, eleven prisoners were convicted of capital crimes, and received sentence of death.

Married.] At Bath, James Erskine, esq. of the 22d regt. of foot, to Miss Jones, of St. James's-square. Mr. Stafford Moore, of Fontmill, Dorset, to Mrs. Rachael Wareham. Mr. Henry Tanner, to Miss M. Pumphrey.

At Shepton Mallet, Mr. Wodhams, carpenter, to Miss Mary Brown. Also Mr. and Mrs. Sedley, of the Bath and Bristol theatre; they had been previously married in Scotland.

At Long Ashton, Mr. George Bush, to Miss Maria Hunter, third daughter of the late Robert Hunter, merchant, both of Bristol. Also the Rev. J. Lewis, vicar of that parish, to Miss Orton, daughter of the late Isaac Orton, esq. and niece of Admiral Sir Richard King, bart.

At Crewkerne, Mr. Smith, of Southcombe, to Miss Trenchard, daughter of the late Mr. John Trenchard, of Laymore, Devon.

At Bristol, Mr. Erwin, master of the Polly tender, to Miss Cox. Robert Chagman, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Concannon. The Rev. Mr. Shaw, to Miss Lucy, daughter of the late Mr. Lucy, of Clifton.

At Clifton, the Rev. Mr. Bower, of Irwin Minister, Dorset, to Miss Smith, eldest daughter of Robert Smith, esq. Browne Fleming, esq. of Mallow, in the county of Cork, to Miss Jackson, of Eltham.

Died.] At Bath, John Peyto Debell, esq. formerly of King's Langley, Hants. Mrs. Lucas, wife of Stuckley Lucas, esq. of Baron Down, Devon. Mrs. Henshaw, a maiden lady, of Trim-street. Miss Simpson, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Simpson, of Marlborough Buildings. Henry Bonham, esq. of Petersfield, Hants, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for that county. Aged 71, that most gallant seaman, the Hon. Admiral Barrington, whose professional services during the American war, upon many trying occasions, will be for ever recorded in the annals

of our naval history. He was uncle to the present Viscount Barrington, and brother to the Bishop of Durham.

At Philip's Norton, where he was on a visit, John Hooper, esq. of Bristol.

At Camerton, aged 75, the Rev. John Prowse, 51 years rector of that parish.

At Bristol, the lady of E. F. Bourke, esq. of the Fort. Mr. Shurmer Bath, maltster, commonly called Dr. Bath, from his dispensing large quantities of medicine to the poor gratis. He was a man of a humane and benevolent disposition, and was one of the principal promoters of the Bristol Asylum for the blind, of the schools of St. James and St. Paul, and of other charitable institutions in that city. Of the yellow fever, Captain Balmano, of this port; also Mr. Balmano's mother. Miss Susannah Nichols. Mr. Palmer, engineer. Mrs. Williams, at the Bridewell. Miss Foxhall, daughter of Mr. Foxhall, in North-street. Mrs. Blitchley, wife of Mr. Blitchley, linen-draper. Mr. Harry Jones, maltster. Mrs. Stockman, wife of Mr. Stockman, in Castle-street. Aged 21, Miss Gill, daughter of Mr. Joseph Gill, woolstapler. Aged 92, Mrs. Stephenson, a quaker.

At the Hotwells, Mrs. Reeks, widow of the late Robert Reeks, esq. of S. Baddeley, Hants. In the 19th year of her age, Miss Jane Carleton, one of the co-heiresses of the late Lough Carleton, esq.

At Clifton, aged 44, Peter Simpson, esq. elder brother of Samuel Simpson, esq. of Bakewell Hall, Derbyshire.

At East Stower, Mr. William Godwin, who was drowned whilst bathing.

DEVONSHIRE.

Thirty-seven bakers, butchers, and shopkeepers, at Ashburton, were lately fined by the magistrates, for selling by short weights and measures.

At the late assizes for this county ten persons were convicted of capital crimes, and sentenced to death.

Married.] At Exeter, the Rev. C. Tucker, of Kilminster, to Miss Symons. Mr. Evans, printer, of Bristol, to Miss Eleanor Bath, of this city.

At Plymouth, Mr. Knighton, surgeon, to Miss D. Hawker, fourth daughter of the late Captain Hawker, of the navy. Mr. Waugh, of Plymouth Dock, to Miss M. Macey, of Plymouth.

At Buckfastleigh, Mr. Richard Holditch, of Dartbridge House, to Miss Berry.

General A. Mackenzie, to Mrs. Middle-ditch, of Pickwell House, near Barnstable.

At Cullumpton, Mr. William Rice, to Miss Mary Webber. Mr. Henry Pannel, to Miss Ann Westlake.

At Littleham, near Exmouth, Lieutenant Dewdney, of the East Devon militia, to Miss Euffel, daughter of the late Alderman Euffel, of Exeter.

Died.] At Exeter, suddenly, at the Castle, Mr. Brookes, sexton of the parish of Charles, in Plymouth,

At Exmouth, Mr. Samuel Hayward, of Sherborne. Mrs. Mary Long, wife of Mr. Isaac Long, pilot, of Exeter.

CORNWALL.

Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. has been elected M. P. for Grampound, in the room of Bryan Edwards, esq. deceased.

Married.] Mr. Alexander Moore, to Mrs. Fanny Thomas, widow of the late Mr. Hannibal Thomas, innkeeper.

At St. Germain's, Mr. Leskeard, to Miss Hodge, of St. Germain's.

At Falmouth, Mr. D. Pritchard, steward of the Mary Packet, to Miss Eliz. Trounce.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mr. John Raglano.

At Cyws Morchard, Miss L. Melhuish, of Stockley Pomey.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Arthur Forbes, esq. of Culloden, to Miss Cumming, daughter of the late Sir John Cumming. Mr. John Fleming to Miss Christ Smellie, daughter of Richard Smellie, merchant, of Glasgow. Mr. Wm. Watson, of Glasgow, to Miss Janet Kirkland.

At Cordale, Hubert Marshall, esq. to Miss Sterling.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Henry Butler, esq. of Pitlochry. Mr. Alexander Millar, supervisor of excise, aged 83. Mrs. Margaret Abercrombie, relict of the late Colonel Munro Campbell, of the Scotch brigade.

At Kirkhill, West Lothian, Miss Erskine, of the Hoims, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Erskine, M. P.

At Gayfield, Lady Gordon, relict of the late Sir Alex. Gordon, of Leismoir, bart.

At Glasgow, Mrs. Janet Hamilton, wife of Mr. Rt. Wallace, surgeon.

At the Manse of Logie, aged 30, the Rev. James Wright.

At Aberdeen, James Thomson, esq. cashier of the Commercial Banking Company.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, Major General Edward Morrison, to Lady Caroline King, daughter of the late Earl of Kingston.

Thomas Armstrong, attorney at law, to Miss Connor, daughter of R. Connor, esq.

Lawrence White, esq. of Scornagh, Wexford, to Miss Jane Plunkett, eldest daughter of Thomas Plunkett, esq. of Portmarnock, county of Dublin.

Died.] At Dublin, John Heard, esq. Mrs. White, wife of Luke White, esq. Lady Ann Powell, sister of the Earl of Aldborough.

At Milfield, Black-rock, near Dublin, Lady Johnson, relict of the late Sir William Johnson, bart. of Gilford.

On the commons of Dalkey, near Dublin, aged 103, Bridget Hudson, a poor woman; she had outlived five husbands.

At Saldyford, near Kiljobbin, Mrs. Rooney, wife of Michael Rooney: she was his fifth wife, and one week after her death he was married again, at the village chapel, in the 95th year of his age.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WE are sorry to find that the commercial intercourse between this country and France has lately experienced a check which will cause it to be considered still more precarious than it was. Though it had been revived under much restriction, and had not yet been carried to a very great extent, we are persuaded it was attended with mutual benefit, and had it been continued and promoted, it must at least have inclined the inhabitants of the respective countries to a more friendly disposition towards each other: two nations situated as Great Britain and France are, cannot prohibit the intercourse of trade without each participating in the loss and inconvenience intended to be thrown on the other; thus, if France has occasion for British West Indian goods, and cannot get them direct from hence, they will be obtained through the circuitous channel of some neutral port, and consequently, though the people of France pay dearer for the article, the profit of the merchant here is less than it probably would be if the goods were sent direct from this country; and if French brandy is in demand here, it will be procured in the like manner, with a great additional expence to the purchaser in this country, and a loss to the merchant in France. All such prohibitions in fact throw the chief profit on the articles into the hands of the merchants of other countries, which might easily be retained by permitting a direct commercial intercourse, under proper limitations; we can hardly expect, however, to see any measure of this kind regularly adopted, as it would tend to destroy that blind and violent animosity which governments in hostility are in general so desirous to encourage.

The project we mentioned some time since, of improving the port of London, by rebuilding the bridge with a large iron centre arch, and deepening the river from thence to Blackfriars, has lately been revived, and may possibly be attempted. This plan, if practicable, which we are strongly inclined to doubt, would have been adopted with much more propriety three or four years ago, than at present, when spacious wet docks are forming, capable of containing all the large ships that frequent the river, which of course will be left sufficiently clear for navigation, and for the accommodation of coasters and all other small vessels.

In our last we noticed the fishing and coast trade of the port of Berwick: the manufactures of this town are not very extensive, and consist chiefly of linen, sail-cloth, several woollen articles, &c. In the neighbouring village of Tweedmouth there is a manufactory of shoes with wooden soles, of which in some seasons upwards of 2000 pair have been sold. A pair for a man costs 4s. and for a woman 2s. 8d. The sole is an inch and a quarter, the heel an inch and a half thick, and the upper leathers are nailed with small broad-headed nails to the edges of the soles and heels; they are now made in all the considerable towns in Northumberland, Cumberland, and some other counties, and some few are manufactured in London. The following statement will give an idea of the foreign commerce of Berwick.

Countries.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
Denmark	2	150
Holland	4	340
Prussia	6	960
Russia	5	650
Sweden	10	785
Norway	13	1260
	40	4145

Raw sugars remain nearly at the prices given in our last; refined sugars had advanced a little, but at present are not higher than about a month since.

Coffee of all kinds is lower, except Mocha, which from the small quantity in the market remains very high; fine coffee is from 154s. to 162s. Good, from 140s. to 153s. and middling, from 125s. to 139s.

Currants are rather lower, as from the late importations there is now a very considerable quantity in the market; the present price is from 60s. to 68s.

Pepper has advanced again; Jambee is from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. Billapatam from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d. and white from 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d.

Cotton wool has not experienced any material variation in price for some weeks past.

The East India Company have lately declared for sale the following goods, viz.

Cinnamon, more or less, 300,000lbs. Cloves, 100,000lbs. Nutmegs, 13,000lbs. and distilled oil of nutmegs, 94 quarts. Private trade; Nutmegs, 21,000lbs. Cloves, 3000lbs. Neutral property; Cloves, 46,000lbs. For sale the 24th of September; prompt 19th December: they reserve to themselves the liberty of selling a quantity of mace, and a further quantity of nutmegs, not exceeding 2000lbs. if they shall arrive in time for the September sale.

Mocha coffee, more or less, 1650 bales, and Java coffee 24 bales; for sale the 15th of October, prompt the 16th of January next.

Bengal damaged white and prohibited goods, and packing cotton; for sale the 16th of October, prompt the 16th of January next.

Black pepper, more or less, 7000 bags, white pepper 250 bags, black pepper in private trade, privilege, &c. 700 bags; for sale the 21st of October; prompt the 23d of January next. They will sell no more pepper until March sale 1801, except such as may be damaged, uncleared, in privilege, private trade or neutral property.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

FROM the uncommon fineness of the weather during the whole of the last month, and the greatest part of the present, the harvest in most places commenced a fortnight or three weeks sooner than usual, and in many of the southern and western districts, on this account, much of the crops have been already secured. In the northern part of the island the harvest is not in so advanced a state; but we believe there are few districts in which a considerable part of the grain has not been reaped. As the accounts which we have received from various parts of the kingdom agree very much in stating the crops to be full and prospective, it may, we think, be concluded, that the grain crop of the present year is more than an average one, which, added to the circumstances of the harvest being a full fortnight earlier than usual, and the arrivals of foreign grain, should have had a greater influence in reducing the price of grain, more especially of wheat, than it seems to have had, particularly in the London market. At Mark lane, on the 25th of August, the prices of wheat were from 50s. to 118s. average 76s. 5d.; barley 35s. to 75s.; oats 18s. to 32s. The average of England and Wales, by the last returns, were, wheat 96s. 2d.; barley 54s. 3d.; oats 38s. 9d. At Chichester market, on the 9th, the average price of wheat was 9s. 6d. per bushel; and on the 14th, wheat sold in the Birmingham market at 9s. per bushel: much very good at 10s. 6d. and the average price of the best was 11s. 6d. Samples of new oats were shewn at 4s. and 4s. 6d. per bushel, and they have since fallen considerably. In Salisbury market, on Tuesday the 16th, the average price of wheat was 12s. per bushel; of barley 5s.; of oats 4s. 9d.; and of beans 8s. 1d.; since which wheat has fallen there to an average of 16l. per load. At all the principal towns in Essex, on the 15th, the average price of the quartern loaf was 11½d. and the peck of flour 3s. 5d. The quartern loaf at Canterbury, and at Sherborne, on the 15th, was 11½d.; fine flour 70s. per sack, or 3l. per lb. At Cerne and many other parts of Dorsetshire, the quartern loaf was at 8d. on the same day.

The late hot and dry season has, in some places, been unfavourable for the turnip crops; but where showers occasionally fall, or where the land on which they were sown was retentive of moisture, they look well.

Potatoes have also in many places suffered considerably from drought, on which account they will not probably turn out to be so good a crop as has been supposed.

Hay, from the hotness of the season, and its being, in consequence of that, brought together with too much rapidity, has, in many instances, been either totally spoiled, or much injured, by heating in the stack. The prices in St. James's Market, August 23d, were from 63s. to 71.; average 5l. 1s. 6d. At Whitechapel much higher.

Straw. The prices of this article at St. James's were from 48s. to 60s.; average 54s.; and at Whitechapel the average was only 33s.

Hops are rather recovered by the late wet weather. Kentish now yield from 16 guineas to 18l. in bags; Suffolk and Essex somewhat less; Farnham's, in pockets, from 17l. to 20l.

Cattle. From the great scarcity of grass, on account of the dryness of the season, fat stock still keeps up considerably in the prices, though not so much as it has done. Beef at Smithfield yields from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d. per stone. Lean stock is however still getting down. At Dorchester fair, on the 12th, there was a great shew of neat cattle, which were scarcely saleable at reduced prices; and at Shrewsbury fat cattle sold at 5½d. per lb. to sink the offal. Lean cattle of all kinds scarcely saleable. At Worcester fair on the 15th there was a fine shew of fat cattle, great numbers of which remained unsold, and the prices fell much; but at Lansdown fair there was much fat cattle, which sold dear. The lean cattle there was very dull of sale, and the greatest part were driven away unsold.

Sheep. Fat sheep in general bring good prices, but store sheep are lower than they have been. At Smithfield, on the 25th, the mutton yielded from 4s. to 5s. 2d. per stone, to sink the offal, and lamb from 4s. to 5s. 8d. At Britford fair, near Salisbury, on the 17th, lambs sold full 5s. per head under last year's prices. At Alresford lamb fair there were between five and 600 ewes, and from 1500 to 2000 lambs, and a good shew of South Down rams. The sale was very dull; best lambs from 16s. to 19s.; some as low as 10s. Rams from five guineas to eight guineas and a half; ewes low.

Wool. At Shrewsbury fair on the 12th fleece-wool sold from 20s. to 30s. per stone of 15lb. lamb's wool from 12d. to 15d. per lb.; and the annual wool fair at Ashford was attended by a great number of growers, and several dealers, but no business was done, 13l. per pack being asked, which was declined on the part of the dealers, who offered 12l. for fleece-wool, 8l. for lamb wool, and 5l. for locks.

Hogs in many parts of the country are getting lower. In Smithfield market pork yields from 5s. to 6s. per stone.

Horses. Good horses in general are very dear.

Cheese. At Lansdown fair, on the 12th, the quantity of new cheese was but small, and there was no old on the Down: price from 60s. to 64s. some few hundreds higher. At the late Magdalen Hill fair, new cheese yielded from 56s. to 63s.; inferior 40s. to 46s.; old 78s. to 84s. prices declining. At Chilmark fair there was also a large supply of cheese, prices declining.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 64.

OCTOBER I.

[No. 3. of VOL. 10.]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the PRESENT STATE of SOCIETY and MANNERS in DUBLIN.

YOU ask for a sketch of the state of manners and society in the capital of Ireland. The capitals of all nations, like the heads of all individuals, bear a general and striking resemblance. The manners of London, Dublin, Constantinople, Pekin, and Paris, in their great features, have the same similarity as the heads of the men who inhabit those cities; and it is only a good political physiognomist who can mark the nicer discriminations and peculiarities which distinguish one metropolis from another. Bodies of men commingled in large cities feel the same wants, are animated with the same passions; and the streets, the squares, the lanes, and alleys of one great town are not more like those of another, than the qualities characteristic of, and common, to each metropolis. The real interestedness, and constant mimicry of independence; the eternal business of every bosom, not to live in and by itself, but out of itself, and as others are supposed to live; the anxious forecast and speculation that annihilates the present moment, and turns society into an universal and ghastly hunt after an ever-flying future; the constant retail or wholesale traffic of morals for money; the alternate bending from the uprightness of human nature, from the backward bend of arrogance, to the forward bend of servility; the jealous competition, the tormenting comparison; the extreme and mortal labour of the lowest class to live, the restlessness of the middle classes to live luxuriously, the corrosive *ennui* that preys inwardly and eats at the very core of apparently fair and florid luxury; accumulation unused and unenjoyed, desperate poverty prowling for prey, unpitied distress retiring to die, profuse improvident and intermitting charity; genius, taste, and the fine arts flourishing in bud, blossom, and fruit, on the dung and compost of the capital; the senses all irritated and tantalized, the eyes dazzled by a constant succession of incongruous images, the ears wounded by a hubbub of discordant sounds; the odour of impurities and perfumes, the taste overwhelmed and palled with pleasant diet; the picture, the poem, the dance, the song, the chariot, the cart, the coffin, the smoke, the din, the dust, and the ordure—Such is the common character that distinguishes and contaminates the centres of civilization.

A great city is a great bath of animal magnetism. Human nature, here, suffers and sinks under an excess of stimulus. The senses, the passions, the heads and the hearts of men are worn out by constant, habitual irritation. There is a constant alternation from a swell of artificial enjoyment to the ebb of *ennui*; for *ennui*, that benightedness of the mind, is the natural and necessary consequence of inordinate stimulus. This is the thick moral atmosphere which envelopes a great city, like the smoke and semi-darkness that are seen at a distance, and on a nearer approach dim its lustre and soil its magnificence. The great art of husbanding happiness is not one of the city arts; and the tedium that occurs most frequently in places and among persons where it is least to be expected, gradually darkening from a disrelish into a disgust of existence, and which from a satiety of life turns at length into an unnatural craving for self-murder, is a disease most frequently consequent upon the excessive stimulations supplied to the senses, the appetites, and passions by a luxurious city. The wretchedness that hangs over and haunts the morning face of the gamester, the drunkard, the debauchee, *must* be removed by the appropriate stimulus of the night; or else (if courage sufficient be left) they will at length long to medicine the evil of existence by the poison or the pistol. Even the inordinate quantity of animal food, by giving rise to various abdominal complaints, particularly of the liver, may assist in generating *ennui*, which is as much a disease of the body as of the mind, and which, I believe, is a complaint common to all large cities, particularly to London.

Whether, therefore, it belongs to the subject or not, I must repeat that the complaint of hypochondriacism, the endemic of large cities, seems to be a consequence of inordinate stimulus either of body or mind, and particularly the effect of excess in diet. The frightful dream, the agitation and oppression of indigestion, though forgotten in the day-time, leave a disagreeable unaccountable impression on the

brain during the waking hours. It is then called *emui*, which indeed throws the darkness of the night over the day. This blackens into hypochondriacism, into settled melancholy, into the derangement that believes itself about to starve in the midst of opulence and plenty, and a variety of other mental alienations, which influence the character and the conduct, the speculation and the practice of life, in all its lesser lunacies. The morbid melancholy of that carnivorous kraken of literature and (what is called) good living, Dr. Johnson, a man who had no senses, neither eyes, nor ears, nor taste, nor smell for the simple charms of rural life; who, whatever might be his learning (much less than is generally supposed) was, in his stomach, a mere Sancho; his long disease of life was, I am convinced, in great measure owing to the constantly oppressed powers of digestion. He was always haunted with the ghost of the last night's dream, and he fled for refuge from habitual fits of repletion to the temporary ease induced by the milder and less immoral intoxication of tea. I cannot help taking a view in fancy of this *belluo* of high civilization, this favourable tun-belly type and example of city life, lying on his breadth of back, starting, and half convulsed, under the incubus of his last enormous meal, and then wakening with the groan of fearful, but indistinct, recollections—I cannot help comparing this sleep and this vigilance, to the serene unruffled slumber of the Hindoo, the pure and placid rest, whose dreams are visiting angels, leaving the brain in that state which feels happiness in every existence, and spreads a smooth and uniform consciousness of enjoyment over every hour of every day. The purgatory of Dr. Johnson's appetite tormented him even in his meditations and prayers, which are too often taken up with his sins of repletion. But the incense of the Indian, the worship *he* pays the Creator, is the unutterable sensation that arises from the various organs and functions of the frame, which, complicated as they are, unite in the simple, sweetest, most hallowed, and best rewarded virtue of the body, the happiness of uniform HEALTH. His whole system, as it were, vibrates with health, and harmony, and happiness.

In short, I cannot think, that what I will venture to call the morality of good health can easily be found or acquired in the midst of a city, where the impressions made on the senses are harsh, irregular,

turbulent, tumultuous; and where the ideas, generated and associated with such sensations, may produce occasional spasms of pleasure, but mixed and alternating with the green and yellow melancholy of professional life.

In Dublin extremes meet. Manners the most savage with high civilizations! But as the civilization, high as it is, like the countenance, has somewhat of the vulgarity of the brogue; so the savagery has no connection with the courageous, high-spirited, independent savagery of soul, contracted but strong in its attachments, in its enmities implacable and immortal, elevated by a consciousness of its own freedom, superior to the dread of danger and of death, such as enjoyed its careless and uncontrolled liberty in the forests or wilds of America. The savage of the city is a much inferior animal: debased and degraded, borne down by the multiplied troubles and increasing labours of life, incruised with dirt, nourished only by the stimulus of whiskey, his ears filled with the cries of a miserable and morbid progeny, his eyes down-looking and dejected, he lives in a constant transition from the fatigue of exorbitant labour, to the unnatural stimulus of the worst intoxicating liquors, without laying by the smallest property for sickness or old age, and he dies an outcast and a beggar. The nourishment of the poor in Dublin is in general scanty and unwholesome, and even this voluntarily curtailed for an increase to their quantity of strong liquor. The nourishment of all the upper ranks is excessive; and this inequality of diet, of raiment, of habitation, in different ranks, is the cause, as well as the effect, of most of the evils of civilized life. The community, like the individual, is always either in a state of unnatural collapse, or unnatural excitement; of stupid apathy, or insane insurgency; in the depression that favours the rule of superstition, or in the mental intoxication that occasionally calls forth a ferocious enthusiasm.

The poor of Ireland, and particularly of Dublin, are, of the human race, the poorest and most wretched. The man of power and opulence is fond of saying, with a cruelty of moral irony: 'Look thro' all conditions, and you will see a balance of enjoyment and suffering, a compensation, an equality.' But let the miserable inmates of the greater part of this city say, if they think all conditions equal. The truth is, that reproach, ignominy, contempt, poverty, and persecution have sunk the

the lowest order in this country to a condition unusual even in civilized states; and the domination of politico-religious party, interested to support penal government rather than equality of privilege, has for many years made a *chasm* between the different ranks of society in this island, which, in the estimation of some, can only be closed by separation from England, and in that of others, by an indivisible union with that country.

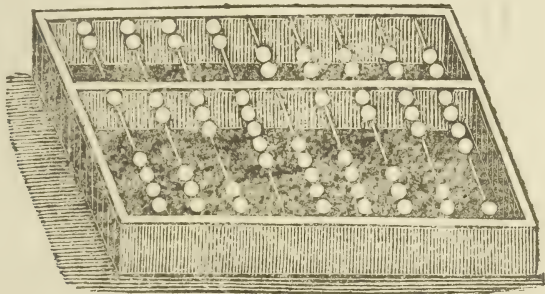
In compensation for the miseries brought upon the European world by the events consequent upon the revolution in France (and what power is responsible for these calamities, it is for impartial history, if there be such a thing, to relate), I think it must, in some degree, be consolatory to remark, that the higher orders, whether from compunction for the past, or from fear of the future, have turned the eye of compassion and stretched out the hand of relief to the poor, with a zeal and assiduity which shew they could part with every thing, except that without which charity becomes a bounty and premium to idleness—a *just* proportion of political power. A moral revolution is taking place silently and gradually, and humanity is making its progress, like the *green* of vegetation which, in the process of some years, appears upon the volcanic *lava*. When the storm and ravage of this war have ceased, the cultivation of social virtue will go on more rapidly, and the efforts of individu-

als for their happiness will be less obstructed than it has been. Mankind have suffered, and are suffering, a rough probationary state, which may contribute to their own ultimate happiness, and certainly will to the perfecting of the future generation. It is like the sickening, and disorder, and convulsion, that in the animal existence does not portend dissolution, but precedes regeneration; and, throughout the history of man, as in the history of nature, I find constant proof of this most cordial and consolatory truth, that destruction and death are terms only relative to the imperfection of our senses, and nature is never more fruitful than when we suppose her at the moment of extinction. The plough and the harrow seem to be rough usage to the earth: but in the progress of the vegetable education the warm sun shines, the gentle shower falls, and the living verdure begins to spread over the clod, to insinuate its way, and guide the soft evolving leaf through every stony obstacle. The hope of a harvest of happiness to mankind thus begins its development in my heart. The sickle of Philosophy will reap, before the scythe of Time shall ravage.

D.

For the Monthly Magazine.

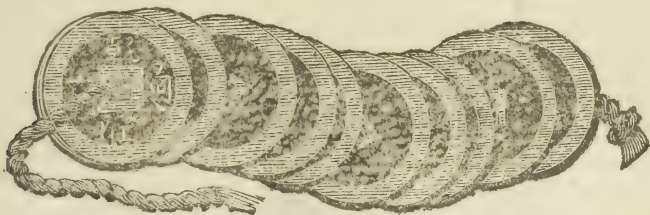
Some ACCOUNT of the CHINESE ABACUS,
and on the COINCIDENCE of the ROMAN
and CHINESE NOTATION.



IT certainly seems that this machine was invented before writing came into use in China, and hence it is not surprising to find it made in imitation of the knotted cords then in use; only, as it

was necessary in this instance, with moveable knots, or sliding beads.

Hence likewise seems to have been derived the use of keeping the Chinese *Tung-tien*



(the only coins which the Chinese have had from time immemorial) strung together upon a sort of packthread by means of a hole which is in the middle, contrary to all the coins of other countries, as may be seen in the above figure. These copper coins, which are the only standard coin in China, are reckoned by tens and multiples of tens like the Chinese Abacus, and, when strung upon a thread, bear a strong resemblance to the beads of the Abacus, and the one seems an imitation of the other.

It is a curious fact, that the ancient Roman Abacus, as exhibited by *Velferus* and *Pignorius*, proves to be very similar to the Chinese, as has been already mentioned a century ago in the *Philosophical Transactions* by a fellow of that learned society*; who, however, was deceived in believing that the Chinese used to reckon from the left to the right, contrary to what is asserted by *Martinez*, the Jesuit, and *La Loubere*, the ambassador at *Siam*, who both noticed it.

Not only does the instrument used for reckoning both by the Chinese and the Romans bear so strong a resemblance; but, what is more curious still, a great similarity exists between the Chinese and the Roman cyphers. The Romans, contrary to the custom of the Greeks and Phœnicians, from whom they had received their alphabet, expressed their numbers *one, two, three*, not by the first letters of their alphabet, but by

I II III

The Chinese express them in the same way, but in a horizontal position:

一 二 三

The Romans expressed their number *ten* thus:

X

The Chinese, changing again its situation, express it thus:

十

The Romans expressed *eleven, twelve, thirteen*, thus:

XI XII XIII

The Chinese, writing perpendicularly, express them thus:

士 士 士

We need only turn the paper to see the great similarity.

The Romans expressed *twenty and thirty* in this way:

XX XXX

The Chinese express it, sometimes by putting the numbers *two* and *three* before the number *ten*, and sometimes, according to the Romans, in this way:

廿 卅

But what is more singular, and seems scarcely to be a mere accident, is, that the three Roman cyphers:

I V X

or, *one, five*, and *ten*, represented, as we see, by an I, a U, and an X, have the same expression in Chinese, as in Latin: *One* in Chinese is *Yee*, or *I*, which agrees with the sound of the Roman I. *Five* is called U, which agrees with the Roman V. *Ten* is *she*, but with a sound approaching to *i*, like *shi*; which was expressed in Greek by ξ. Now it is well known that the Romans had no X in their language, but what they borrowed from the Greek alphabet; so that this Chinese word again perfectly agrees with the original sound of the Roman X.

All this may be explained, if we reflect on what has been discovered in our own time, viz. that not only the same properties which Pythagoras, the founder of the *Italic* school, attributed to the even and odd numbers, have been known and attributed to them by the Chinese from the most ancient times; but also that the whole *musical system* of that philosopher is taken from the Chinese*. If we then consider that Pythagoras had been in India, and perhaps as far as *China*, and that he founded a famous school in Italy, in which *Numa*, the legislator of the Romans, was believed to have been instructed†; we have a ready way to such a communication.

JOSEPH HAGER.

London, Sept. 17.

* See *Mémoires des Missions de Peking*, tom. vi. upon the Chinese music.

† See *Plutarch's* Life of *Numa*.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I AM much obliged to you for the announcing my Translation of Aristotle's *Metaphysics* in so handsome a manner; and in addition to what you have also said respecting a Dissertation on Nullities, which is to accompany this translation, I request you to insert the following remarks for the further information of your mathematical readers.

Nullities which are such expressions as $a-a$, or, supposing it to represent an indefinite quantity, $ma-ma$, properly form a part of the doctrine of infinite series; but so great is the obscurity in which this subject is at present involved, that while some eminent mathematicians erroneously contend that nullities are, as their name implies, *nothings*, others admit that they are different from nothing, but are not able to ascertain what they are, or even to prove that they have any positive value. Having fortunately discovered the nature of these nullities, I am able to remove with the greatest facility all the difficulties with which this dark species of algorithm is now replete. Among other things, I demonstrate that when the fraction

$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1+1}$ is resolved into an infinite series; the quotient, which is an infinite series of nullities, *viz.* $1-1+1-1$, &c. is precisely equal to $\frac{1}{2}$; and that, consequently, the assertions which have been made by mathematicians respecting this series are perfectly erroneous. I likewise demonstrate that when $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{1+2}$ is resolved into the infinite series $1-2+4-8$, &c. this infinite series of negative quantities is precisely equal to $\frac{1}{3}$, and does not require the addition of an infinite supplement to produce this equality.

This discovery likewise enables me to unfold the nature of infinitely small quantities, and to prove that infinite orders of such quantities may be admitted, without departing from that rigid accuracy which is the distinguishing characteristic of mathematical science. I am, &c.

Manor Place, THO. TAYLOR.
Walworth.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

PERMIT me to lay before your readers a sketch of the laws of versification in the Welsh language, agreeably to

the suggestions of Mr. Evans, which accompanied his specimen of blank verse in his translation of the Homeric simile, inserted in the Magazine for July last.

Your correspondent entertains an idea that there are no examples of the epic verse in the Welsh, but that all our metres are to be classed amongst the lyric kind. Were he to peruse the first volume of the *WELSH ARCHAIOLOGY*, now publishing, he would discover a very great variety of versification in each of those species. In the Bardic Institutes, of which a copy now lies before me, the canons of metrical composition are laid down, consisting of twenty-four in number; these embrace all the possible varieties of verses, with respect to length, as well as with respect to their combination together: and, in the Institutes which I have alluded to, there are 425 of the leading examples of versification given, towards illustrating the principles.

There are scarcely any poetical compositions in the Welsh, but have in their structure a certain consonancy in various accented pauses, and in the terminations of the verses; the latter of which is denoted by the term rhyme in English poetry. The laws of rhyme, however, are essentially different in the Welsh: for, the full rhyme, or where both endings are accented, which is indispensable in English, would be considered as producing a jingle destructive of true harmony; therefore, what are deemed perfections in one language, are avoided, as the greatest blemishes, in the other. Thus, the rhyming syllables are, in the Welsh, required to be unaccented; or, if one has an accent, which is the case in some metres, the other that couples with it must be without one. Rhyme, according to the common acceptation, is, therefore, a very subordinate means for producing harmony in Welsh; and the continued succession of it, which occurs so frequently in ancient pieces, produces no disagreeable effects. There are whole poems wherein the same rhyme pervades from beginning to end, yet the artful disposition of the consonancy and the accented pauses so predominate that the rhyme might escape without making much impression on an incorrect ear. Rhyme, as it is above described, is coeval with poetry itself amongst the Britons, if we may judge from the most ancient specimens; but some critics have adduced a shallow argument against the genuineness of our remains of ancient poetry, because they

they have not met with any thing similar in certain languages familiar to themselves, until a particular period, when the monks began to write their Latin rhymes. I accidentally met with some curious arguments on this point, by Malcolm Laing, esq. He says, concerning rhyme, "In Welsh poetry it was unknown to *Gir. Cambrensis* in the twelfth century, a sufficient proof that the rhymes of Taliesin and the Welsh bards are a more recent forgery." *Hist. of Scotland, vol. ii. p. 436.* This wonderful argument is so conclusive, that it seems that the antiquity of our poetry is no longer to be credited, whatever evidence the manuscripts may afford to the contrary. What an useless expence must the present undertaking of printing of them be, and what a pity the argument of Malcolm Laing, esq. was not known to the editors before they had begun such a publication!

This gentleman is a promising disciple of Mr. Pinkerton, and seems intuitively to possess a complete knowledge of Welsh literature: for, says he, "there is no species of versification in the Welsh similar to the *Earfë Ossian* of Macpherson." It would be curious to find out the means by which he came to know *Girald. Cambrensis* was ignorant of what was more prevalent then in Welsh poetry probably than in any other period, as may be shewn even from MSS written in that time; and how he has become acquainted likewise with every species of Welsh versification, so as to have been enabled to pass the sentence quoted above. But to return —

In the history of Welsh poetry, we find it very strongly marked with different characteristics under various periods, with respect to style and manner; but the greatest change by far took place towards the conclusion of the thirteenth century, owing to the altered state of our political condition: for, after the event of our conquest, the patronage, under which formerly the Bards flourished, gradually vanished, and, consequently, the Muse sought for new themes for the song. From that epoch likewise the Welsh language, then so majestic and wonderfully copious, became neglected, and consequently all the compositions, which were written in it afterwards, discover a gradual decay of its powers and of its copiousness.

I shall now proceed to give a few examples of various lengths of verse, which will at the same time afford some idea of the language:

The short metricity.

Minia mwynwen
Iaith bêr o'th ben! A. D. 1600.

'Tender maid, express sweet language from thy lips!'

Am dy laned
Barz tucaned,
A grizvaned
Gwrz ovynion! 1420.

'That thou art so beauteous, let the bard complain and let him sigh his anxious wishes!'

The confined metricity.

Ei deuruz dirion
A gân y gwirion,
A llu coed irion,
Lle cadeiriant. 1450.

'Her charming countenance, the innocent doth love, and the inhabitants of the green woods, where they spread themselves.'

The unpliant metricity.

Gwanwyn, ar dwyn îr do,
Dien yw'n blodeuo. 1580.

'Spring, a green covering over the grove, how beautifully it blooms!'

The smooth metricity.

Gwiall meinion a gysonai,
Hael Morvuz, merch vedyz Mai. 1340.

'The tender plants she would entwine, generous Morvuz, the adopted daughter of May.'

O galon a haelioni,
O blaid, dôs a'r bêl i ti. 1430.

'Of heart and of generosity, from the multitude, for thyself bear away the bell.'

This is one of our heroic metres, and has been by far the most popular of any, for these four centuries past. There have been two epic poems, of great merit, composed in it lately: one of them is longer than the *Paradise Lost*.

The even metricity: an heroic metre.

Pan wnel Daw dangos ei varan,
Dyzwyre dy daered arnan,
Dygryn trwr torvoz yn eban,
Dygyrc hynt, dygre gwynt gwaezvan,
Dygyrmriw ton amlw am lan,
Dygyrmer uveliar bâr ban
Dygyrs gwrys gwrës tanze allan. 1320.

'When God shall reveal his presence, the house of earth will be uplifted over us, the dismay of the uproar of contending multitudes will urge on the course, the shrill-voiced wind will be howling, the

wave of varying hue will be spraying itself around the shore, the fiery points will be accumulating wrath, when the violence of the heat of pervading fire shall be bursting out.'

The above passage is a specimen of the wonderful powers of the Welsh language, but which is lost in the multitude of words required in the literal translation of it. The prefix *Dy* in the verbs, denoting iteration, gives a vehemency to the whole. *Dygymmriw* is peculiarly beautiful: its origin is *briwo*, to break into small particles; thence *cymmriwo*, to break together, to become sprayed; and *dygymmriwo*, to be in a continued state of spraying together. I deem this line altogether matchless; particularly the *ton amlw*, or wave of varying hue.'

The cross metricity: an heroic metre.

The following extract is rather long, but it is given to shew the nature of a *word of recurrence*, which is a peculiar beauty in Welsh verse.

Endeweifi waneg o Wynnovi—dîr
I am dervyn mawr meibion Beli:
Oez hydraiz wygyr llyr yn llenwi;
Oez hydr am dylan gwynvan genti.
Hyll nid oez ei dezv, hwyrzezv holi;
Hallt oez ei dagrau digrawn heli.
Ar helw bun arav, ug banieri—ton,
Tynhegl a gerzeifi gorzwwr Deivi;
Ceintum gerz i Nêst cyn noi threngi;
Cant cânt ei moliant mal Elivri.
Canav, can vezwl avrzw, erzi
Caniad ei marwnad, mawr drueni! 1220.

'I listened to a wave from Gwynnovi land round the ample borders of the sons of Beli: It impetuously pervaded, filling over the strand; aloud about the shore it uttered woes. It was of no forbidding nature, tracing its long accustomed course; salt were its tears from the exhaustless brine. Devoted to a gentle maid, above the sprayings of the wave, slowly have I walked on Teivi's bordering stream; I sang the song of Nest before her dissolution; a hundred have sung her praise like Elivri. I will sing, with mind oppressed by grief, for her sake, a song of mourning, misery extreme!'

The fair metricity.

Y vun'a gerais, dan vaen y gorwez,
Peraiz ei monwes, pur oez ei mwynnez.
1660.

'The fair whom I loved, beneath a stone she lies, sweetness filled her breast, pure was her friendship.'

This metre forms a beautiful *pause of recurrence*, when used with the preceding one, as

Tref yw ev, Tâd nêv, Nâv gleinion—radau,
Nor creâduriau gorau gwron. 1320.

'More powerful is he, the Father of heaven, Lord of glorious attributes, than the creatures of excelling virtue.'

The trailing metricity.

Casant bawb eu teithi, llawen vi Brython,
Ceintor corn elwys cathl hezws a hinon. 560.

'When all obtain their rights, the Brython shall rejoice, the horn of triumph sounding the song of peace and of serenity.'

The long metricity.

Ein pryniaist —

Trwy dy hoeliaw, draed a dwylaw, drud adeiliad!

Ag waew dan vron a gwaed gwirion, gwerin bryniad! 1330.

'Us thou didst redeem — through thy being nailed, feet and hands, rash construction! and a spear under the breast with innocent blood, the redemption of humanity.'

All verses exceeding the lengths of the foregoing canons were considered to be essentially a combination of some shorter ones. Such longer verses sometimes occur, as the following, the former part of which is a fine specimen of the hexameter:

Sevws allan vorwynion a syllws werydre—
Cynzylan
Llys Pengwern neud tanze! 570.

'Stand out virgins and behold the fertile land of Cynzylan: the royal house of Pengwern is it not involved in fire!'

This article is extended to a length, which renders it necessary for me to conclude. I am, &c.

MEIRION.

P. S. I do not wish your correspondent A. Y. to consider what I said respecting the guttural sounds being not used by the Goths, to be my decisive opinion yet; but that the general construction of their language seems to have had that effect, wherever it acquired ascendancy in mixing with others. He will think it curious that *Woden* is a mythological personage among the Welsh. They generally call the galaxy CAER GWYDION, or the rampart of Goodion; and this name under many

many forms of construction becomes *Wdion*; as *i Wdion* (to Goodion) and the like. It is a singular fact likewise, as may be proved by hundreds of instances, that a word of the form of *Goodion* in the Welsh would become *Fion* in the Irish: for our initial *G* becomes *F* in the latter tongue, and our *D* generally becomes quiescent. Here we recognise the celebrated *Fion* of the Irish, moulded into *FIN*, by Mr. Macpherson, representing the *GOODION* of the *Cymry*, and the *WODEN* of the northern nations.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE fragment of which ROBERT BURNS said* "*DONOCHT HEAD is not mine: I would give ten pounds it were,*" was written by a Mr. GEORGE PICKERING, then of Newcastle upon Tyne, and who is, I believe, though not there, yet living. The amiable, but unfortunate Mr. BEDDINGFIELD (whose poems, surreptitiously printed, are known to few, but by those few admired) was at the time his coadjutor and friend.

There are, Mr. Editor, several gentlemen, and among those a worthy baronet, whose knowledge and elegant taste might enrich your publication with authentic and interesting memoirs of PICKERING and of BEDDINGFIELD: that tribute, due to genius nearly allied to that of BURNS, cannot, alas! be paid, and must not be attempted by

Aug. 10, 1800.

ALBOIN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the various sources of intelligence your very useful Magazine affords, permit me to inquire of your numerous correspondents, in what manner a consumptive patient may best avail herself of the important benefits to be derived from the climate of Madeira, in that cruel complaint, which seems particularly to mark for its prey the most amiable part of the creation.

This inquiry is doubtless interesting, at a time when the ravages and restraints of war have closed every avenue to the southern parts of France and Italy, and when the inefficiency of the changeable

climate of Lisbon, as a substitute, becomes daily more apparent.

If any of your correspondents can answer these inquiries, or communicate any further information relative to the island of Madeira, and its advantages in consumptive cases, he will perhaps essentially benefit a class of patients hitherto deemed incurable, besides contributing to save the life of the particular friend of, Sir, Your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE method of preparing horn for lanterns, in reply to the question in your last number, is as follows: The horn, in its natural state, is roasted over a fire composed of the wood of furze (as this gives a much stronger heat than the prickly branches); when it is sufficiently warmed so as to become soft, it is slit on one side, and spread open between a pair of flat tongs, large enough to hold the horn expanded a second time over the fire, and bring it to a flatness; it is then put into a press made of iron plates, perpendicularly bearing against each other; these are heated and greased, and the horn being placed between them, is tightened by means of large wedges driven in at each end, or the centre of the press. Here they remain until properly cooled; they are then put into a vessel filled with water, where they soak until soft enough to be pared down to their requisite thinness; this is done with a large knife, worked horizontally on them, after they are fixed on a block, similar to that of a feltmonger's; and, indeed, the whole operation of producing their transparency, is just in that manner, after being prepared as above; the polish is given to them by rubbing whiting and the coal of burnt willow over them with the hand—after being soaked in urine.

The shavings of the horn are preserved for agricultural purposes, or for chemical operations, to procure hartshorn; and the solution of it in the water previous to paring it, makes the liquid so volatile as to corrode iron like the vitriolic acid.

Sir George Staunton, in his "Embassy to China," mentions the Chinese preparing their horn for windows, instead of glass, by means of beating it into lamina, as gold, &c. is beaten into leaves. I am, &c.

Exeter.

M.

* Works of Robert Burns (edited by Dr. Currie), vol. iv. p. 175.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER, No. XXII.

What are essentially the CHARACTER and CONDITION of MAN?

THERE is nothing in which civilized antiquity appears more laudable, and indeed more enviable, than in the philosophical liberty it allowed of discussing speculative questions relative to some of the most important topics, without affixing either a public or a private stigma on an individual, on account of the conclusions he might deduce from his reasonings. Deriving the character of a man from the manner in which he fulfilled his duties in society, and taking for granted, that, if he acted well, he possessed the motives proper to influence him to that course of action, it regarded with great indifference the metaphysical or theological system he had chosen to adopt, and never entertained an idea of converting tenets of opinion into tests of qualification for the offices of a citizen. Our modern dogmatists, though very far from agreeing among themselves upon many fundamental points of doctrine, have yet associated their several modes of thinking so exclusively to the best principles of action, that they have refused the very name of goodness to virtues not deduced from their theories on the nature and relations of man. We have seen even so mere a matter of speculation, as the origin of evil, represented as the great hinge of morality; and a belief of that system which refers it to a supposed corruption of human nature, made the discrimination between genuine and spurious morals. That evil or imperfection exists throughout the whole sentient creation, is sufficiently obvious; but it would seem equally so, that our business can only be the correction of it; and that the means of doing this must be general to all human creatures, as far as they make use of reason and experience, whatever notions ancient fable or history may have given them concerning its origin. On this subject, as on many others, the rage for forming hypotheses seems to have created difficulties and perplexities which do not necessarily belong to it. If we content ourselves "with reasoning only from what we know," and consider the character and condition of man merely as facts in natural history, I conceive that our speculations concerning them need not be either intricate or unsatisfactory; and that we shall be able to free our minds from a mass of error and prejudice tending to bewilder our ideas and mislead our conduct.

Man is the terminating link of the animal creation. It is equally evident that he participates the nature of this class of beings, and that he is at the summit of the scale. His points of conformity with the animals beneath him are striking and numerous. Like them, he passes through the stages of growth, maturity, and decline: like them, he perishes as an individual, but perpetuates himself as a species: like them, he has his pains and pleasures, diseases and remedies, wants and the means of supplying them. The first law of nature in both, is that of seeking happiness. In both, this happiness is partly personal, partly social. In both, occasions arise in which the personal and social coincide, and others in which they interfere. Now comes the principal moral difference. In brute animals, wherever the *storge*, or parental and conjugal affection, does not take place, the individual uniformly (a few dubious cases, perhaps, excepted) prefers his own gratification to that of another, or of any number of others: in man, the strength of sympathy, the pleasures of sentiment, the habits of society, and the reciprocal ties and dependencies of various kinds, have so involved the interests of numerous individuals, that happiness cannot be pursued to any extent but as a matter of alliance and conjunction. Hence cases perpetually occur in which a man is induced to resign his immediate and single gratifications for the sake of that common good in which he is a sharer. This is a *law of his nature*; and, considering it as such, it is not of the smallest consequence whether a theorist finally refers it to a benevolent or a selfish principle. Further, he is enabled by that idea of the connection of cause and effect, and that memory of past and anticipation of future events, which he possesses, if not solely, at least in a degree greatly superior to other animals, to resist the impulse of present appetite and passion, when his own greater good, or that of persons dear to him, requires it. Here then is a large provision, made in his nature for the attainment of all the personal and social virtues. He will be prudent and temperate in the use of sensual enjoyments, both that he may not exhaust the source, and that the consequences of excess may not overbalance the pleasures. He will be kind and benevolent, compassionate and charitable, because he is so constituted as to sympathize in the happiness and misery of those around him; because he is a social, and not a solitary being. He will even interest himself in the concerns of

large communities, and forego his ease, and hazard his safety, to promote their advantage; because he is capable of personifying the ideas of country and mankind, and identifying himself with the human race; because he is sensible of the exalted pleasure of being admired and beloved when living, and can associate these feelings to his memory after death. If to this fund for useful and generous action be added the capacity of receiving pure and inexhaustible delight from the exertion of intellect, what an idea must be formed of the nature and condition of man, and how fitted must he seem to occupy the elevated rank assigned him in this visible system of things!

But it is also an invariable law of nature, that upon every advantage should be entailed, as it were, an appropriate inconvenience—upon every good should be quartered its evil. As in the tropical climates the same sun that nourishes a luxuriance of the richest vegetation, and provides abundance for all the wants of man, fills the air and earth with noxious insects, and exhales pestilence from the stagnant waters; so the noble powers bestowed upon the human race, and the multiplicity of strong motives perpetually rousing these powers to action, render its individuals more liable to err in the pursuit of their own happiness, and more capable of inflicting mischiefs upon each other. The keen relish for varied gratification stimulates the intemperance of man, and administers food for insatiable cupidity. His love of power, of honour, of fame, involves him in endless rivalries and interferences. Even those attachments which take him in some measure out of self, and engage him in the interests of kindred, party, and country, enlarge the sphere of his contention, and precipitate him against whole masses of fellow-men, with whom, in a private capacity, he could not come into contact. Political institutions, and forms of government, which in one view are admirable contrivances for restraining the hurtful passions of mankind, in another, by the creation of a multiplicity of new relations and remote interests, are causes of unthought-of and interminable quarrels. Without experience, how could it be conceived that a hundred thousand human beings could, by any force, be set in array against another hundred thousand, with the mutual purpose of destruction, when the subject of the dispute perhaps concerned not a single person on either side, and even their passions took so little part in their hostility, that the signing of

a piece of paper might immediately convert them all into friends and allies? If one swarm of bees engages in battle with another, it is for the possession of the hive and honey; and thus the warlike tribes of men which issued from the great northern hive, were wont to contend for the occupation of more fertile lands in a better climate than their own. But the fruits of victory now belong only to the few, who, sitting quiet at home, direct this chess-playing for their amusement or emolument. To such civilized gamesters, however, less than the extermination of an adversary will suffice; and a few bold moves may decide the contest with little comparative loss.

A circumstance which seems most remarkably to violate the analogy between the human and brutal nature, is the amazing difference of perfection attained by different individuals in the former, while those of the latter, in their several species, appear to be nearly upon the same level. Hence it has been inferred, that a very small part of mankind are what their creator intended they should be; and consequently, that a great future melioration in the mass is to be expected. But does not the nature of a being, capable, indeed, of high intellectual attainments, yet at the same time subjected to numerous corporeal wants and necessities, which are not to be supplied without care and toil, render such a difference unavoidable; and is it not manifestly impossible that the highly cultivated part should ever be more than a small minority? The leisure they enjoy, and all the advantage of books, instruments, and other things necessary to the pursuit of literature, are at the expence of the majority, whose bodily labours are by so much the more augmented, as a higher degree of cultivation augments the demands of those who can compel their services. Of this consequence some philosophers have been so sensible, that they have condemned not only the refinements of sensual pleasure, but even those mental luxuries which require a large apparatus; and they have looked for the perfection of human nature in that state of simplicity and equality which attends the rude beginnings of society. Though I by no means agree with them in their estimate of the real happiness of man, and think it a timid and narrow policy to acquiesce in imperfection through fear of the effects of a full exertion of the powers bestowed upon us; yet the general fact, that one part of mankind must be depressed proportionably to the exaltation of the other, I regard as indis-

indisputable. It is, indeed, a perfectly laughable ignorance in the speculatist who, sitting in his study, with all his conveniences about him, fancies that all the world might devote as much time to mental exercise as he does. Were he to trace the history of his fire and candle, his paper, pen, and ink, he would perhaps be shocked to find how many pairs of hands are employed to favour the work of his head.

We may observe in nature numerous instances in which a provision seems to be made for proceeding much farther in the attainment of certain purposes than is actually done. The amazing powers of generation bestowed upon fishes, insects, and the whole vegetable race, are, in great measure, apparently employed to pure loss,—to the production of an abortive progeny, or of one which it is impossible to bring to maturity. But for this seeming waste of effort we can satisfactorily account, from the necessity of securing a point so essential to the economy of nature, as the constant renovation of what is subjected to constant destruction. Thus, too, in the self-preservation of the individual, we often see an exertion of faculties, either of acting or enduring, vastly beyond the common calls of life, and which lie latent in the greater part of the species during their whole existence. These examples should perhaps diminish our surprise, that the sublime faculties granted to man so rarely find opportunity for full expansion, and that in whole nations, for many ages, no individual arrives at the intellectual excellence of which he is created capable. It is enough that they are inherent in his nature, ready to be produced when the general condition of the society in which he lives, and his own rank in that society, make it expedient. If a difficulty can be diminished by extending it, we may allege that it presses as much upon the corporeal as the mental nature of man. For how few of the species are there who acquire the bodily powers of athletes, dancers, posture-masters, and the like; or the nobler and more useful talents of artists of every kind? If we conceive it necessary that a state of things should arrive in which all men should be mathematicians, astronomers, and metaphysicians, it seems equally so that they should be all artificers, painters, and musicians.

But the moralist, while he readily gives up the probability of a general attainment of these points of human excellence, will strongly plead the necessity of supposing a future improvement in *virtue*; for the true definition of this quality being such a

disposition of mind or course of conduct as promotes happiness, it must, in all places, conditions, and states of society, be essential to the welfare of man. And, indeed, no prospect can be so cheering to the heart of the philanthropist, as that of a period in which mankind, wisely and faithfully employing the powers with which they are endued, and profiting by the lessons of experience, shall steadily pursue their own and the general good, and cease to inflict upon themselves and others those evils which are the most numerous and exquisite of the catalogue. If, however, we consider what are the causes of these moral evils, I fear we shall find little reason to expect their abolition, or even their considerable diminution, while man is the creature we every where find him. It may be said of a high degree of moral, as well as of intellectual, excellence, that it is the result of those favourable circumstances in which a comparatively few only of the species can be placed. The early discipline of a good education, a happy immunity both from the stimulus of urgent wants, and the temptations of power and opulence, leisure for the culture of the heart and understanding, freedom from false principles and bad examples, are advantages which can be obtained only under the shelter as it were of social institutions, to the support of which numerous moral sacrifices must be made by the mass of the community. They who are maintained, protected, and governed, without any efforts of their own, may well afford a greater attention to moral duties than those who do all these offices for them. But it is not from such a select and favoured class that an idea is to be formed of what the human species is capable of becoming.

Let us now imagine an inhabitant of another world making a survey of this, in the spirit of a naturalist and a philosopher. He would discern a beautiful economy of things, in which every single species, besides providing for its own existence, is made subservient to the necessities of another species; so that throughout all nature nothing exists purely for itself, but the interests of one are blended and involved with those of another. By virtue of this economy, however, he would find that sacrifices are perpetually made of the advantage and even the being of individuals, and that life is maintained at the expence of life, and enjoyment procured at the expence of enjoyment, throughout the sentient creation. Moreover, he would perceive, that the operations of inanimate powers, such as the elements of

air, and water, the principle of gravitation, and the like, though so beneficial on the whole, are often converted into causes of mischief and destruction. He would therefore conclude, that the general system was an inseparable mixture of good and evil; but he would (or I greatly mistake) discern that the good is intentional and preponderant, the evil contingent and subordinate. He would receive it as a complete proof of a wise and well-arranged plan, that, notwithstanding all adverse and destructive processes, every species of being maintains itself in existence, and preserves the rank in the creation it was destined to occupy.

On turning his view upon the most distinguished and interesting figure among animated forms—the human species—he would see moderate powers of body, inspired by an unknown something, which renders them capable of the most wonderful exertions, and every where establishes a complete superiority over the other animal tribes. He would observe this creature agitated by a vast variety of passions and desires, precipitating him into actions, some injurious to his own happiness and that of his fellow-creatures, others promoting the felicity of both; he would see him building with one hand, and overthrowing with another, cultivating and desolating, adorning and desacing, caressing and murdering; but upon the whole, he would find no reason to doubt that he also followed the general law of creation, and that his existence was a blessing to him, probably the greater in proportion to the superiority of his faculties. Comparing different tribes and individuals of this species, he would be sensible of a wide scope for improvement, general and particular, and would probably expect, from the ready inter-communication of ideas, that it would soon take place. But a closer view of the mechanism of human societies, and the natural tendencies of things, especially if strengthened by a knowledge of past events, would be too apt to lead him to suspect that there existed insuperable obstacles to an extensive melioration. Taking the human race, however, as he found it, he could scarcely conceive that it had undergone any corruption or deterioration, which rendered it a different agent in the great system of nature from what its Author intended it to be. Such a supposition would only enhance to him any difficulty arising from the inadequate employment of the faculties bestowed upon man; and he would sooner rest satisfied in that universal analogy which shews evil every where mixed with good, defect with excellence.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, E Cogan, at p. 137 of your last Number, prefers the reading *simularit* in Virg. *Æn.* vi. 590. to that generally received. I venture to differ from this writer on any subject with diffidence and circumspection. In my notes, however, on Lucretius, v. 744, I propose *simulare*, as the genuine reading of the passage; nor do I repent recommending that tense in preference to *simularat* commonly adopted, or even hesitate to undervalue *simularit*, approved by Mr. Cogan, in comparison with this authorized reading, for these reasons:

The perfect tense *simularit*, equivalent to *simulavit*, and substituted for it in compliance with the relative, implies a complete action; namely, that *Salmonæus* imitated the thunder with efficiency and success; a supposition wholly incompatible with the language and spirit of the passage: whereas the imperfect tense *simularet* conveys a signification of an inadequate and incomplete performance, and exhibits, with grammatical exactness, in conformity with the obvious purpose of the poet, a bungling attempt of *insatuated* (demens) impiety to represent that criterion of the supreme Deity, which was *inimitable* (non imitabile) by any contrivances of human power.

G. WAKEFIELD.

Dorchester Goal, Sep. 3, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a former number of your Magazine was inserted a translation of the *ἰσοψηφία*, or *verses containing equal numbers*. The hint that an explanation would follow, “not as a testimony to their value, but as an example of tuneful trifling, or, at best, of unprofitable industry,” respected those verses only, or, at furthest, others like them, unconnected either with the sense or melody of the verse: such are those constructed in the shape of eggs, altars, hatchets, and syringes, contained in the minor Greek poets; the crab verses, that read the same way backwards as forwards, in the sixth book of the Greek Anthologia, and the *verses containing equal numbers*, in the same book. Our business is only with the last.

The Greeks, it is well known, used letters for figures. If then the letters contained in the first distich of the four lines, which I communicated, be added together as figures, and afterwards the last distich be added in the same manner, their sums will

be found equal, each distich containing 5699.

If, in like manner, where one verse equals one verse in numbers, the letters of the first be added together as figures, and afterwards the letters of the last, in distinct fums, we shall find each verse contains 4111. For example:

Εἰς πρὸς ἓνα ψήφοισιν ἰσαζεται· οὐ δυο δόμοις·
Οὐ γὰρ ἐτι στεγρῶ τὴν δολιχογραφίαν.

ε	-	5	ο	-	70
ι	-	10	υ	-	400
ς	-	200	γ	-	3
π	-	80	α	-	1
ρ	-	100	ε	-	100
θ	-	70	ε	-	5
σ	-	200	τ	-	300
ε	-	5	ι	-	10
ν	-	50	σ	-	200
α	-	1	τ	-	300
ψ	-	700	ε	-	5
η	-	8	ρ	-	100
φ	-	500	γ	-	3
θ	-	70	ω	-	800
ι	-	10	τ	-	300
σ	-	200	η	-	8
ι	-	10	ν	-	50
ν	-	50	δ	-	4
ι	-	10	ο	-	70
σ	-	200	λ	-	30
α	-	1	ι	-	10
ζ	-	7	χ	-	600
ε	-	5	ο	-	70
τ	-	300	γ	-	3
α	-	1	ρ	-	100
ι	-	10	α	-	1
ο	-	70	φ	-	500
υ	-	400	ι	-	10
δ	-	4	υ	-	8
υ	-	400	ν	-	50
ο	-	70			
δ	-	4			4111
ο	-	70			
ι	-	10			
ο	-	70			
ι	-	10			
ς	-	200			

4111

If the perusal of these lines make your readers only smile, I shall have done no mischief at least by explaining them; but should any one seriously set about imitating them, I should consider myself as having been worse than idly employed.

This peculiarity is not noticed in any edition of the Greek Anthologia that I have seen. It is however noticed by Huetius.—And so much for these ἰσοψηφα.

Your's, &c.

G. DYER.

above epigram, as printed in the Monthly Magazine: ἰσαζεται, for ἰσαζεται; and σιτεργω, for στεργω.

Three were in the first; γενεθλιακαιοιν for γενεθλιακαιοιν, Νειλαιη for Νειλαιη, and Λεωνιδεω for Λεωνιδεω.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The Principles of POLITICAL ARITHMETIC illustrated in an Estimate of the NATIONAL WEALTH of GREAT BRITAIN.

By J. J. GRELLIER.

(Continued from page 117.)

IT has been shewn, that, notwithstanding the expensive wars in which this country has been engaged, which, by drawing much money out of the country, has greatly diminished the profits that would otherwise have remained, there has been a great accumulation, though, at the same time, the people in general appear to live in a much more expensive manner than their ancestors. We have seen that in the year 1664 the whole national stock did not exceed 700,000,000l. according to the present value of money; there has therefore been an average gain since that time of upwards of four millions per annum, a very considerable part of which must have arisen from foreign commerce, for commerce would not be carried on without gain, and whatever profits have been saved or converted into stock, must appear in the foregoing account: even the increased value of the land and houses is in a great measure owing to the assistance of capitals acquired in trade.

The great increase of the annual income is a further proof that there must have been such an accumulating surplus as is here stated. Sir W. Petty supposed the income derived from land to be 8,000,000l. the profits of personal estate 8,000,000l. and the profits of all kind of labour 26,000,000l. making together 42,000,000l.* Mr. G. King estimated the whole income at 43,500,000l. Dr. Davenant, in 1701, says, that according to the produce of the land tax, the income derived from land did not appear to be above 10,000,000l. though he certainly thought this below the truth; the profits of trade he states at 6,000,000l. and of sciences, arts, labour, industry, manufactures, retailing foreign goods, and buying and selling home commodities, 33,000,000l. making in the whole 49,000,000l. These accounts are exclusive of Scotland; but after making a sufficient addition on this account, it will

appear that there has been a considerable increase of the general income. Sir John Sinclair, in his "*Hints addressed to the Public, &c.*" in 1783, observed, that the income of the country arising from lands, commerce, and manufactures, was commonly calculated at 100,000,000*l.* which he was inclined to think rather a low valuation; and there can be little doubt, that of late years the profit derived from each of these sources has considerably increased.*

A part of the national stock or capital produces no income; such as the money in circulation, furniture, apparel, &c. and on the contrary much income arises without capital, being solely the recompence of labour. A very considerable proportion of income arises from capital and labour united, such as that of most farmers merchants, and retail traders, and the difficulty of distinguishing, in many cases, that part of the income of individuals which is the wages of their labour, from the part which should be considered as the profits of their capital, must render every attempt to particularize the amount of the different branches of income liable to objections; the following statement is, however, presumed to be not very inaccurate:

From rent of lands	-	£.33,000,000
— ditto of houses	-	8,500,000
Profits of farming, or the occupation of the land	-	6,120,000
Income of labourers in agriculture	-	15,000,000
Profits of mines, collieries, and inland navigations	-	2,000,000
Carried over	-	£.64,620,000

* The great augmentation of the public revenue appropriated to the services of government, and the increase of the national debt, however disadvantageous in themselves, are proofs that the general income has much increased. Formerly the public accounts at the exchequer were kept in a peculiar character, and it is a curious circumstance, that this obscure species of arithmetic was defective, in having no characters to express such high numbers as millions, so far were the framers of it from having any idea of the extent to which the revenue of the country was to be extended. At present the public revenue, including the income-tax, and the taxes voted annually in lieu of the land tax, amounts to 37,000,000*l.* and the national debt is about ten times the amount that in 1716 was deemed insupportable.

Brought forward	-	£.64,620,000
Profits of shipping in merchants' service, and small craft	-	1,000,000
Income of stockholders	-	15,500,000
From mortgages, and other money lent on private security	-	3,000,000
Profits of foreign trade	-	11,250,000
Ditto of manufactures	-	14,100,000
Pay of the army and navy, and seamen in merchant's service	-	4,500,000
Income of the clergy of all descriptions	-	2,200,000
Income of the judges, and all subordinate officers of the law	-	1,800,000
Professors, schoolmasters, tutors, &c.	-	600,000
Retail trades not immediately connected with foreign trade or any manufacture	-	8,000,000
Various other professions and employments	-	2,000,000
Male and female servants	-	2,000,000

Total - £.130,570,000

Of this annual sum, the part drawn from other countries by commerce is stated at 11,250,000*l.* which is founded on the supposition, that from what we have before stated the capital employed cannot be less than 75,000,000*l.* and that the profits thereon, including those of all persons immediately depending on foreign trade, may be taken at 15 per cent. It must not however be supposed that the nation receives an accession of wealth, to the amount of 11,250,000*l.* annually from this source; whatever payments are made to other countries for the dividends on the share foreigners hold of our public debts, or as subsidies to their governments, or spent therein in the maintenance of troops, or by British subjects occasionally resident there, operates to the diminution of this profit in a national view. The actual wealth which the country acquires by its intercourse with other nations, may be very different from the profits of the individuals concerned in trade, as a sum equal to a great part, or even the whole, of such profits may be sent abroad in the various ways just mentioned. The balance of trade in favour of the country has usually been estimated by the excess of the exports beyond the imports, and a comparatively small amount of the latter has been considered highly desirable; this is a concise mode of determining a very important point: but even if the custom-house accounts were much

much better adapted for the purpose than they are, the justness of the conclusions thus drawn from them would be very doubtful; for it may be easily made to appear that, in many cases, if the imports even exceeded the exports there might, notwithstanding, be a considerable gain. Thus, supposing the merchants of this country to purchase British manufactures, for exportation on their own account, to the value of 20,000,000*l.* the nett proceeds thereof in the countries to which they are exported cannot be considered as less than 22,000,000*l.* and this sum being invested in foreign produce, and imported into this country, will amount, after repaying the duties and all expences, to at least 24,200,000*l.* returning the merchants the capital originally advanced, with a profit of 21 per cent.; in like manner, whenever the merchandize imported in return for any quantity exported is of greater actual value in this country, or yields a greater price, after allowing for all charges and the interest of the capital employed, the surplus must be an addition to the wealth of the country; and if the whole of the foreign trade were of this description, *the excess of the imports* would shew the profit, or the wealth acquired by the exchange of commodities with other nations. A country carrying on a profitable foreign trade may not always have occasion for a greater supply of the produce or manufactures of other countries, in which case the imports from such countries will diminish, and the difference must be made up by coin or bullion, which, however, in a commercial view, ought to be considered in nearly the same light with other articles of merchandize. In consequence of an Act of Charles II. coin and bullion imported into this country are exempted from entry at the custom-house; and therefore these articles cannot appear in the account of imports, though it is known, that, besides the bullion used in keeping up or increasing the coin, and in importation and exportation as a merchandize, great quantities are imported as a raw material for the use of our manufactures.* The quantity sent out of the country legally is known; the quantity imported must be much greater: but so long as there is no account of it, the real amount of the imports must be very incomplete, and consequently any conclusion, with respect to the balance of trade, drawn from the official statements of the exports and imports may be very erroneous.

* Mr. Irving's Letter, Report of Committee of Secrecy, 1797.

It cannot be denied, that if the country derives a profit from its foreign commerce, the value of the raw materials and manufactures, and of the coin and bullion imported, must, together, exceed that of its exports, particularly as a portion of the former is to be considered rather as a remittance of property from abroad to its owners in this country, than as a return of goods sent out; and though for a short period it might be otherwise, from our merchants giving longer or larger credit to their foreign correspondents than is allowed to them, this would be merely a temporary suspension of the returns, and would not affect the balance of profit: therefore as it appears by the custom-house accounts, that the value of the foreign produce and manufactures imported is considerably less than that of our exports; it would follow, upon the supposition that these valuations were correct, that the difference of the exports and imports, with a sum equal to the whole profits of foreign trade, is imported in cash and bullion which are not included in those accounts. If this was really the case, our stock of the precious metals, either in the form of bullion, specie, or goods manufactured of gold and silver, must have increased not only to an amount greater than we have any evidence to prove, but far beyond all probability; in fact, however, this rapid flow of wealth into the country from commerce, which is certainly great, but probably less than it appears in the usual way of estimating it from the custom-house accounts, has been counteracted very considerably by our political connections with other countries, by losses at sea, and by all other circumstances which carry wealth out of the country without an advantageous return; had this not been the case, the increase both of the national capital and income must have been still much greater than it appears to have actually been.

It has appeared that the total income of the country is at present upwards of 130,000,000*l.* and that it cannot be less than this sum may likewise be proved by the general expenditure. Sir W. Petty reckoned the average expence of men, women, and children, in England and Wales, at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum for food, housing, cloaths, and all other necessities; Dr. Davenant took the average expence at 7*l.* which, according to the difference in the value of money at the commencement of the century and at this time, is equal to upwards of 16*l.* for each person at present. Mr. Jonas Hanway, about

about thirty years since, estimated the expence of the subsistence of the people of England and Wales as follows :

Num. of People.	Per Annum.	
	£. s. d.	£.
150,000 at 30	0 0 each	4,500,000
350,000 at 20	0 0 each	7,000,000
600,000 at 15	3 0 each	9,150,000
2,400,000 at 8	0 0 each	19,200,000
3,500,000 at 6	12 6 each	23,187,500
7,000,000.		£.63,037,500

Num. of People.

Per Annum.

500,000	at 18d. per day	27l. 7s. 6d.	-	13,687,500l.
750,000	at 12 per day	18 5 0	-	13,687,500
1,000,000	at 9 per day	13 13 9	-	13,687,500
3,000,000	at 6 per day	9 2 6	-	27,375,000
1,750,000 Children, at	2 per day	3 0 10	-	5,322,916
7,000,000				£.73,760,416

When the present high price of bread, meat, and most of the necessaries of life, is considered, it will not be thought that the expence of subsistence is over-rated in the lowest classes; and if this is admitted, it cannot be too high in the other classes, when it includes strong beer, spirits, wine, and a variety of luxuries. To the expences of living must be added those of house rent, cloathing, and superfluous expences, in order to arrive at the whole actual expenditure. The first of these articles has been stated at 8,500,000l.; and, allowing for the rent of shops, warehouses, and other buildings appropriated wholly to trade, it may be taken at 7,000,000l. The expence of cloathing, including every article of dress, or personal decoration, will, on a very moderate computation, amount to at least 25 millions, viz.

Num. of Persons.	Per Ann.	
200,000 at 30l.	-	6,000,000l.
300,000 at 15	-	4,500,000
700,000 at 8	-	5,600,000
1,000,000 at 4	-	4,000,000
1,500,000 at 2	-	3,000,000
2,000,000 at 1	-	2,000,000
1,300,000 at 0	-	
7,000,000		£.25,100,000

With respect to superfluous expences, when the sums spent by the nobility and fashionable people in plays, operas, concerts, routes, gambling, horses, carriages, and other amusements and luxuries, is considered, it certainly will not be thought improbable, that, including what is spent by others on objects more rational, though

This account, which in the whole, is less than sixpence a day for each person, must be too low at present, and the following estimate will probably approach nearer to the truth, with respect to the mere expence of subsistence, or of eating and drinking, particularly as we are not to consider what is absolutely necessary for the support of seven millions of persons, but what is actually expended by them in this way.

not absolutely requisite, there are half a million of persons who, one with another, spend 40l. per annum in unnecessary expences, making 20,000,000l. The total expence will thus be :

For subsistence	-	£.73,760,000
— house-rent	-	7,000,000
— cloathing	-	25,100,000
— miscellaneous expences	-	20,000,000
Total	-	£.125,860,000

The difference between this expenditure and the general income shews the annual gain of the country, or the sum applicable to the extension of commerce, the reservation of a greater quantity of foreign articles, the increase of shipping and buildings, agricultural or mechanical improvements, or other augmentations of the general stock. Without such a surplus, few improvements can be carried on, nor can there be any increase of wealth; and if this latter circumstance is thought essential to national advancement, it becomes an object of much importance, that the expences of government should be restrained within such bounds, and provided for in such manner, as to intrench as little as possible on the annual surplus that would otherwise be converted into stock. If this surplus amounted to 10,000,000l. per annum, an additional tax to this amount would apparently destroy the means of further advancement in wealth, unless it was succeeded by a retrenchment of individual expence, or an increase of income from a greater profit on the foreign trade, carried on by means of the existing capital,

tal, or from some other source: the renunciation of some of the luxuries or accommodations of social life may frequently become necessary to the middling or lower classes of the community, in consequence of an advance in the cost of the necessities of life; but it seldom reduces their actual expenditure, as few persons contract the expence at which they have been accustomed to live, except when they find the means of supporting it fail; and certainly for those that do so, there are in general a greater number who are increasing their expences. Little could therefore be expected from retrenchment towards furnishing a new accumulating surplus, if the whole of the present were absorbed in useless employ: nor is it probable that under such discouraging circumstances the present possessors of capital would feel any stimulus to increase their exertions in deriving a profit from it, or that their attempts to augment the commercial profits drawn from other countries, by the trade carried on upon the present capital, would be in any considerable degree successful, as there are few persons in trade who do not at present endeavour to make all the profit they can by it. From these sources, therefore, there would little hope of recovering the power of making an annual addition to the national stock, or even of being able to increase the expenditure; but in fact if the whole surplus, which before was annually added to the national stock, is taken towards the expences of government, it by no means wholly destroys, though it greatly impedes, the progress of accumulation: a part of it may be expended abroad in a manner which makes no return of real benefit to the country from which it is drawn, but the greater part is generally spent at home, or in the pay of soldiers and sailors, who, though occasionally resident in foreign parts, are members of the state, and consequently their pay forms a part of the general income, and returns into circulation in the purchase of different commodities, and various expences that afford a profit to others. The principal part of the tax, therefore, returns among those from whom it was drawn, and contributes to increase their revenue, though in a much smaller proportion than it had diminished it; and this profit on the expenditure, not only of the sums levied in taxes, but of all the money borrowed by government, is a circumstance that contributes much to enable the people to bear the great increase of taxes. The sums borrowed during the present war, including the loan of twenty

millions and a half in February last, amount to 147,500,000l.* and, considering the nature of the public expenditure, and that either originally or ultimately a great part of the money must have been applied to the purchase of articles of trade and manufactures, there will be little danger of over-rating the profits of all descriptions thereon, in taking it at 12 per cent. or 17,700,000l. on the whole, independent of a considerable part of it having immediately formed a revenue to persons who must otherwise have been supported from other sources.

The profit which arises out of the expences of government is, however, much smaller than it would have been, had the sum drawn from the people remained the property of those from whom it is taken, as in their hands it would immediately have been improved to the utmost, which is by no means the case with the money raised in taxes. The profits to individuals which arise out of the sums expended by government, are likewise thrown into very different hands from those in which they would otherwise have rested; and are confined to particular classes, while the taxes by which the money is raised extend to persons of all descriptions: thus the commissary or contractor generally pays but a very trifling sum towards the public revenue, in comparison with the profits he derives from the expenditure of it; while the common labourer, who receives no private advantage from the expences of government, except perhaps, in some instances, a greater certainty of employ, may be compelled by the increasing price of articles of consumption, occasioned by the taxes, to contribute towards it in a degree he can very ill afford.

In raising the public revenue, it is found, that the most productive taxes are those on articles of consumption, as tea, sugar, beer, spirits, tobacco, salt, &c.† which description of taxes evidently fall much heavier on the poor than on the rich; thus, if the present duty on any of these articles was doubled, it would compel the poor, in many cases, to relinquish

* For the particulars, see "*The Terms of all the Loans which have been raised for the Public Service during the last fifty Years, &c.*"

† The tax on income, lately adopted, differs considerably from the other branches of the revenue, and if formed on equitable principles it would perhaps be the best mode of taxation; but in its present shape it is particularly oppressive to a great number of the most useful members of the community.

the use of it entirely, while, to the affluent, it would be a matter of no importance; the condition of the former is therefore rendered both really and comparatively worse as such taxes increase; this effect is increased by the expenditure of the money raised, a part of which is absorbed in salaries and emoluments to the various persons employed by government, whose number and profits generally increase with the profusion of the expenditure; a further part is employed in the purchase of naval and military stores, which adds to the profits of merchants and manufacturers; and a much greater part in this country is applicable to the payment of interest on money borrowed, every increase of which not only implies an augmentation of the capitals of individuals, for the use of which such interest is paid, but contributes to this augmentation, by the profit which forms the inducement to lend money in the first instance, or by the greater income which the persons lending it obtain by these means, than they would make by employing the principal in other ways. The tendency of all increase of the expenditure of government, particularly that part which is caused by the increase of the national debt, is therefore to create a greater disparity in the condition of the people, by increasing the wealth of the rich, while it reduces the midling class nearer to poverty; this effect cannot be very favourable to advancement in national wealth, while it is highly inimical to objects of infinitely greater importance—the liberties and happiness of the people.

Union street, Sep. 15. J. J. GRELLIER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Should be obliged to you to insert the following extract from the Rev. Dr. Vanderkemp's Journal (who is at present a missionary at Caffraria), and request some one of your botanical correspondents to give us the Linnæan name of the plant.

"I pulled one of the plants, of which I used the stalk for food, up by the roots, which had the figure of a carrot. Cutting it transversely, I observed it had stained my knife with a deep black colour; I then threw some iron nails into a decoction of it, and found that it gave me a good ink, of which this journal is a specimen. I will here subjoin the character of this plant, in case it might be found in Europe."

"Hexandria monogynia. Calyx nullus. Corolla hexapetala. Petalorum pagina superior lutea, inferior viri descens, colore suo et

hirsutia calycis formam adpectu referens. Capsa trilocularis. Folia lanceolata, longa, per mediam longitudinem plicata, hirsuta. This plant is by the Caffres called T'Kalänge. A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I IMAGINE your correspondent Z. Z. has been deceived respecting Macieyovitch being mentioned in Mr. Tooke's *View of the Russian Empire*, as it is a place in Poland*, about sixty miles from Warsaw, and is memorable for being the place where the gallant Kosciuszko, rendered senseless with wounds, was taken prisoner, or where, in the elegant language of Mr. Campbell,

Hope, for a season, bid the world farewell,
And Freedom shriek'd, when Kosciuszko fell.
Pleasures of Hope.

Z. Z.'s mistake most probably arose from his casually looking into Mr. Tooke's *Life of Catherine*, where the particulars of the above event are related, and supposing that he was perusing that gentleman's *View of the Russian Empire*.

Hackney,

T. BOURN.

Sept. 8, 1800.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PRESENT STATE of MANNERS, SOCIETY, &c. of the METROPOLIS of ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 140.)

THERE never was a period in the annals of time, in which singularity of character was so universally aimed at, as at the present epocha. Notoriety is now the leading spring of action; and those who are most zealous in acquiring it, frequently mistake its characteristics for those of celebrity. For this important purpose, we behold authors writing in contradiction to their avowed principles; actors caricaturing nature, till they deprive her of every grace; painters presenting to the eye imaginary forms, disproportioned—distorted—and unlike any thing human; men effeminized like women; and women assuming the masculine deportment of the other sex; all eagerly pursuing the popular phantom, NOTORIETY!

There is in the higher orders of society a species of character, at once extraordinary and ridiculous. This kind of being may be distinguished by the appellation of

* Maceiowice, 21 deg. 50 min. E. 51 deg. 40 min. N.

See Guthrie's Atlas, folio.

ARISTOCRATIC DEMOCRAT! He presents, in his own person, all the pride of ancestry, all the pomp of wealth and titles; at the same time that he affects a love of equality, and a contempt for the adventitious circumstances of birth and fortune. At his table persons of inferior rank are frequently invited. The noble host talks loudly of the rights of mankind; extols the blessing of universal liberty; commends equality as the unbounded source of every earthly blessing; and ridicules the distinctions which our ancestors bestowed on lineage and personal importance. At the same moment, his board is surrounded with liveried lacqueys; his plate, furniture, and linen emblazoned with coronets; his dependents pay him the most obsequious homage, and even his nearest relatives perpetually address him by the title of "your grace! my lord, or, your lordship!"

Does such a personage mingle with the inferior classes of society? Does he consider the opulent man of commerce, or the untitled man of letters, as his equal? Does he in public require no marked respect; in private exact no homage? Does he live like his fellow-citizens? associate with humble worth; promote independence of mind, by dispensing with the ceremonies and forms of adulation? No! He is still the **NOBLE!** the **SUPERIOR!** the man of **RANK!** while those who feed at his board, or are honoured with his confidence, are taught to consider him as the patron, not the friend; as the protector, not the associate.

If a man of the less exalted classes of society meets the **ARISTOCRATIC DEMOCRAT** in the public streets, he is coldly saluted, or, perhaps, wilfully unseen; because his *grace*, or my *lord*, is then engaged in conversation with men of his own rank and personal importance. When he invites his mistaken disciples to partake of the festivities of his table, he makes a prudent selection; and does not mix the convenient satellite with the contemporary meteor in the political hemisphere. In public he is inaccessible; for he sits in the higher circles, and with a sullen superiority looks down upon those men whose active powers of thought are the mere tools necessarily employed in raising the trembling fabric of his popularity. When he retires to meditate on the humiliations of a disappointed ambition, to his villa or to the princely palace of his ancestors, does he there receive, consult, or associate with men of less exalted rank? Does he, with the patience of **SOCRATES**, or the continence of **SCIPIO**, pass a life of philoso-

phical urbanity? No! he there confines his society to high-born and high-thoughted associates; he does not know the middling order of the people: he shuts himself up from those machines which he has unsuccessfully set in motion, and becomes an apostate from the very idols which he himself created.

AN **ARISTOCRATIC DEMOCRAT** does not suffer his wife or daughters, or any of the female branches of his family, to associate with women of inferior rank. He professes an enthusiastic adoration for talents; but he has scarcely a man of letters in the long catalogue of his intimate connections. It is true he permits the indigent author to dedicate his works to him; and fancies himself the **MÆCENAS** of the age; but he expects to see his own portrait drawn with the most flattering panegyric; and repays the sacrifice which necessity, or the deceiver, hope, exacts from suffering genius, by a letter of ceremonious thanks, or a pecuniary acknowledgment, conveyed with all the unfeeling frigidity of practised ostentation!

The nobility of England, of late years, both male and female, evince their consciousness of the inferiority which is attached to birth, when placed in comparison with talents, by their frequent attempts in the paths of literature: the late Lord Orford was one of the first to set this honorable example; which has been followed by many persons, whom *he* would denominate **NOBLE AUTHORS**. The Earl of Carlisle has written and printed a tragedy; the Duchess of Devonshire has published some very pleasing poetical compositions; and the witty collection of **PROBATIONARY ODES**, which made their appearance some years since, contained the playful and excellent productions of several persons whose names deserve honourable mention in a more distinguished page, than that of a Court Calendar. Lady Manners has also published a volume of pretty verses; and to the lively pen of Lady Wallace * the town has frequently been indebted for amusement. Though impartial criticism cannot place these productions in the very highest ranks of literature; they still demand the meed of praise, because they are the offspring of an honourable emulation.

It is singular that, in an age when literature and the arts are so generally cultivated, when books are known to enlighten all classes of the people, authors of acknowledged celebrity should so rarely min-

* Sister to the Duchess of Gordon.

gle with the *soi-disant* patrons of the Muses. The cabinets of our statesmen are closed against the aristocracy of genius; the habitations of our nobles are also unfrequented by artists of every description, excepting when they are daily employed in the labours of their profession. Even in public they are seldom acknowledged; and if by chance they are recognized, it is by a nod of condescension, which mortifies and degrades the person whom it ostensibly aims to distinguish.

Books present the abstracts of the mind. The author breathes in his works—lives in their spirit, and is immortalized by their reputation. The exalted orders of the community read, approve, admire: the production of the brain is extolled and cherished; but the heart of the writer often is a prey to poverty and sorrow. It is acknowledged that men of letters are the ornaments of society; yet how rarely are they to be seen in the circles of patronage; in the habitations of splendour! Men as well as women of talents are shut out from the abodes of the high-born, and rather avoided than courted by the powerfully wealthy. In all the gaudy scenes of festivity which annually are exhibited in the metropolis, how few, how very few, persons of acknowledged literary fame are to be met with! England may enumerate, at the present æra, a phalanx of enlightened women, such as no other nation ever boasted. Their writings adorn the literature of the country; they are its ornaments, as they ought to be its pride! But they are neglected, unsought, alienated from society; and secluded in the abodes of study; or condemned to mingle with the vulgar. For even among themselves there appears no sympathetic association of soul; no genuine impulse of affection, originating in congeniality of mind. Each is ardent in the pursuit of fame; and every new honour which is bestowed on a sister votary, is deemed a partial privation of what she considers as her exclusive birth-right. How much is genius deceived when it seeks this single, this unconnected species of gratification! How powerful might such a phalanx become, were it to act in union of sentiment, and sympathy of feeling; and by a participation of public fame secure, to the end of time, the admiration of posterity.

It is not only the custom of the present day to exclude men and women of letters from the society of the high-born; that tyrannical species of oppression is also extended to painters, actors, actresses, and the most distinguished ornaments of science.

The pictures of our most celebrated masters are purchased at an inordinate price; and considered as the embellishments of our most magnificent mansions. But the painter is unknown, excepting in his works! The actor*, or the actress, is applauded in public; but, in private, they are seldom honoured by the most trivial mark of approbation. Our nobles make music their study; some of them are tolerable performers; they dedicate whole years to the acquirement of a moderate degree of skill; while their masters, who have attained the utmost altitude of perfection, are considered as unworthy of their friendship and society.

These miserable discriminations are the offspring of the present age: the monsters of this island. In France, even in the days of despotism, genius was deemed the ornament of courts; and men as well as women of letters were honoured with the most brilliant distinctions. Versailles had its female constellations; and, though the brilliant sallies of wit predominated in the scale of popularity, the genuine splendour of literature was looked up to, and worshipped with unbounded adoration.

Among the many nuisances which disgrace the metropolis, there is not perhaps one which excites more horror than the frequency of public executions. The numbers of unhappy culprits that annually forfeit their existence by a violation of the laws, afford sufficient proofs that an ignominious death is no longer our safeguard. Six, eight, and ten criminals executed in the public street, even in the heart of the metropolis, in the broad light of day, before the eyes of the multitude, now (the scene become familiar by repetition) scarcely excites emotion. The populace rather consider the new-drop as a *raree-show*, than as the fatal instrument of termination to all earthly offences. Still more odious to the reflecting mind, is the gibbet, which disgraces our most public roads. In a polished nation, in the very sight of the humane and philanthropic traveller, a filthy offensive example of public justice is displayed, at the expence of public decency! The robberies frequently committed within sight of these hideous scarecrows, sufficiently prove that they harden, more than they deter, the thief; while, by exciting the attention of the traveller, they render him less guarded against the peril that awaits him.

A certain species of refinement seems

* With the exceptions of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Garrick.

now to pervade the various classes of the community. From the stall of the *poissarde* to the *boudoir* of the duchess, the tea-table is the magic circle of busy conversation. The nourishing diet which tended to promote the hardihood of our ancestors, is nearly exploded in the haunts of honest industry; while the enervating plant composes the beverage of men, women and children. Time is also taught to display a change of his ancient occupation: and domestics are now sleeping, at the west end of the metropolis, at an hour when the courtiers of THE EIGHTH HARRY were preparing for the noon-day dinner. Novels are also universally read; the female apprentice longs for the hour of shutting shop, that she may indulge her fond imagination in the melting pages of a love-fraught tale; or teach her sensitive heart to palpitate with terror at the mysterious horrors of romantic improbability.

REFINEMENT is also visible in the exterior ornaments of all ranks of people. Veils and parasols are universally adopted, even where the wearers, in other respects, are inelegantly dressed: for the same reason opera-glasses, and even spectacles, are used by the clearest-sighted. Carriages are hung on springs which prevent the advantages of wholesome exercise; sedan chairs convey the buxom-woman of fashion through the fatiguing *routine* of morning visits; and, in some great families, annual fums are allowed to the male domestics, for the exclusive provision of powder, perfumes, hair-bags, *bouquets*, and silk stockings!

The same species of eccentricity governs the household decorations. Sofas of down, pillows of perfume, artificial festoons of flowers, iced wines, and fruits out of season, mark the encroachments of elegant luxury. Yet it is to be admired that the bed-furniture of our most splendid mansions is chiefly composed of cotton: which, in a metropolis like that of England, cannot but be conducive both to cleanliness and to comfort. The velvet canopies of our ancestors were the repositories of dust, as well as the nurseries of obnoxious vermin: and the use of worsted hangings, among the lower classes, unquestionably, by harbouring such nuisances, promotes the contagion of diseases; while it forms an apology both for filth and idleness.

The French and even the Italian languages are now spoken almost universally by our men and women of polished education. The great number of emigrants,

who have become our inmates since the French revolution, have contributed to this wide circulation of knowledge.—Some of the best translations from the German have been the productions of female pens. The Misses Plumptre, Mrs. Inchbald, and several others have imported new exotics from the prolific *parterre* of German extraction: while the laurels of Gallic literature have been fairly and honourably divided round the brows of Madame de Genlis and Miss Gunning.

Translations of acknowledged superiority have also embellished our libraries, from the pens of Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Holcroft, and Mr. Marshall*; to the last-mentioned gentleman may also be assigned a liberal portion of that eulogy, which truth should never fail to bestow on enlightened and genuine philanthropy.

While we applaud the liberal patronage which England has bestowed on foreign compositions, we can scarcely forgive the neglect which has been evinced towards the memory of deceased English authors. GIBBON, MASON, and COOPER have passed from a life of celebrity, to a neglected grave! No *public* marks of veneration, no *national* tribute of esteem has graced their memory! The monumental tablet (placed by the hand, and bedewed by the tears, of friendship) points out the tomb of Mrs. Wollstonecraft Godwin; yet illiberal malice and unmanly abuse has disgraced the pages of literature; while it failed to fully the treasures of mental splendour, which this illustrious woman has bequeathed to posterity!

The various occupations assigned to the different sexes, in the metropolis, are now so preposterously absurd, that a reformation is become absolutely necessary. It is no uncommon thing to see men employed in the most effeminate branches of art and commerce; the artificial florist and the man-milliner are the most conspicuous in this class of innovators. Who that has feeling can endure the sight of young and artless females employed at all seasons, and in all weathers, to carry the band-box from morning till night; exposed to the insolence of street libertines, and the perils of vicious example displayed by their abandoned associates, while, with unwet feet, the perfumed coxcomb measures the ribband at home; or folds the gauze, as he slips fine phrases to females of distinction! Even in our domestic establishments, the powdered lacquey wastes

* The translator of HERMAN OF UNNA, and many other celebrated German works.

his day in idleness; swings with listless pampered ease behind the gaudy vehicle, or waits in the halls of ceremony, to usher in the morning visitor; while the laborious female is employed in washing, scrubbing, and other domestic toil! How is man degenerated! How much superior are the women of Britain at this period to the effeminized race of modern *petit-maitres*!

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONCERNING THE CHRONOLOGY OF
AN ANECDOTE IN JEWISH HISTORY.

DIODORUS Siculus (II. 84.) after narrating the fall of Sardanapalus, assigns to Arbaces the Mede, who conquered this king of Assyria, the empire of Asia. On the authority of a work, forged apparently in the name of Ctesias, about the time of Alexander's irruption into Asia, he attributes, to the successors of Arbaces, the names Madaukes, Sofarmos, Artias, Arbianes, and Arsaïos. To the whole dynasty he allots a duration of 214 years.

"Under the last of these kings arose (continues he) a great war between the Medes and the Cadusians (that is, between the Medic or Persian emperor, and the people of Judæa; Jerusalem being called by the earlier Greeks Cadutis), and from these causes; that Parsodes, a Persian, admirable for courage, prudence, and the other virtues, dear to the sovereign, and distinguished above his fellows in the royal sanhedrim, from some critical displeasure, deserted with 3000 foot, and 1000 horse, to the Cadusians; and gave in marriage his own sister to some one very powerful in those parts. To his commenced revolt, he persuaded the nation to adhere, and for his boldness got appointed leader of the army of independence. But hearing that a great force was forming against him, he armed the Cadusians generally; and encamped at the outlets of the province, no less than 200,000 strong. The 800,000 brought against him by the king Artaïos, he conquered, destroying above 50,000, and chasing the rest from the Cardusian confines. Admired for this by the inhabitants, he was chosen king, and continually infested the Median territory, laying waste the whole country. Having acquired great consequence, and his life wasting from age, he bequeathed a curse on the flinching successors to his authority, if the Cadusians ever let go their hostility to the Medes."

This separation of Palestine from the empire of the Medes and Persians Diodorus places before the accession of Cyrus: but in all the Jewish history prior to that prince (and it has descended to us without breaks, and in a very credible form), no instance occurs of any Persian or other stranger acquiring ascendancy in the country. No native king occurs even, who made a successful stand against the great potentates in his neighbourhood, Solomon, perhaps, excepted, whose actions bear no resemblance at all to those ascribed to Parsodes. Whatever allowances be made for oriental hyperbole, or Greek fiction, in the enumeration of the armies, no analogous insurrection can be found, into which this rebellion might be dwindled.

If the Arbaces of Diodorus (as was rendered probable, vol. x. p. 7.) be Darius the son of Hystaspes, the names ascribed to his successors, the Artiafes and Arsaïoses, must conceal those of the Xerxes and Artaxerxes, who inherited his empire. This is the more to be suspected, as in no preceding period of Medic history can this dynasty of Diodorus be anywise intercalated; for the Medes were governed by judges merely, (Herodot. Clio, 96.) until Dejoces; and he was regularly succeeded by his descendants, Phraortes, Cyaxares, Astyages, and Cyrus. The insurrection of Parsodes and the people of Palestine, against the Median king Arsaïos, would thus be to seek under the sixth king from Darius, Artaxerxes Mnemon; or (if the two upstarts Xerxes II. and Sogdian, were to be omitted in the tale), under Arsames or Arsès, the predecessor of the third and last Darius.

Now Josephus places, under Arsès and Darius Codomanus, or Darius III. an event in many respects similar to the narrative already produced: his information may be thus condensed. XI. Ant. vii. 2. "Jonathan having died, was succeeded in the high priesthood by his son Jaddua, who had a brother Manasséh. At this time Sanballat, a Cuthean, sent by the last king of Persia, was governor of Samaria: he knew that Jerusalem was a strong place, which had formerly occasioned much trouble to the kings of Assyria, and, being desirous of influence there, gave his daughter Nicaso in marriage to Manasséh." XI. Ant. viii. 1. "The elders of Jerusalem, uneasy that the brother of the high-priest, when married to a stranger, should, contrary to their law, continue in authority, commanded Manasséh to divorce his wife, or not to approach

approach the altar. Hereupon he told his father-in-law that, although fond of Nicaso, he was unwilling on her account to forego his sacerdotal dignity. Sanballat promised him an equivalent benefice; offered to build him a temple on mount Gerizzim; and to secure him, from the Great King, the reversion of his own temporal authority. These promises won Manasseh: he determined to retain Nicaso, and adhere to Sanballat." VIII. 2. "A great disturbance now arose at Jerusalem; because many priests and Levites, who had made similar marriages, revolted to Manasseh. Sanballat supported them with money, and divided among them lands and habitations."

"During these transactions, (continues Josephus, XI. Ant. viii. 3.) Alexander had invaded the Persian empire, won a victory in Cilicia, taken Damascus, and invested Tyre. Thence he sent to the Jewish high-priest, Jaddua, for provisions, recruits, and tribute; but was answered, that to Darius the oaths of allegiance had been sworn, and would be kept."

VIII. 4. "Sanballat, on the contrary, publicly renounced Darius; took with him seven thousand of his subjects, or adherents; swore fealty to Alexander; obtained for his partisans the hereditary grants and immunities which he ambitioned; and built for Manasseh the promised temple on mount Gerizzim."

No other anecdote of Jewish history accords so nearly with the account of Diodorus, as this of Josephus. Both Parfodes and Sanballat, by giving a female relation in marriage to a man eminent in Palestine, acquire, although Persian strangers*, a factious influence in the province, and employ it in detaching the whole district from its ancient allegiance. Ought it not, then, to be inferred that the history of Sanballat has given occasion to the story of Parfodes?

Chronological difficulties arise. How should Ctesias, the physician of Artaxerxes Mnemon, (or even the forger of Ctesias, if his pretended history was in fact a hasty fabulous compilation, got up to gratify the oriental curiosity excited by Alexander's projected expedition) make mention of events connected with the progress of the Macedonian arms? Perhaps the ambitious fancy of Josephus has after-dated

this narrative; for there is improbability precisely and only in all that connects it with Alexander, whose proper historians do not record a visit to Jerusalem, or any alliance with Sanballat. Still less do they authenticate the miraculous interposition, that Jaddua had appeared to the son of Philip in a dream at Dios in Macedonia. This part of the anecdote seems palpably contrived, or modified, in order to decorate a vacant period of the Jewish annals, with the intervention of Alexander, and to aggrandize the Jewish religion by the tale of his submissive reverence.

The suspicion that Josephus after-dates the apostacy of Sanballat, in order to connect with it the progress of Alexander, becomes a certainty on consulting the book of Nehemiah, who has given the earlier part of Sanballat's history, and was himself a main cause in provoking the defection. Nehemiah describes (c. vi.) Sanballat, the Horonite, as denouncing the fortification of Jerusalem; an opposition resulting, no doubt, from the personal excommunication of Manasseh, (xiii. 28.) who had married the daughter of Sanballat, and whom Nehemiah deposed from antipathy (ix. 2.) to marriages with strange women. Nehemiah was the contemporary of Jaddua, whom he names (xii. 11.), but whose son Onias he does not name; and flourished under an Artaxerxes, (v. 14.) from whose twentieth to whose two-and-thirtieth year he held an official situation at Jerusalem. This Artaxerxes lived subsequently to Darius, the Persian, (that is, to Darius Nothus, or Darius II.; for Darius I. is always called "the Mede" in the Jewish scriptures) unto whose reign (xii. 22.) the registers are said to extend: and was, consequently, Artaxerxes Mnemon, and not Artaxerxes Longimanus. So that the commencement of Sanballat's interference in Judæa may with certainty be placed about or after the middle of the long reign (43 years) of Artaxerxes Mnemon; under whose tyrannic successor, probably, the formal revolt of Sanballat was first declared and avowed.

In corroboration of this date, it may be further observed that under Simon, the son of Onias, the son of Jaddua, (Ecclesiasticus, c. I. v. 1. and 2.—25. and 26.) Jerusalem was *not yet* in the possession of Alexander's successors: as the fortification of the town was still superintended by a priesthood, toward whom the Greek idolaters were very intolerant, and of whom they were very jealous; and as the people who had deserted to Samaria, and

* Josephus calls Sanballat a Cuthean, and makes the Cutha a river of Persia: it is possibly the Doujend, which passes by Houran. See Ouseley's *Ebn Haukal*, p. 97.

to the Philistines, are still held up as *the obnoxious*, not those who apostatized to the religion of the Greeks. Even the grandson of Jaddua, therefore, flourished before the completion of the Macedonian conquest of Asia.

From these comparisons of testimony it results that the Sanballat of Nehemiah, hitherto placed under Artaxerxes Longimanus, is the Sanballat of Josephus, hitherto placed under Alexander, and the Parfodes of Diodorus, hitherto placed before Cyrus; and that he really flourished during and after the latter half of the reign of Artaxerxes Mnemon. The date of the book of Nehemiah too acquires from these observations a new precision: it can form no part of that canon closed under Artaxerxes Longimanus.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WILL thank you for allowing me to inform your correspondent, *A poor Northumbrian*, who has lately communicated some very interesting observations relative to the cuckoo, that a person, upon whose judgment and veracity I can fully depend, told me, the other day, he accidentally discovered a nest, about eight or ten weeks ago, in which were deposited the egg of a cuckoo, and four others of a different and smaller kind. The description he gave of the size and colour of the cuckoo's egg I found, upon enquiry, to be perfectly agreeable to the opinions of the most experienced naturalists; and am, therefore, satisfied he was not deceived in this particular. Whenever he approached the place where the nest was situated, he generally observed the old cuckoo near; but a small bird, to which he supposed the other four eggs to belong, sat upon the nest, and hatched the young. The last time this person saw the brood, they consisted of the cuckoo and two of the others. What became of them afterwards he could not tell, as the nest was destroyed.

I have also been informed by another person, whose veracity is unimpeachable, and who had greater opportunities than most men for making observations upon the subject, that he has frequently known the old cuckoo remain near the place where her egg was laid, until it was hatched, when she threw the other young ones out of the nest, and then forsook her own offspring for ever.

These facts, the authenticity of which is indisputable, partly tend to confirm the ancient and established opinion, that the

cuckoo neglects her young. And one reason for such neglect may probably be the gratuitous assistance afforded by other birds in feeding her offspring, of which the latter person above-mentioned assured me he had more than once been an eye-witness.

In an account of the parish of Skelton, given in Mr. Housman's Notes to the History of Cumberland, published by Mr. Hutchinson, mention is made of an epitaph, written upon two brothers, by the late Rev. William Richardson, of Blencowe; on which Mr. Hutchinson remarks, that it is not an original composition. In justice, Sir, to the distinguished character Mr. Richardson supported, and as a relative of that learned man, and very valuable member of society, I beg leave, through the medium of your miscellany, to state to the readers of Mr. Hutchinson's History, that the epitaph in question *was* the production of Mr. Richardson.

In a work abounding with biographical memoirs of eminent and remarkable persons, as Mr. Hutchinson's certainly is, I was surprized to observe so little (and that not very commendable) notice taken of Mr. Richardson. Under his care the school of Blencowe acquired and maintained a degree of celebrity, unequalled at that time by any other seminary in the north of England. He was the author of "Essays on Divine and Moral Subjects," a second edition of which, with considerable additions, he published in 1760; of a poetical essay "On Moderation;" and of a sermon preached on the fast occasioned by the earthquake.

Ravenstonedale, Aug. 6. J. ROBINSON.

JOURNAL of a TOUR through SCOTLAND, made in 1798, by JOHN HOUSMAN.

(Continued from page 542, vol. 9.)

I NOW enter Tiviotdale, a fine valley, watered by the Tiviot. The hills lower, the vale extends irregularly, and there are some haughs or holm lands, producing good barley and oats; some tracts of poor ground, however, intervene, and occasionally I pass small plots of woodland, and some pretty seats of different gentlemen. Hawick stands in a low vale, and is washed by the Tiviot. It is a small but rather improving town: the streets are narrow, and most of the old houses are thatched; and in the upper story the windows (or sometimes square holes stopped occasionally with a board) peeping through the thatch, have a grotesque appearance.

The surrounding grounds are high, but not so as to preclude cultivation, which reaches the summits, and not much moorland is to be seen near it. The land, however, rises in very awkward and lumpish swells, and looks naked, from a want of wood, and stone walls being the frequent substitutes of thorn hedges. A seat of Lord Napier (one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland) surrounded with plantations, near this town, forms a handsome ornament to it. Hawick carries on considerable woollen manufactures, chiefly in carpets: here also inkle is manufactured in pretty large quantities. The nurseries for raising forest-trees in the vicinity of this town are extensive. The soil in the neighbourhood is a sort of gravelly loam, and produces turnips, potatoes, barley, and clover, with some wheat, but the cultivation of turnips, barley, and clover, seems the prevailing system. A quantity of the finest shell-marl is got within three miles of this town, and used as manure with the greatest advantage. It is found under peat-moss, and is of a whitish colour.

July 23d—Hawick to Melrose, by way of Jedburgh, is 22 miles. I continue to follow the Tiviot for several miles. The vale extends, and becomes more beautiful and fertile, and abounds with seats of the gentry: the nearer hills begin to lower, and admit of improvement by tillage to the top. Here is not, however, much holm land; it generally rises, more or less, from the river. The turnip culture is in tolerable perfection here, and vigorously pursued as a fallow crop: that root is drilled, and horse and hand hoed: barley and clover are succeeding crops. The soil is very much suited to that system, but too light and gravelly for wheat. Farms are very extensive, and fields in proportion; but inclosing the higher grounds seems a late improvement, and is yet far from being completed. On the opposite side of the river I pass the seat of Lord Minto (late Sir Gilbert Elliot) immersed in deep woods, with a large rocky protuberance on one side. Seats of other noblemen are also to be found in this district, but they are not within sight from the road. The territory of these parts of Scotland, and indeed all those I have passed in this kingdom, is in the hands of great proprietors. I now leave the borders of the river, and proceed over some high grounds on the right to Jedburgh. The greatest part of this tract is in a state of nature, covered with heath and furze; some of it naturally barren, but mostly

capable of great improvement. Cultivation is spreading up the sides of these heights, and will, no doubt, reach the summits of most of them. The road running upon a considerable elevation, affords an extensive prospect; particularly to the north, east, and west. An extremely hilly country appears on every side, except towards the east, where a flatish district follows the line of the Tweed. The Eildon hills, near Melrose, are prominent objects. I presently come in sight of Jedburgh, seated in a low, and rather woody vale. On my approach to that town, I met several groups of people, principally females, returning thence into the country: some on horseback, but mostly on foot. The women were universally without shoes and stockings on their feet, but had these articles of dress carefully tied up in handkerchiefs, which they carried in their hands while travelling, and put on when at their journey's end, if at distance from home. Many of them were likewise without hats, but all wore clean white caps, made up in the peculiar but antient fashion of the country. A great number of both sexes wore plaids; and a regular and modest deportment characterised the whole. Thinking they were returning from some fair, I took the liberty of asking some questions on that subject. Not immediately understanding what I said, an old matron interrogated me in the common language of the country, "What's your wull?" I repeated my question in a manner that made it intelligible, which I perceived somewhat startled the good old lady and her companions: the former, with looks expressing a reproof of my ignorance, replied, "Why man we've been at the sacrament." I bowed, thanked her, and rode on, reflecting with pleasure on the zeal of these religious people. This, I understand, is a religious rite performed annually in the kirk of Scotland, and those I met were of that description; but among the seceders this ceremony occurs twice a-year. It continues from Thursday till Monday inclusive. Thursday is a fast-day; the minister also preaches, and no business is done on that day. The Friday and Saturday, if I recollect right, are days of devotion. On Sunday the sacrament is given, according to their ideas of administering it; and on Monday the minister again gives a lecture, and the festival is concluded. Every meeting, or kirk, has its own sacrament-days.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AFTER having learned the strange and unhandsome mode that Claudius and X. Y. adopted to raise the reputation of Mr. Josse's Grammar on the ruin of mine, as it appeared in the Monthly Magazine of last December, I have been prevented, by several occurrences, from replying and undeceiving Suditone (if he is a different person from the others). One of these was your refusal of room on account of its length: for which reason I thought myself obliged to change its form, and publish it under the title—*A Vindication of Fernandez's Spanish Grammar, &c.* of which there is already a second edition, carefully corrected and improved; and from which a sensible man will find that Mr. Josse has not read the Spanish Academy (since he quotes them falsely, and attributes to them many errors); and that his work does not correspond to its title; that it does not follow a rational method; its chapters being all under the same order, they are not members of any division, nor of an homogeneous nature; and that the other divisions have not shared a better fate. I also prove that his Grammar contains many errors, not only with respect to the Spanish language, but also to the general rules of grammar. And it is also my firm opinion, that all its errors ought to be pointed out and made known to all learners and to the public, that every one may judge as well of the work as of its author and admirers, and that it ought to be exposed more particularly to those who may fall into the temptation of becoming authors or censors, that they may avoid such errors; since, if it is not done, they will run the risk of expressing themselves as Mr. Josse and his admirers do.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

FELIX FERNANDEZ.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCH of AMSTERDAM, taken from the LETTER of a TRAVELLER, who visited that CITY in JULY, 1799.

THE traveller must enter the Dutch territory by the way of Bentheim, and have crossed the melancholy heaths of the late province of Gueldres—he must have performed this journey in a post-waggon equally wretched, and with companions equally dull—to become susceptible of the sensations that animated me on stepping into the *trekschuyt* of Naarden, in which I had to pass four hours more, before I reached Amsterdam. The gentle

gliding of the vessel, the cool air of the morning, and the uniformity of the surrounding objects—the canal from Naarden to Muyden flows through meadows, which only now and then are enlivened by windmills or small villas—composed the billows which impatience at my hitherto disagreeable journey had raised in my soul, and rocked me into a soft repose. I began to form to myself a picture of the city which I now approached, a picture as lovely and charming as e'er the enchantress Fancy drew of an unknown object, for which we feel ourselves interested. The second commercial city of Europe, the metropolis of a powerful country, the chief rendezvous of an honest and diligent people, might justly raise my expectation high. This expectation, blended with the recollection of the first commercial city of Germany, produced a picture, which, to my mind, presented Hamburg on a larger scale; but, alas! the visionary colours of the picture faded on the first touch of reality.

We changed the *trekschuyt* at Muyden, and I rambled through the small town on foot. On the other side of it I found another boat, which immediately set out for Amsterdam. Both banks of the canal were now thronged with country-houses, whose variegated figures at first amused me: but the uniformity of the architecture, and the tasteless mode of painting these buildings, soon fatigue the eye, which longs for a firmer resting-point; and I was very glad when I found it in the view of Amsterdam, which, at the distance of about two miles, arose before me with all its steeples, gates, and bridges, illumined by the bright beams of the morning-sun. It was really a magnificent spectacle. The skipper greeted us with a joyful "welcome;" the rest of the company—part of which had fallen asleep—gaily cheered one another, and even the horse trotted quicker along. In a short time I landed at Amsterdam. Nothing occurred that could have disturbed my joy on my arrival—no toll-gatherers—no exciseman to overhawl my baggage. I drove directly to the inn, gave my passport to the landlord, he gave it to the municipality, and now I was at liberty to do and go what and wherever I listed.

Amsterdam is one of the largest, and, I believe I may add, one of the most beautiful cities of Europe, and strongly fortified. The streets are all broad, well paved, and—as in the other cities of the Netherlands—kept very clean. The most beautiful of these streets are incontestibly the

the four called *Gragts*, which derive their names from the four broad canals which flow in a right line through the city for about four miles and a half. These canals have, on each side, broad streets, planted with rows of trees, and connected by beautiful drawbridges. But then this pleasantness is counterbalanced by many disagreeable circumstances. The canals serve to the inhabitants as a receptacle for all kind of filth, which they cast into the water from their houses; this occasions, especially in summer, a pestilent and intolerable stench. In winter, the canals send forth a nebulous exhalation, which begins to rise at about sun-set, and continues often till nine o'clock in the morning: this fog is frequently so dense, that it is impossible to distinguish the street from the canal, whence many an unwary stranger loses his life by falling into the water. These exhalations likewise force the inhabitants to observe the high degree of cleanliness which prevails here, and which is absolutely necessary for the preservation of their health and of the external beauty of their houses, which would otherwise soon be covered with a thick black incrustation. Next to these *Gragts*, the most beautiful street of Amsterdam is the *Kalvers straat*, not so much on account of its breadth and cleanliness—for it is narrow and dirty—but because it extends above a mile and a half in length, and every house presents to the eye of the stranger new objects to occupy his attention and to excite his desires. The whole street is one continued fair; where every thing from the most trifling necessities of life to the most costly articles of luxury may be purchased; every house is a warehouse, vying with one another in the rarity and richness of the commodities they contain. The politician may here meet with a considerable fund of entertainment; partly because he will observe, with smiling astonishment, that a variety of English manufactures—the importation and selling of which is forbidden by several decrees—are publicly exposed for sale; partly because he will here find a number of his fraternity assembled, as the principal coffee-houses are in this street, probably on account of its vicinity to the Town-house. Of the other streets none is peculiarly distinguished, though those nearest to the haven and on the *Egge*, will appear the most interesting to a stranger, who never before saw a large commercial city, both on account of the prospect, and of the incessant bustle of the busy multitude. “*Olim meminisse juvabit*,” exclaims the Amsterdam merchant when he now passes

along this part of the city; and whoever has, during the present war, been in Hamburg, will certainly find himself comparatively lonely and unsatisfied in the harbour of Amsterdam.

The most disagreeable part of the city is the quarter of the Jews, who, before they were admitted to the rank of citizens, were obliged to dwell, with very few exceptions, in a distinct part of the city, which, indeed, lies within the gates and walls of Amsterdam, but is separated by the *Amstel* from the habitations of the Christians, communicating therewith only by means of a bridge. The filth in the streets inhabited by the Jews, and the excessive nastiness of the houses, surpass all power of description; and are more disgusting, as one is quite unaccustomed here to such a sight. The Jews themselves are, for the most part clothed in dirty rags, make a disagreeable noise, crowd around the stranger, begging of him and teasing him to buy some of their wares; and, if an opportunity offers, picking his pocket, so that one cannot be too much on his guard against the tricks of such dexterous and cunning thieves.

The houses in Amsterdam are in general built in an old-fashioned style: only a few in the *Heeren-Gragt* are distinguished by a better taste. As the population of Amsterdam—before the last revolution, by which this city, from obvious causes, lost a number of its inhabitants—had, by degrees, greatly increased; this naturally occasioned a want of room, the consequence of which was, that most of the private houses are so narrow, and the broadest of them has not above six windows in front. The most beautiful houses are in the *Gragts*, which are inhabited by private persons and placemen, and therefore are the dearest*. But here too the houses are narrow from want of room; they have, therefore, sunk stories, through which the usual entrance leads: but, besides, every house has steps, which lead directly into the first story, and the way by which strangers and visitors usually enter.

The public edifices in Amsterdam deserve the most honourable testimony: here there has been no sparing of the ground;

* A house with three windows in front, which has from four to five good apartments, some bed-rooms, and a small garden, is let for 12 or 1400 florins annual rent. Good houses are now dearer in Amsterdam than before the revolution. This is probably owing to so many placemen and officers of the state, who before that period dwelt at the Hague, having migrated to this city.

for they are all large, and some of them beautiful buildings. Among the rest, the house belonging to the Society known by the name of *Felix Meritis* is particularly distinguished by its noble style of architecture.

On the other hand there is a total want of beautiful and spacious public places or squares. That in which the Town-house—and now likewise the tree of liberty—stand, is very irregular, and too much crowded with buildings. The market-places, as the butter-market, the water-market, &c. scarce deserve to be mentioned.—The most pleasant spot in the whole city, I found on the bridge known by the name of *Pont des Amoureux*, where there is an excellent prospect. On the one side I glanced over the river down upon the city, and the busy bustle of its laborious inhabitants;—I overlooked many of the bridges situated lower; and the houses, which, with the row of trees on the Amstel form two beautiful side-lines, end in the back-ground in the shape of an amphitheatre, to which the lofty spires, that emulously rise at a greater distance in the city, give a picturesque appearance. On the other side, the eye glides adown the silver stream of the Amstel, dwells upon a thousand small boats, *trekschuyts*, and larger vessels, with which the river is covered, reposes on the shades of the trees that adorn its banks, delights in the bustle of the busy multitude, in the splendor of the horsemen, the coaches, and the yachts, till, with the stream, it loses itself in the obscurity of distance.

This is the most charming spot in Amsterdam, and, I am almost tempted to say, the only one which can have any charms for a stranger. Public walks there are none, except what are called *Plantagen* be reckoned such: but these consist of only some rectilinear stiff rows of trees, planted, however, at so great a distance from one another, that they only serve to excite an unsatisfied longing after shade. He who has accustomed himself to seek for delight and refreshment in the charms of nature—to awaken his slumbering faculties, and raise his depressed spirits by the sight of the various and grand creations of her unceasing activity,—or to animate his heart with fresh courage and hope by her soft and blissful pictures—he must not choose Amsterdam for his place of abode. The greatest uniformity reigns in the circumjacent country—every where meadows, water, dykes, painted houses, stiff gardens, few trees, and, where there are any, planted in rectilinear rows!—He who can-

not view every thing with the speculating and calculating eye of the inhabitants of this city, he who cannot surrender his whole soul to a desire of gain, let him avoid this place, where the selfish spirit of commercial speculation, and a corrupt taste, blast all the buddings of nature, and render the mind callous to every impression of the sublime and beautiful.

Certainly, though Amsterdam surpasses Hamburg in external beauty, yet it is far behind the latter as to the beauty of the surrounding country, and the state of society.

All that makes a residence in Hamburg agreeable, is wanting here, where there are neither public nor private entertainments, which can have any charms for a man of a cultivated mind.

Public institutions for the advancement of knowledge there are very few. A well-known one is the *Athenaeum*: but what interest can a public school excite, whose professors possess, indeed, a great deal of knowledge, but that only partial, and who, at the same time, are full of the most ridiculous self-conceit. I conversed with one of them about the Critical Philosophy: he owned to me that he had not studied it; “for,” said he, “it has caused the disasters of our country!”—meaning the last revolution.—What intentional ignorance and pertinacious intolerance!—It would lead me too far, if I attempted to give you an idea of the poverty of the Amsterdammers in the endowments of a cultivated mind: it altogether surpassed my expectation. Not that I would deny that I have met with individuals who possessed a variety of elegant knowledge, especially in physics and natural history, which are without doubt the favourite sciences of the Dutch. A laudable proof hereof is the celebrated society *Felix Meritis*, which causes public lectures to be read on subjects relative to these sciences by some of its members—who are divided into active and passive. In their assembly-house, where all the members daily meet to read the newspapers and to play, they have a cabinet of natural history, which is not yet very considerable, but a good foundation is laid for a more complete collection. In the house of the society *Felix Meritis* young painters likewise receive instructions in their art. In general, indeed, the Amsterdammers are fond of painting and drawing: and at the house of every man of rank and *bon ton* you may be certain of meeting with a more or less good collection of engravings and pictures, the latter commonly of the Flemish School. Since the revolution

volution, a collection of pictures, taken from the different public buildings, has been placed in a large apartment of the Town-house. In this collection there are many excellent pieces; among others, Rembrandt's celebrated night-piece—The Patrole.

This, then, is all I have to say to you of the state of learning in Amsterdam.—I should, indeed, wish to make a few remarks on the here prevalent mode of education, but this is, perhaps, not the proper place for such discussions: and as willingly will you dispense with my treating of the favourite theme of the Amsterdammers, viz. theology, as here likewise I must lead you through fields overgrown with thorns and thistles, and could entertain you only with proofs of the good intentions and restless zeal of the Dutch divines, especially if you gave me permission to serve up a catalogue of the refutations of Paine's deistical principles, which appeared during my residence there. I now conduct you to the public amusements: you may yourself decide, whether the cultivated stranger will find in them a compensation for the want of literary entertainment.

In this list, the first place is due to the theatres. There are three of them, the German, French, and Dutch. At the first, operas only are performed, in which Mad. Lange (who acted before on the Hamburg stage) performs the principal parts, and Mr. Gelhaar gains much applause as buffoon. The orchestra is pretty good—and the music generally commences with some patriotic air;—as indeed it does at all the theatres. He who can accommodate himself to the taste of the Hollanders, will not be altogether unsatisfied at the Dutch theatre. Several of the actors perform tolerably well: the most esteemed are Mr. and Mrs. Suvék, who act the heroic parts. No regard is here paid to the selecting of proper pieces, or rather there are no good ones to select, at least I saw only bad ones, and several that properly were only fit for children. The dresses and scenery at this theatre are excellent; and the dancers have arrived at very great proficiency in their art. It is worth the while to see such a ballet as *Lodoiska*, in which managers and dancers exert all their powers to satisfy the connoisseur.—At the French theatre, M. Bertin and Schwenzer particularly distinguished themselves: and by their departure the company lost two of its chief supports. A Parisian actor, named Baptiste, who, during my stay at Amster-

dam, several times made his appearance in the buffoon-parts, deservedly excited extraordinary attention.—At this theatre, too, the choice of pieces for representation is regulated solely by the unfortunately very corrupt taste of the public: sometimes, however, they performed plays which were interesting on account of their allusions and reference to the history of the day.

Concerts are very frequent in Amsterdam; and, as may be supposed, differ much as to their degree of excellence. The best are given in the concert-room at the *Felix Meritis*, but to these no one is admitted without a ticket from a member of the society. The other concerts are very seldom attended by persons of rank.

Public balls, routs, and dancing-parties, are indeed very often advertized; but there likewise one seldom meets with persons of a superior rank: these entertainments are only for the lower classes, and by the most of these they are frequented, not merely for the amusement of dancing, but with other by-views.

For men, the coffee-house is the chief place of recreation and centre of amusement. This appears from the extraordinary number of such houses, which are always crowded. Politicks form the principal part of the entertainment here. They read as many newspapers as possible, and then discuss their contents, whilst smoking a pipe of tobacco. A few indeed occasionally play at chess or billiards; but rarely, however, and for the most part only young people.

From this short sketch you see that a man of a cultivated taste can find no recreation in the public amusements of Amsterdam: and his lot will appear still more worthy of commiseration, when I assure you, that for the polished stranger there is not entertainment to be found in private companies. This is not owing to any want of hospitality or obliging disposition on the part of the citizens of Amsterdam, but to their contracted and partial views of things. A letter of recommendation to a merchant of Hamburg procures innumerable advantages, interesting acquaintances, repeated invitations, instructors and companions to shew him the curiosities of the city—in short, one recommendation is sufficient to render a sojournment in Hamburg extremely agreeable.—In Amsterdam, on the contrary, the merchant, to whom you have a letter of introduction, gives you a most polite reception, invites you to dinner on that or the following day. Here you find the company

pany composed entirely of men (at most only the lady of the house); eat of the most exquisite dishes, drink wines still better, and converse on politics (for as a stranger is acquainted with neither the *chronique scandaleuse* nor the bargains of the change, and the Amsterdammers in general take no pleasure in other subjects, any other conversation cannot easily take place)—and thus have reaped the fruits of your recommendation, except, perhaps, that you may once more be fed in a similar manner.

One of the chief pleasures of the Amsterdammers is to give and partake of such dinners in select family parties, or to visit one another to tea: but then they rarely invite strangers; who, especially since the last revolution, are treated with far less kindness and hospitality than before; as since that period party-spirit rages with the most absolute sway, and has a most baneful influence on the public morals, on the state of society, and on the treatment of strangers. Into whatever company you go, they anxiously endeavour to find out your political and religious opinions: if they are repugnant to the principles professed by the company, you may be certain of not being again invited; on the contrary, you will find every possible obstacle thrown in your way during your stay in the city. If you imagine that you may guard against these inconveniences by remaining silent, you would soon be convinced of your mistake: they would interpret your silence and your actions till they thought they had found out to what party you belonged. This spirit of party is every where visible, and every where maintains its influence. I myself was present, when a cultivated and estimable man was refused admittance to the *Felix Meritis*, because he was attached to the Orange party, and that society is composed of Patriots!****

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING read, in p. 137 of your last Number, a conjectural emendation, proposed by Mr. Cogan, of a passage in the sixth book of Virgil's *Æneid*, I send to you, as an accompaniment for it, the following remarks on the same passage, extracted from the "*Analysis of the Hexameter*," in a recent publication by Mr. Carey, entitled "*Latin Prosody made easy*," page 165. In doing this, I neither pretend to prefer Mr. Carey's idea to Mr. Cogan's; nor Mr. Cogan's to Mr. Ca-

rey's: my only object is to give your readers an opportunity of comparing the reasons on both sides, and judging for themselves.

"Demens! qui nimbos, et non-imitabile fulmen,
Ære et cornipedum pulsu *simularet* equorum."

"*Simularet*, which appears to be the reading of some respectable MSS, is here restored to its station, as better agreeing in tense with *Ibat* and *Poscebat*, whether we choose to understand those verbs as implying the *constant habit* of transgression, or as moreover describing the offender in the *very act* of transgressing at the moment when Jupiter checked him in the midst of his triumphant career by suddenly inflicting on him a public and exemplary punishment of his impiety. If Virgil had used the pluperfect at all on this occasion, he would have written *Simulasset*, not *Simularat*. Every scholar knows that the subjunctive is elegantly combined with the relative to express the *cause, reason, motive*—as here, '*In-fatuate wretch! to attempt mimicking*,' &c."

Piccadilly, I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

Sep. 6, 1800.

E. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the attention of the public has of late been directed to the monastic establishments which have been transplanted into this country since the commencement of the French Revolution, your readers will perhaps be gratified by a short account of a visit which I paid, in the course of the last summer, to a convent of monks of the order of La Trappe, situated near Lulworth castle, the seat of Mr. Weld. At eight o'clock of a pleasant morning, in the beginning of July, I left Dorchester, in company with two other gentlemen, one of whom had previously visited the monastery, and kindly undertook the office of guide. After a ride of about eleven miles over downs covered with flocks of sheep, we declined on the right into a small valley overhung with woods. The view at the extremity of this valley is beautifully terminated by the English Channel, and in its centre is situated Lulworth-castle, an antique Gothic edifice, consisting of four round towers, connected by as many curtains. As strangers are permitted to see the inside of the castle, we alighted at the principal entrance, on each side of which are two Latin inscriptions, the one commemorating the extended toleration granted to the Roman Catholics in 1780, the other recording a visit from his present Majesty, with which Mr.

Mr. Weld was honoured a few years ago. Passing through the hall, we were ushered into the saloon, a large lightsome apartment, at one end of which there was an organ, which was played during the time of our stay in the house. From each principal apartment there is a short passage leading to a room constructed in the tower adjacent, which is used as a bed-chamber. The drawing room and library are spacious and elegantly furnished. In the pleasure grounds is a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, composed of two vestibules, and a rotunda between them. The altar piece is magnificent, being adorned by three good paintings.

From the Castle, we walked through the fields for about the space of a mile before we arrived at the monastery. This edifice is built of very rude materials, and in a very rude style. Its immediate neighbourhood presents a picture of bleak desolation. The hills are destitute of wood, and the east wind, sweeping from the channel, pinches the early shoots of vegetation. Ringing at the gate of the monastery, we were received by the porter. It is impossible to give an accurate idea of the hideousness of this man's dress, which was composed of a tunic made of coarse, thick, and heavy woollen cloth. Over his shoulders he wore a cope made of the same material: this was partly thrown back, so that his face was visible: but the other monks, who were clad precisely in the same manner as the porter, covered their visages, so that nothing but their eyes and noses could be seen. Their stockings are made of coarse cloth, and their shoes are wooden, and about three inches thick in the sole. After asking whether we had any women in our party, and being answered in the negative, the porter attended us to the refectory. This is a very plain room, with white-washed walls, furnished with a rude table, and two or three wooden-bottomed chairs. We were next conducted to the dining-room. A specimen of the soup and bread, the only victuals allowed to be eaten by the monks, lay upon the table. The appearance of the soup, I must confess, turned my stomach. The bread was absolutely black. Of this fare, the fraternity partake twice a day in summer, and once only in winter. A wooden bowl and spoon, and a coarse earthen-ware cup for each person, composed the whole of their table-utensils. We were next ushered into a kind of common sitting-room, where we found about two dozen of superstitious books, mostly in French, and some few in

Latin. This was the whole of their library. The chapel is neat, but plain, excepting the altar, which is a little ornamented. Passing from the chapel through a cloister, we visited the burying-ground, which occupies a small inner court, overgrown with rank weeds, and tall luxuriant grass. Two graves, already tenanted, are marked by two wooden crosses; and one grave is always kept open ready to receive the next deceased. Our conductor assured us, that each individual of the fraternity prayed sincerely that he himself might soon become the occupant. At this, I am not surprised; for such misery, and such a degradation of human nature, as is exhibited within the precincts of these walls, I never elsewhere witnessed. Having surveyed the lower story, we were shewn up stairs into the dormitory, a long narrow apartment, lighted by a single window at the end opposite to the door. In this one apartment are twenty-four or twenty-five beds, or rather cells, separated from each other by wooden partitions. In these cells, the whole fraternity repose on bare boards, covered with only a blanket and a rug. They rise every night at twelve o'clock, at which hour they go to prayers. This exercise employs them till four, when they go to work in the farm or garden, or in domestic occupations. At eleven they assemble to dinner, and at seven they retire to rest. None of the brotherhood, excepting the porter, are permitted to speak, unless by special permission of the superior. The monks whom we met did not so much as look at us. When we approached them, they turned aside their heads, and crossed themselves in silence. The stillness of the place was awful. Seventeen men and five boys compose the present society; if society that union may be called, whose very essence is unsociability. For the use of these Cenobites Mr. Weld has assigned the monastery, and a farm of sufficient extent to furnish them with the necessaries of life. Their superfluous produce they dispose of at the neighbouring market towns, where they also purchase such few articles as they may happen to want in their simplicity of domestic arrangement.

The porter, though one of the brotherhood, was sufficiently communicative. He complained indeed, that the superior, by continuing him for two years in an office which ought to be occupied by each brother in his turn, had grievously interrupted those devout meditations in which it was his ardent wish to be uninterruptedly employed. Intercourse with strangers, he

said, led his thoughts back to that world which he wished to forget. I was not a little surprised, when, on my taking leave of this gentleman, who so earnestly aspired after a separation from the world, I was hesitating in French a short acknowledgment of his polite attention, he cast his eyes on the ground, with a modest humility, half extended his dirty paw, and uttered, in a tone of the gentlest complaisance, *Tout qu'il vous plaira, Monsieur*. A few shillings was the toll levied on our exit from this gloomy abode of ignorance and nakedness, which I quitted with a sigh, breathed in compassion of the lot of those whom vice or folly drive for the expiation of real or fancied iniquities into the community of La Trappe. P. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE good people of this country have long been told that they are fighting for their religion; and, with a Christian charity that "believeth all things," they seem to credit it. *Religion* and *fighting*, however, are things apparently so different, that it is not unreasonable to enquire a little how they are made to coincide; and I shall request to be indulged with one or two of your columns for the purpose of considering this point.

The religion of the heart, which consists in entertaining worthy sentiments of the Supreme Being, and obeying his will, can scarcely be the subject of war, since human power can neither create nor destroy it. External religion alone can therefore give occasion to drawing the sword; and this may be either for its propagation or for its defence. It has been the doctrine of various periods and parts of the world, that to promote an uniformity of religious faith and rites was the most meritorious employment of the public force. On this plea, Mahomet carried fire and sword through Asia; Charlemagne baptized the Saxons in their own blood; and the Spaniards made a desert of Mexico and Peru. But military expeditions on this account have, within a century or two, become rather discreditable; and the present alliance of Papists, Greeks, and Protestants, Christians, and Musulmans, is not favourable to the revival of the spirit of proselytism by the sword.

A defensive religious war may plausibly be supported either against those who wish to force their own modes of worship upon us, or who restrain us from the free exercise of ours. The Reformation produced

a long series of wars upon both these grounds; and it is not beyond memory, that opposing the tyrannical spirit of popery in these points, was a favorite argument to rouse the martial zeal of this country against an exiled family and their foreign abettors. But popery now, it seems, is "near and dear" to the church of England, and its dangers proceed from a totally opposite quarter. The French atheists are the crusaders of the times, who aim at the destruction of all religions alike. There is no doubt that one of the earliest projects of the revolutionists in France was to overturn their own church establishment, as incompatible with the spirit of freedom and reform; nor can it be denied that many of their leading men have been the declared enemies of religion in general. But, not to say any thing of the change of sentiment in the French rulers, to what particular dangers is the church of England exposed? How can she possibly be injured except through the conquest of the country by a foreign foe, or its reception of French principles by means of a domestic revolution? And will any man in his sober senses pretend that either of these events is in the least degree probable? Would it not be considered as almost treasonable in an *Oppositionist* now to hold out to the public such apprehensions? Would it not be thought the grossest affront to the valour of our army and navy, and the loyalty of the nation? How then are we fighting for our religion? If our political existence is at stake, every thing, certainly, which is included within that existence is also put to the hazard. But who believes that to be the case in the present state of affairs? Who doubts that ministers could make a peace to-morrow which would leave us in perfect security, though perhaps it might not be so advantageous and honorable as could be wished? The pretext of fighting for religion, then, is a mere cant, employed by those who well know it to be such, in order to work upon the hasty and credulous temper of the nation, and to keep up an *alarm*. It is indeed remarkable that the people of England, though far from deficient in animal courage, are more than any other, disposed to take alarm. Every thing with us is alarm. We have alarm of invasion, alarm of scarcity, alarm of credit, alarm of the plague, alarm of mad dogs; and under the prevalence of alarm any measures, however absurd and impolitic, are readily adopted. Perhaps alarm on account of religion is not that which might be supposed to make

the greatest impression at the present day ; yet it has been found no difficult matter to excite religious zeal in those, who in no one action of their lives have shewn the least regard to the precepts of religion. A Birmingham mob will be as hearty in the cause of demolishing meeting-houses, as the most venerable council of prelates in anathematizing heresy ; and it would be easy to point out a character whose *love* to the gospel is very equivocal, though his *hatred* of schismatics and free-thinkers is not at all so.

What we have been so long and so furiously fighting for, has never been fully settled ; and at different periods of the war different opinions about it have prevailed. At present, we *may* be fighting for trade, for dominion, for the credit of ministers ; but I conceive it can in no true sense be said, that we are *fighting for religion*.

MISOCANT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is asked by your correspondent M. H. in the words of Mr. Robinson, "How often will a man during fifty years of maturity and reason, act upon a fair mathematical calculation of his interests, weighing exactly and at once their importance and duration?" To institute a *fair mathematical calculation* of interests, and to weigh exactly and at once their importance and duration, certainly belongs not to every one ; but I affirm, without fear of contradiction, that whenever present pleasure and future good appear to be at variance, if the future benefit be apprehended greatly to outweigh the immediate gratification, a wise man will prefer the latter.

And thoughtless and inconsiderate as man undoubtedly is, the sacrifice of present indulgence to future advantage is by no means uncommon ; nay, it is a sacrifice which is made every day and every hour. And this simple fact shews at once the operation and value of religious opinion, by which I mean the expectation of an hereafter. For, whether the future good, to which present pleasure is sacrificed, be expected in this world or another, signifies nothing. In fact, the plain question is, can opinion generate feeling, and actuate conduct ? A question that needs no reply. When it is asked, "What are the uses of religious opinion?" I answer, that the uses of religious opinion are, by enlarging the comprehension* of the mind, to diminish the temptation of present pleasure ; to save the trouble of minute calculation by evidently making the most exalted virtue in *all cases and circumstances* our interest ; to supply the link which unites self-love and social, personal and public good.

As I was reading the following line of Virgil, a few weeks ago, with one of my pupils, *Æn.* vi. 242.

Unde locum Graii dixerunt nomine Aornon, it occurred to me, that it might perhaps be admitted as genuine, if a little spirit were given to it by the following alteration :

Unde locum *Graio* dixerunt nomine Aornon,

Vide *Æn.* vi. 440.

Lugentes campi ; sic illos nomine dicunt.

And *Æn.* iii. 210.

Strophades *Graio* stant nomine dictæ.

Chefbunt,

I am, Yours, &c.

Sept. 7, 1800.

E. COGAN.

* See Dr. Priestley on the Analogy of the Divine Dispensations, in his Institutes.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

FRAGMENTS of a MEMOIR of D'ALEMBERT, written by himself, Translated from his *ŒUVRES POSTHUMES*, vol. I. (lately published).

JOHN LE ROND D'ALEMBERT, Member of the French Academy, of the Academies of Sciences of Paris, Berlin, and Petersburg, of the Royal Society of London, of the Institute of Bologna, of the Royal Academy of *Belles Lettres* in Sweden, and of the Royal Societies of Sciences of Turin and of Norway, was

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born at Paris on the 16th of November, 1717.

Having finished his course of philosophy at the Mazarin College, he received the degree of Master of Arts about the end of the year 1735. He then applied himself to the study of the law, and was admitted as an advocate in the year 1738 ; but, as he did not much relish jurisprudence, he resolved to study medicine, as being a profession from the practice of which he was likely to derive those pecuniary supplies which his low fortune rendered necessary. To this new study, however, he had ap-

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plied only for a year, when the irresistible attractions of the mathematical sciences obliged him to abandon every other pursuit.

Some memoirs, which he presented to the Academy of Sciences, among which was one on the refraction of solid bodies, containing a new and curious theory of that refraction, and another on the integral calculus*, excited in that body a wish to number him among their members, and he was accordingly enrolled in 1741, at the age of twenty-three. After that period he gave to the public a great number of mathematical works, of which mention is made at the end of this historical abstract.

In 1746 his dissertation "on the general Cause of the Winds" † not only obtained him the prize offered by the Academy of Berlin for the best account of that subject, but procured him the honour of being elected a member of that body, by acclamation, and without scrutiny.

In 1752, the King of Prussia offered M. D'Alembert the reversion of the place of President of the Academy of Berlin, then occupied by M. de Maupeituis, whose health was much on the decline; and his refusal of that distinction did not hinder that Prince from bestowing on him, in 1754, a pension of 1200 *livres*, ‡ the first reward which M. D'Alembert's labours had procured him.

At the close of the same year (1754), he was elected, by the French Academy, to fill the place of M. Surian, Bishop of Venice, as a member of that body.

In the month of June, 1755, M. D'Alembert repaired to Wesel on the invitation of the King of Prussia, who was then in that town. His Majesty loaded him with kindness, and even honoured him with a place at his table.

* What we call the inverse method of fluxions, the name given it by the illustrious Newton, the inventor of the whole doctrine.

Translator.

† M. D'Alembert dedicated that dissertation to the Great King of Prussia, in the following elegant lines:

*Hæc ego de ventis, dum ventorum ocior alis
Pallentes agit Austriacos Fredericus, et orbi,
Insignis lauro, ramum prætendit olivæ.*

Of winds I treat, while swifter than their wings
Heroic Frederic drives pale Austria's bands,

And, laurel-crown'd, presents the olive branch.

Translator.

‡ See in the Supplement, the letter written by the King of Prussia on that occasion.

At the end of 1755, by the recommendation of Pope Benedict XIV. he was received as a member of the Institute of Bologna. This distinction was unsolicited on the part of M. D'Alembert, who was known to the Pope only by reputation; and, as a law of the Institute then forbade the admission of new academicians till three of their number died, his holiness requested that this regulation might be dispensed with in favour of M. D'Alembert.

In 1756, the king granted him a pension of 1200 *livres*, payable out of the royal treasury*; and, at the same time, the Academy of Sciences conferred on him the title and the privileges of Supernumerary Pensioner; for there was no vacancy among the pensioners, and such a favour had not then been bestowed on any other person.

In the same year (1756), the queen, now queen-dowager, of Sweden, and sister to the King of Prussia, having formed an Academy of *Belles Lettres*, which was to assemble in her palace, and over which she herself was to preside, commanded Baron Scheffer to write to M. D'Alembert, and to offer him a place as a foreign member, a distinction which he gratefully accepted.

At the close of the year 1762, Catherine II. Empress of Russia, proposed that M. D'Alembert should undertake the education of her son, the Grand Duke, and offered him a salary of no less than 100,000 *livres*, through the medium of M. de Soltikof, who then resided as her minister at Paris. M. D'Alembert declined the acceptance of this charge; on which the Empress renewed her invitation by a letter under her own hand, which has been printed in the public papers.† But the attachment which M. D'Alembert entertained for his country and his friends, induced him again to resist this second attempt.

M. D'Alembert having communicated the letter of the empress to the French Academy, that body unanimously resolved, that it should be inserted in their journals, as a memorial honourable to one of their members, and to learning in general.

Immediately after the conclusion of the peace, in 1763, M. D'Alembert, in consequence of the invitation of the King of Prussia, passed some months at the court

* See the Supplement.

† See a copy of that letter at the end of the Supplement.

of that Prince, who assigned him apartments in his palace, admitted him daily to his table, and distinguished him with marks of kindness, of esteem, and even of confidence.

In the same year he had the most honourable reception at the court of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele, to which he accompanied his Prussian Majesty.

While M. D'Alembert had the honour of residing at the court of that monarch, he used every endeavour to induce him to accept of the place of President of the Academy of Berlin, which the death of M. Maupertuis had rendered vacant in 1759. But, notwithstanding the obligation he owed to Frederic, the same motives which had prevented him from yielding to the wishes of the Empress of Russia would not permit him to accept his Majesty's offers. In addition to those motives, the philosopher stated to his Majesty, that the Academy of Berlin numbered among its members men of the most distinguished merit, who were in every respect worthy to fill the place, of which it was neither his wish nor his duty to deprive them. But this representation did not hinder the king from writing with his own hand to M. D'Alembert,* two days before his departure from Berlin, that he would keep the place of President vacant, till M. D'Alembert should think proper to come and fill it; and, in fact, that respectable situation is still vacant.

In 1768 M. D'Alembert, having delivered in the Parisian Academy of Sciences, before the King of Denmark, a discourse which was afterwards printed in the Memoirs of the Academy for that year, and in various journals; the young Duke of Parma, into whose hands a manuscript copy of that discourse happened to fall, made an Italian translation of it, which he sent in his own hand-writing to M. D'Alembert. This was shortly followed by a letter, also written with the duke's own hand, full of expressions of esteem for learning in general, and for that philosopher in particular.

M. D'Alembert was also honoured with several autograph letters from the Empress Catherine, the King of Denmark, the Prince Royal of Prussia, and the Princes of Brunswick. The King of Prussia wrote to him frequently, and he has preserved a great number of the letters of that monarch, which would do the greatest honour

to the sciences, to philosophy, and to his own beneficence, if a respectful deference to the writer would permit M. D'Alembert to lay them before the public.

Besides the mathematical works of M. D'Alembert, contained in fifteen volumes, he has published five separate volumes, in 12mo, of miscellanies in literature, history, and philosophy.

He revised all the articles in mathematics and natural philosophy, which were inserted in the Encyclopædia, and he new-modelled entirely, or almost entirely, many considerable articles relative to those sciences, and which contain new views of the elementary parts, which are not to be elsewhere found. See, among many other articles, *Cas Irreductible, Courbe, Equation, Differentiel, Figure de la Terre, Geometrie, Infinit, &c.* (Irreducible Case, Curve, Equation, Differential, Figure of the Earth, Infinite, &c.) Besides these articles, M. D'Alembert furnished the Encyclopædia with a considerable number of others on general literature and philosophy, such as *Elemens des Sciences, Erudition, Dictionnaire* (Elements of the Sciences, Erudition, Dictionary), and many less important articles, not to mention a variety of synonymous terms. There are also inserted in the volumes of the Academies of Sciences at Paris and Berlin, many memoirs written by M. D'Alembert, most of them on subjects dependent on the sublime geometry.

SUPPLEMENT to the preceding MEMOIRS.

M. D'ALEMBERT, in his 4th year, was placed in a boarding-school, where he remained till the age of twelve. But scarcely had he attained his tenth year, when his master declared that he could teach him nothing more, that young D'Alembert was only losing his time by remaining with him, and that he should be sent to college, being qualified for the second form.* But, on account of the

* The memory of the master, who gave this proof of his honesty, is still dear to M. D'Alembert, whom he tenderly loved. He assisted his scholars in their studies, with every little help, which his income, then very moderate, put in his power. M. D'Alembert retains the same grateful remembrance of the woman who nursed him, and took care of him till he was four years of age. Immediately on his leaving college, he returned to her house, where he lived almost thirty years; for he did not leave it till 1765, and then only in consequence of the advice of his physician, M. Bouvart, who represented to him, that the state of his health, which had been disturbed by a long indisposition, absolutely required a more salubrious habitation.

* See a copy of that letter in the Supplement.

weakness of his constitution, he was kept at that boarding-school for two years longer, namely till 1730, when he entered on his studies at the Mazarin College. There he performed his exercises in rhetoric with a degree of success which is still remembered at that place of education. It must, however, be confessed, that he might have had better masters. One of the professors of rhetoric (for there are two at the Mazarin College), a man, in other respects, well informed, especially in the scholastic part of his art, though he was deficient in point of taste, often dictated in his class subjects of composition, the prescribed plan and detail of which so little satisfied his young pupil that he frequently indulged in deviation from them, and, which is very surprising, without giving the professor room to find fault. Another of his preceptors, a fanatical Jansenist, who wished to make his pupil a convert to his dogmas, and perhaps one day a supporter of his party, very much opposed the taste which the youth manifested for the *belles-lettres*, especially for Latin poetry, to which he devoted all the time which his academic occupations would allow. The professor pretended that poetry, to use his own words, "dried up the heart" (*desséchoit le cœur*), and he advised M. D'Alembert to read no other poem than that of St. Prosper upon Grace; but the young student preferred Horace and Virgil.

His professor of philosophy, who was also a Jansenist of great consideration among his party, and an outrageous Cartesian into the bargain, taught him nothing for two years but the physical pre-motion, innate ideas, and the Cartesian *vortices*. The only advantage which M. D'Alembert derived from his studies during those two years, was confined to some lessons in elementary mathematics, which he received from M. Caron, then professor of that science in the Mazarin College, and who, without being a profound geometrician, communicated the knowledge he possessed with much perspicuity and precision. He was the only master whose instructions in those sciences M. D'Alembert ever enjoyed. The passion for the mathematics, which he had contracted, gained daily accessions of strength, and, during his course of law, which happily left him much leisure, M. D'Alembert ardently devoted himself to those enchanting studies. Without a master, almost without books, or a single friend to consult respecting the difficulties which interrupted his progress, he resorted to the public libraries, where he collected some general

ideas, by rapidly glancing over books, and returning home he investigated in solitude his demonstrations and solutions. He was commonly successful in those exertions: he even frequently discovered important propositions, which he supposed to be new; and he felt afterwards a kind of chagrin, which, however, was not unmixed with satisfaction, when he read those propositions in books of whose existence he was ignorant when he made the discoveries.

The Jansenists, who, though no longer his masters, still undertook to advise him, opposed his ardour for the mathematics, in the same manner, and by the same reasons, with which they had combated his taste for poetry. They admonished M. D'Alembert to read their books of devotion, which disgusted him exceedingly. Yet, by way of accommodating matters with them, and, as if to pay his court to them, the young man, instead of their manuals of devotion, read their books of controversy. In these last treatises, he found at least a sort of food which his mind required, food somewhat light, it is true, but which gave to his avidity for information some kind of exercise. But the young man's complaisance did not satisfy his austere directors, whose remonstrances exhausted his patience and finally disgusted him.

At the same time some other friends who were less unreasonable, also dissuaded M. D'Alembert from the study of geometry, on account of the necessity he lay under of applying himself to some profession which was more likely to improve his fortune. This motive induced him to resolve on the study of medicine, and this not so much from any predilection he felt for the profession itself, as because the pursuit of it was more nearly connected than jurisprudence with his favourite study. In order that he might entirely devote himself to this new pursuit, M. D'Alembert at first abandoned the study of the mathematics. He even supposed that he might avoid the temptation of returning to them, by carrying to a friend's house the few mathematical books which he possessed. But, by degrees almost imperceptible, the books found their way back to his lodgings; and, after wasting a whole year in the study of medicine, he finally determined to surrender himself entirely to his predominating and almost only passion. And so completely did he devote himself to its gratification, that, for several years, he absolutely neglected the study of the *belles-lettres*, of which he had been at first so much enamoured: nor did he resume

resume it till he had been some years an academician, and was about to commence his labours in the Encyclopædia. The preliminary discourse to that work, of which M. D'Alembert was the author, is the quintessence, so to speak, of the mathematical, philosophical, and literary knowledge, which he had acquired by twenty years' application.

M. D'Alembert wrote a book, entitled *De la Destruction des Jésuites en France, par un Auteur désintéressé* (The Destruction of the Jesuits in France, by a disinterested Author). That work, the only impartial one on the subject, produced its natural effect: it displeased both parties. Shortly after its publication, in the beginning of 1765, the death of M. Clairaut occasioned a vacancy in the Academy, accompanied with a pension, to which the age and the labours of M. D'Alembert gave him a better title than any other member. Yet so it was, that the minister (*M. le Comte de St. Florentin*) constantly refused for six months to put M. D'Alembert in possession of that pension, although the Academy had asked it for him the day after M. Clairaut's death, and at different times repeated the application. The minister at last yielded, though with a very bad grace, to the remonstrances of that illustrious body, to the exclamations of the public, and, it may be added, to those of the learned throughout Europe, who openly expressed their indignation at the manner in which one of their number had been treated. On this occasion the King of Prussia made greater efforts than ever to prevail on M. D'Alembert to accept his offer; but he still had the courage to resist that formidable temptation. His Majesty, far from taking offence at a refusal so persevering, almost so obstinate, redoubled his kindness and regard; a circumstance which would have afforded M. D'Alembert consolation, had it been necessary, for the usage which he received in France.

In 1767, M. D'Alembert published a supplement to his work on the Destruction of the Jesuits, and which consisted of two letters. In the first, the author rectifies some slight mistakes which had escaped him; he answers the criticisms made on his work in certain Jansenistical pamphlets, and takes occasion to represent the fanatics of that party in their proper colours. In the second letter, M. D'Alembert treats of the edict of the King of Spain for expelling the Jesuits from his dominions, making such reflections on the subject as are dictated by humanity and philosophy. He there recalls to view a fine passage in a

letter written to him by the King of Prussia. "Although invited," says that Prince, "by the example of other sovereigns, I do not banish the Jesuits because they are unfortunate; I shall do them no harm, and take care that they shall do none; and I do not oppress them because I know how to keep them within bounds."

The King of Prussia gave M. D'Alembert a new proof of his goodness. That philosopher having resolved on a journey to Italy for the recovery of his health, and not possessing the necessary funds, applied to his majesty, agreeably to his own kind and repeated offers of such assistance; in consequence of which he ordered his banker to pay M. D'Alembert 6000 livres. Particular reasons having prevented him from proceeding farther than Languedoc and Provence, on his return to Paris he remitted to the King of Prussia's banker about 4000 livres of the money which remained after defraying the expences of his journey. The banker received a letter, written by his majesty's desire, ordering him to return the 4000 livres to M. D'Alembert, who did not accept the money till he was induced to do so by the reiterated commands of the king, and by the fear of disobliging his august benefactor.

LETTER from the KING of PRUSSIA to the LORD MARESCAL, his MINISTER at the COURT of FRANCE, in 1754.

"YOU know that there is in Paris a man of the highest merit who does not enjoy advantages, in point of fortune, proportioned to his talents and his character. I wish to give eyes to the blind goddess, and at least repair some of her wrongs. On this consideration, I request you to offer M. D'Alembert a pension of 1200 livres. It is inadequate to his merit; but I flatter myself that he will accept it, on account of the pleasure I should have in obliging a man who joins a good character to the most sublime talents of the mind. You, my dear lord, who think so rightly, will partake with me in the satisfaction of having placed one of the finest geniuses in France in a more easy situation. I flatter myself I shall see M. D'Alembert here, as he has promised to do me that favour, when he shall have finished his Encyclopædia. As for yourself, my dear lord, I know not when I shall see you again; but be assured it will always be too late for the esteem and friendship which I entertain for you."

Another LETTER written in the KING of PRUSSIA's own Hand, to M. D'ALEMBERT, when he took LEAVE of that MONARCH at POTSDAM, in 1763.

"THE near approach of your departure is painful to me, and I shall never forget the pleasure I have enjoyed in conversing with a

true philosopher. I have been more fortunate than Diogenes, having found the man whom he so long sought for. But he is about to depart: he is going to leave me. Yet I shall reserve the place of President of the Academy, which can only be filled by him. A certain pre-sentiment apprises me that that event will arrive; but I must wait his own time. I am sometimes tempted to wish that the persecution of the elect may be redoubled in certain countries. I know that this wish is not free from criminality; for it is to wish for the renewal of intolerance, tyranny, and all that tends to make brutes of the human species. You see how I stand. You can put an end when you please to these culpable wishes, which wound the delicacy of my sentiments. I do not press you; I shall not importune you; but shall silently wait for the moment, when ingratitude shall oblige you to adopt as your native soil a country where you are already naturalized in the opinion of those who are capable of thought, and who possess sufficient knowledge to appreciate your merit. FREDERIC.

A LETTER from the EMPRESS of RUSSIA, written with her own HAND, to M. D'ALEMBERT.

"M. D'ALEMBERT, I have read your answer to M. Odar, in which you refuse to transplant yourself to this country, in order to assist in the education of my son. Like a true philosopher, I see it costs you nothing to despise what are called the grandeur and honour of this world. In your eyes, these things are of little signification, and I find no difficulty in joining you in opinion. Viewing things in this light, I cannot but see something mean in the conduct of Queen Christina, who has been so much extolled, and often so justly blamed; but to be born or called to contribute to the happiness, and even to the instruction, of a whole nation, and to disregard such an opportunity, is, methinks, to refuse to do the good which you have at heart. Your philosophy is founded on humanity; and, allow me to say, that you fail in the object you propose, by declining to promote it when opportunity offers. I know you too well as an honest man, to attribute your refusal to vanity; I know that your reason is the love of leisure to cultivate learning and friendship. But what does this signify? Come with all your friends: I promise you and them every comfort and accommodation that can depend on me; and perhaps you may experience more liberty and leisure than you do at home. You have not listened to the pressing invitations of the King of Prussia, and to the gratitude which you owe him; but that prince has no son. I confess that I have the education of my son so much at heart, and you are so necessary to the attainment of my object, that perhaps I press you too much. Pardon my indiscretion on account

of its cause, and be assured that esteem has rendered me thus interested. CATHERINE.

P.S. In this letter I have employed no other sentiments than those which I find in your works. Surely you will not contradict yourself.

*A PORTRAIT of D'ALEMBERT, by Himself; addressed, in 1760, to MME. * * *.*

M. D'ALEMBERT has nothing remarkable in his figure, either good or bad. He cannot form a judgment of his own physiognomy; but it is said to be commonly ironical and malicious. It is, indeed, strikingly marked with ridicule, for which, perhaps, he is not without some talent, and it would not be surprising, if corresponding impressions should sometimes be apparent in his countenance.

His conversation is very unequal, sometimes serious, sometimes gay; according to the state of his mind, very frequently ill connected (*décousue*) but never tiresome or pedantic. No one who sees him can doubt that he has devoted the greater part of his life to profound study. The dose of wit which makes an ingredient in his conversation, is neither so strong nor so abundant as to give uneasiness, or to outrage the self-love of any person; and, fortunately for him, he has no more wit than he shows; for he would not fail to show what he had, from no other impulse than his absolute inability to repress his inclination in that particular. Every one therefore is at ease in his company, without any attempt on his part to interrupt; and it is apparent that he makes no such attempts, which procures him every where a kind reception. His gaiety sometimes descends even to puerility, and the contrast of this boyish mirth with the scientific reputation, whether well or ill founded, which he has acquired, is another reason why he generally pleases, though he seldom makes this his object. He only wishes to amuse and divert those whom he regards.

M. D'Alembert rarely enters into argument, and never with acrimony: not that he is not sometimes disposed to maintain his own opinion; but he feels so little anxious to prevail over others, that he is not much concerned about bringing them over to his way of thinking.

Besides, very few subjects without the pale of the accurate sciences appear to him to admit such evidence as to preclude freedom of opinion; and his favourite maxim is, That a man may say what he pleases, almost upon every subject.

Perspicuity and justness form the leading

ing characters of his mind. In the study of the higher geometry, he has acquired some ability and great facility, which early procured him a great reputation in investigations of that kind. This facility has allowed him some leisure to cultivate literature with some success. His style is concise, clear and precise, commonly easy, without pretension, though chaste, sometimes a little dry, but never uncouth, more energetic than ardent, more just than poetical, and more dignified than insinuating.

Having been devoted to retirement and labour, till he had passed his twenty-fifth year, he entered very late into the world, and never was able to give it much pleasure. He could never bring himself to learn its usages and its language, and perhaps he is not free from a sort of little vanity which makes him despise them. He is not, however, on any occasion unpolite; because he is neither rude nor morose; but he is sometimes uncivil, from inattention or ignorance. Compliments embarrass him; because he has not always ready the formulary by which they are to be answered. His conversation possesses neither gallantry nor grace; and he says obliging things, only because he thinks them, and because those to whom he addresses them are agreeable to him. Thus the leading features of his character are frankness and truth, often somewhat clownish, but never offensive.

Impatient and choleric in a violent degree, contradiction and insult make on M. D'Alembert an impression so lively, that he is not always master of it; but it dissipates while he is expressing his feeling of it. At bottom he is very gentle, easily pleased, more complaisant than he appears, and governed with great facility, provided he does not perceive that he is governed; for his love of independence rises to such a pitch of enthusiasm, that he has often refused things which would have been agreeable to him, if he had not foreseen that they would have brought him under some constraint—a disposition which drew from one of his friends the well-founded remark, *That M. D'Alembert was the slave of his liberty.*

Some people call him wicked, for no other reason than because he does not scruple to laugh at the foolish pretences which disgust him. But, if that be a wickedness, it is the only one of which he is capable. He has neither spleen nor patience to go farther; and it would make him miserable to think that any one, even of those who have taken the most pains to

injure him, should be made unhappy by his means. Not that he forgets injurious attempts and actions; but he knows no other method of revenge than a constant refusal of his friendship and confidence to those of whom he has reason to complain.

His own experience, and the example of others, have taught M. D'Alembert that he ought to distrust mankind in general; but his extreme openness does not permit him to exercise this distrust with any one in particular. He cannot bring himself to believe that he is deceived; and this defect (for it certainly is such, though originating in a good principle) produces in him one still greater, namely, that of being too easily susceptible of the impressions intended to be made on him.

Without a family, and without connections of any kind, early abandoned to his fate, habituated from his infancy to an obscure and confined but free manner of life; happily born with some talents and few passions, M. D'Alembert has found in study and in his natural gaiety a remedy against the state of desertion in which he was placed. He has preserved a sort of existence in the world, without too much anxiety about it, and without the assistance of any person. As he owes nothing, except to nature and to himself, he is ignorant of low cunning and management, arts so necessary to men who make their court to the great in order to arrive at wealth: nay so great is his contempt of names and titles, that he had the imprudence to prefix that sentiment to one of his works. This made him so many enemies among that haughty and powerful class of men, that they wished him to be thought the most vain being upon earth; but he is only high-spirited and independent, and more apt to appreciate himself below than above his real value.

Although his vanity is by no means so excessive as many people think, he is not insensible to its influence; he is even very sensible to the first impression, both of praise and reproach; but in a moment reflection restores the balance of his mind, and makes him regard panegyric with indifference, and satire with contempt.

His maxim is, That a literary man who wishes to raise his reputation on a durable basis, should attend very much to what he writes, sufficiently to what he does, and moderately to what he says. M. D'Alembert regulates his conduct by this principle: he says many foolish things, writes but few, and does none.

No man carries disinterestedness to a greater length. But as he has no wants

or caprices to gratify, those virtues cost him so little, that he deserves no praise for them; for they are rather a diminution of vice than an increase of goodness.

As there are but few persons whom he truly regards, and as to those few he makes no parade of affection; those who do not thoroughly know him suppose him to be incapable of friendship. No man, however, takes a more lively interest in the happiness or the misfortunes of his friends. Their interests deprive him of sleep, and on their account he thinks no sacrifice too great.

His soul, naturally sensible, loves to entertain agreeable sentiments, and hence it is at once inclined to be gay and melancholy. To this last impression, indeed, it surrenders itself with a sort of delight; and this natural bias of his mind to a pensive mood very much qualifies him for writing on mournful and pathetic subjects.

With such a disposition it will not appear surprising, that in his youth M. D'Alambert was susceptible of the most lively, the most tender, and the most de-

lightful of all the passions; but solitude and different pursuits for a long time kept him a stranger to its impressions. The sentiment slept, so to speak, in the bottom of his soul; and its resuscitation was terrible. Love has been his bane, and the torment he has suffered from it long made him sick of the world, of life, and even of study itself. After having consumed the early years of his life in meditation and literary labour, he has seen, like the ancient sage, the vanity of human knowledge, which cannot fill the capacity of the soul, and has exclaimed with Amyntas in Tasso, "I have lost the time, which I have passed without love!" But as he was not easily subdued by love, he was not easily persuaded that he was himself the object of that passion. Too long a resistance discouraged him, not by offending his self-love; but because the simplicity and candour of his mind would not allow him to believe that a continued resistance could be only apparent. His soul requires to be replenished, not tormented; to be soothed with agreeable emotions, not to be worn out with mortifying agitation.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

ELECTIONS.

THE following is a remarkable specimen of electing members for parliament in the last century. It was taken from a memorandum MS of J. Harrington, Esq. of Kellon, in Somersetshire. Dated 1646.

"A note of my BATHE business about the parliament. Saturday, December 26, 1646, went to BATHE, and dined with the maior and citizens; conferred about my election to serve in parliament, as my father was helpless, and ill-able to go any more.—Went to the George-inn at night, met the bailiffs, and desired to be dismissed from serving; drank strong beer and metheglin; expended about three shillings; went home late, but could not get excused, as they entertained a good opinion of my father.

Monday, December 28, went to BATHE; met Sir John Horner; we were chosen by the citizens to serve for the city. The maior and citizens conferred about parliament business. The maior promised Sir John Horner and myself a horse a-piece, when we went to London to the parliament, which we accepted of; and we talked about the synod, and ecclesiastical dis-

missions. I am to go again on Thursday, and meet the citizens about all such matters, and take advice thereon."

"Thursday 31, went to BATHE; Mr. Ashe preached. Dined at the George-inn, with the maior and four citizens; spent at dinner six shillings in wine.

Laid out in victuals at the George inn - - - 11s. 4d.

Laid out in drinking - - - 7 2

Laid out in tobacco and drinking vessels - - - 4 4

"Jan. 1, my father gave me four pounds to bear my expences at BATHE.

Mr. Chapman, the maior, came to Kellon, and returned thanks for my being chosen to serve in parliament, to my father, in name of all the citizens. My father gave me good advice, touching my speaking in Parliament as the city should direct me. Came home late at night from BATHE, much troubled hereat concerning my proceeding truly for man's good report, and my own safety."

"Note. I gave the city messenger two shillings for bearing the maior's letter to me. Laid out in all three pounds seven shillings for victuals, drink, and horse-hire, together with divers gifts."

BIBLE INTERPOLATED.

Is it to be wondered at that authors of all times should be interpolated, and otherwise corrupted, when the Bible itself, published at Paris 1538, a French translation, by authority and the express order of the king (Charles VIII.), should have two such strange texts as these, without the least colour from the original, foisted into the 32d chapter of Exodus, in relation to the golden calf? One of them, that "the dust of the golden calf, which Moses burnt and ground, and strewed upon the water, of which he obliged the children of Israel to drink, soaked into the beards of those of them who had really worshipped it, and gilded them, which remained upon them a special mark of their idolatry." The other, that "the children of Israel spate upon Hur, who had refused to make them gods, in such abundance, that they stilled him with their slaver."

These passages are probably traditions picked out of the reveries of the Talmudists; but are sufficient proofs of that shameless audacity of interpolation, which has tainted even the most sacred of books.

AVARICE.

Richardson has given us two very striking instances of this "master passion in the breast."

"Larkham, the apothecary, of Richmond, told Mr. Henry Floyd that his patient, Mr. Watson, a man of a very large fortune, and uncle to Lord Rockingham, just before he died, desired to give him a shirt out of a drawer he pointed to. 'Lord! Sir,' said Larkham, 'what do you mean to think of putting on another shirt now?' 'Why,' said Watson, 'I understand it is the custom for the shirt I have on to be the perquisite of those who shall lay me out; and that is an old ragged one, and good enough for them!'"

I remember Mr. Pope repeating to my father and me, in his library at Twickenham, four verses, designed for his epistle on *Riches*, which were an exquisite "description of an old lady dying, and just raising herself up, and blowing out a little end of a candle, that stood by her bedside, with her last breath. The lines here alluded to are in Pope's Essay on "the Characters of Men," epistle 1st, and the note informs us, was a fact told the poet of a lady at Paris.

"The frugal crone, whom praying priests attend,
Still tries to save the hallowed taper's end;

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Collects her breath, as ebbing life retires,
For one puff more, and in that puff expires."

SIR GODFREY KNELLER.

Kneller was a man to be tickled with flattery. He was very covetous, but then he was very vain, and a great glutton. Old Tonsen, the bookseller, got many pictures from him by playing these passions against the other. He would tell Kneller he was the greatest master that ever was, and send him every now and then a haunch of venison, and dozens of claret. 'O my G—!' said he once to Vandergucht, 'this old Jacob loves me; he is a very good man; you see he loves me, for he sends me good things; the venison was fit!'

Kneller would say to Cock, the auctioneer, and the Christie of his age, 'By G—I love you, Mr. Cock, and I will do you good; but you must do something for me too, Mr. Cock; one hand can wash the face, but two hands wash one another.'

If you would be tickled, tickle first, seems to have been the maxim of Sir Godfrey; or, according to the Latin adage, *manus manum fricat*—put water in the pump!

ANECDOTES OF LUTHER.

Dr. Martin Luther said, in the year 1546, at Eisleben, a short time before his death: "I have, in my life time, been a shield of peace to the pope; but there will come one after me, who will shave the crown of the popish priests with a blunt scythe till the blood comes." This anecdote is related likewise in the Table Talk (part xxii. p. 1367, of Luther's Works), but with the omission of the latter words, the fulfilment of which has taken place in our days.

In a copy of the first volume of Luther's Translation of the Bible, printed at Wittenberg in 1541, in two volumes, *Paul Luther*, the son of the reformer, wrote as follows:

"Anno 1544.

"My dearest father, of blessed memory, related in the presence of his guests and of us all, the whole history of his journey to Rome, which he was obliged to undertake to settle some affairs; and, among other things, he confessed with great joy, that he had there, through the spirit of Jesus Christ, been brought to a knowledge of the verity of the holy gospel, in this manner: as he was going to perform his *preces graduales in scala Laterana*, the saying of the prophet Habakkuk ii. 4. which Paul has introduced in the first

chapter of his Epistle to the Romans, immediately occurred to him, namely, "*The just shall live by his faith.*" On this, he omitted the performing of the prayers, and, when he returned to Wittenberg, he held nothing else but this same chapter to be his chief fundamental, &c.

I PAULUS LUTHERUS, DOCTOR have written this with my own hand at Augburg, the 7th of August, *ao.* 82.'

The bible in which Paul Luther wrote the above, is not in the Helmstadt Library, but only a copy taken by some unknown hand. That Dr. Paul Luther, who held the station of physician to several dukes and electors of Saxony, and died in 1590, had, in the year 1582, or at any other time, been in Augburg, is not mentioned by those who have written his life. However, more than one occasion may have brought him thither.

The anecdote is the more worthy of notice, as we know so little of Martin Luther's journey to and sojournment in Rome (See his Life by Walfsh, sec. xxiii. xxxiv. and Table-Talk, xxii. p. 2378), and we thus learn from the information communicated by his son, that, in the performance of a work of devotion, which was considered as meritorious, and in the midst of a solemn pomp calculated to drive away all reflection, the thought of the worthlessness thereof struck his mind like a flash of lightning, and pursued him on his return to Wittenberg.

WILLIAM WHISTON.

Whiston was much taken notice of after his expulsion from Cambridge, and had the friendship of all the eminent whigs then in London: among these, Secretary Craggs, Addison, Steele, Mr. Walpole, Sir Joseph Jekyl, Sir Peter King, and Lord Chief Justice Parker, were his most intimate. Dining one day with Mr. Craggs, when Addison, Walpole, and Steele were present, the conversation happened to turn on this point, "Whether a secretary of state could be an honest man, as to his veracity in dealing with foreign courts, consistent with the good of his country?" Craggs said it was impossible; Addison and Steele were of the contrary opinion. Having long debated this matter with some warmth, during all which time Mr. Whiston con-

tinued silent, Mr. Walpole insisted on his speaking his opinion: he begged to be excused, as not having made politics at all his study, though the moral duties between man and man he thought very plain. Being pressed strongly to give his sentiments, he said he was very clear that the duty of speaking truth was so strong, that no apprehension of any inconvenience arising from it could be a sufficient reason against it: that it was not always our duty to speak, but, when we did speak, it should be the truth, without any prevarication: and that he did firmly believe, if ministers of state did in general practice it, they would even find their account in it. To which Mr. Craggs replied warmly, "It might do for a fortnight perhaps, Mr. Whiston, but it would not hold." Whiston immediately asked, "Pray, Mr. Craggs, did you ever try it for a fortnight?" To this no answer was returned. Walpole cried out, "Mr. Whiston, truth has prevailed; Craggs is convicted."

DRESS.

However the purveyors of fashions may impose on the public as genuises, they are in general mere copyists of ancient modes. There has not been a fashion introduced for the last twenty years, which is not to be traced to its source in old paintings, if we except those which seem to arise from the economical necessities of the times. In all fashions of dress, the changes are so frequent, as not to be worth the serious notice which some writers bestow upon them, although ridicule will often drive an absurdity out of the market before its time. The dress of our present beaux, their poultrice neck-handkerchiefs, pantaloons, overalls, &c. &c. will not be known a few years hence, any more than the fashion of 1770, which we give as a curiosity—

The following, says one author, is the dress of a modern fine fellow. "A coat of light green, with sleeves too small for the arms, and buttons too big for the sleeves: a pair of Manchester fine stuff breeches, without money in the pockets; clouded silk stockings, but no legs; a club of hair behind larger than the head that carries it; a hat of the size of a sixpence, on a block not worth a farthing."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET

To an INFANT, named ALEXANDER
HORATIO NELSON.

IN this eventful world we often see
On men's affairs the influence of a name;
And oft I think on thine, so dear to fame,
And ponder on thy future destiny.

Brave was the Macedonian chief, but he,
Through mad ambition, set the world on
flame;

And brave Aboukir's hero, void of blame,
But glory's snatched from danger on the sea.

Ah then, dear boy, may *Alexander's* fire
With *Nelson's* intrepidity combine
Thy soul to form, but may the tuneful
Nine

Woo thee in peace to string the *Horatian* lyre;
That guilt nor danger may disturb thy rest,
And old age crown a life supremely blest'd!
Aug. 10, 1800. ALBOIN.

VERSES

On RETIRING from the NEIGHBOURHOOD
of LONDON.

HOW easy, *Serena*, to quit the gay town,
And exchange fops and flirts for the milk-
maid and clown,

To leave solemn cits, that with energy tell,
Who died worth a plum, and if flocks rose
or fell!

But the converse to quit of our *Bellsham* and
Wakefield,
And half a score names that to rhyme I can't
make yield,

Is sure a hard task: yet to walk off with you,
And our girls and our boys, I can bid them
adieu;

And by Providence blest, to contentment's
desire,

With the poet's abundance of "meat, cloaths,
and fire,"

Can cheerfully hope in our cottage to find
The transport of life and the solace of mind.
There nature with beauty unborrow'd may
shine,

And read through all seasons some lecture di-
vine;

Excite the ambition by wisdom pursued,
And point from his gifts to the giver of good;
There friends ever welcome glad visits shall
pay,

There books shall the science of ages display,
While your happy example awakes my dull
pow'rs,

With virtue to charge time's swift-galloping
hours;

And spite of *ennui*, should it ever be teasing,
To give and receive the sweet pleasure of
pleasing.

And, O! if unblam'd the fond wish I may
raise

That felicity prompts, to behold many days,

Be my manhood's first care, and the charm of
my age,

Your joys to improve, and each forrow assuage;
And thus till your destined probations are past,
May I share all beside, but ne'er witness the
last!

W. G. F. Sept. 4.

J. T. R.

INVOCATION to BACCHUS.

HITHER, Bacchus, heav'nly boy,

Hither God of social joy,

Hither, quick thro' ether glide,

Hither, with thy sons preside;

We are vot'ries of thy pow'r,

Wisely we enjoy life's hour;

Whilst with thee no care we know;

Whilst these massy goblets flow,

Whilst with gen'rous wine elate

We exchange our mortal state,

Midst the gods above we rove,

Quaff thy nectar, drink of Jove,

And wand'ring thro' the Cyprian grove,
Enjoy the sweets of heav'nly love.

Bottle, 6th July, 1800.

W.

The UNION with IRELAND applauded, from
a clear View of much future Parliamentary
Good.

AN EPIGRAM.

WHEN Famine, dread hag! scowl'd over
over the state,

And our poor were condemn'd to starvation,
The Commons of England did *simply* debate,
No good could they do for the nation.

Should roast-beef prove scarce, as roast-beef
has been,

When the Union has mingled wife sculls,
The Union's advantage must clearly be seen,
For doubtless the House will make *bulls*.

With rump or sirloin on a Sunday be prest
The board of the brave British peasant,
And Liberty's lamp light each Englishman's
breast,

Where extinguish'd it seems for the present.

If true taste and learning, and genius you'd
find,

Attend! or your inquest will fail,
You may rummage the palace, I'm sure, till
you're blind,

But may meet them in *Dorchester Gaol*.
Chard, Somersetshire, PHELIM O'SHAMBLE.

Aug. 12, 1800.

THE PURSUIT OF QUIET.

In a Series of Elegies, by JOHN DELL, of
DOVER, in KENT, now first published. Con-
tinued from page 146.

ELEGY THE SECOND.

REFT of each hope that sweetens life, I rove,
The fated victim of no common woe,
To seek fair Peace in this sequester'd grove,
Peace! the last refuge of my hopes below!

Remote from all but Zephyr's gentle sigh,
And only vocal with the woodland song,
Sure in this grove the lovely maid must lie,
—See! yonder, where she, smiling,
glides along.

Hail, long-lost pow'r! hail dove-ey'd nymph
divine!

Lo, at thy feet, a suppliant vot'ry bend!
O deign to view him with an eye benign,
So dying Hope shall find in thee a friend.

Ah! turn not thy angelic face away!
If thou'lt be mine, no more I'll quit this
vale,

But sit beside thee all the live-long day,
And list in silence to thy rural tale.

Hail! thou meek sister of Felicity!
O heed my pray'r, and lead me to thy cell!
Forgot, forgetting, all the world but thee,
Far from the world with thee alone to
dwell.

There may we live, unfought for, and un-
seen

By Fortune's train, fantastic, cold, and rude;
Nor let the sons of Comus mark the green,
Nor lounging triflers on our hours intrude.

Should some fair nymph by chance our paths
pervade,

Deep in the forest hide me from her charms!
Beauty might win e'en hermits from the
shade;

Her smiles would tear me from thy gentle
arms!

If aught be welcome to our sylvan shed,
Be it the traveller who has lost his way,
Who knows not where shall rest his anxious
head,

Who knows not where his wearied limbs
to lay.

Be it the age-worn peasant, if, at eve,
Far from his herd or bleating flock he
roam,

To seek some frightened lamb, or straggling
beeve;

—Our guest, till morn recalls his foot-
steps home.

Or should some lover, who had lost his love,
Stray near our cot, with hopeless passion
wild,

Be ours to soothe his care, his pangs remove,
For every care is due to Sorrow's child.

When the sun peeps from out the orient sky,
Oft may we, loitering from our humble
bow'r,

Find out some sunny bank whereon to lie,
And twine a wreath of every new-blown
flow'r.

Or oft, beside some rev'rend oak-tree laid,
With eyes half clos'd, to hear the woodland
song;

Or roving, thoughtless, through the chequer'd
shade,

To mark the sun-beams as they glide along.

Or wandering down the margin of the stream,
To cast the light bough to the playful wave;
Or, pausing, watch the moon's reflected beam,
Dance on the rippling waters as they lave.

Calm scenes! for which I bid the world fare-
well;

For which from friends, from social life
depart!

For which I silence e'en my rustic shell,
The kindest soother of my wounded heart!

All hail, sweet Peace; hail dove-eyed maid
divine!

See at thy feet a humble votary bend!

O look upon me with an eye benign,
So dying Hope shall find in thee a friend.

(To be continued.)

LINES

On the DEATH of the Rev. MR. STEVENSON,
*Vicar of Fordwich, in Kent, who dropt down
and expired immediately after performing the
Morning Service.*

(BY THE SAME.)

WHILST yet upon his Maker's praise he
hung,

Whilst yet the strains of virtue graced his
tongue,

Heav'n call'd from earth his gentle soul away,
To share the glories of immortal day.

He spoke! he fell! and, smiling in his fall,
Prepared to go when'er his God might call,

He cast one glance around, then softly sigh'd,
Upraised his hopeful eyes to Heav'n and died!

To pitying Heav'n! which made him all its
own,

Without one pang, or one expiring groan!
Farewell, meek spirit! pious, just, and kind!

Farewell thy feeling heart, and polish'd mind!
Farewell from him, who, in his humble shed,

Revered thee living, and laments thee dead!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS there are probably few of your readers
wholly unacquainted with the French
language, the following specimen of the
Patois, or dialect of the province of *Poitou*,
may not be an improper article for your *Mil-
cellany*. The subject, which is the conver-
sion of a Huguenot Pastor to the established
faith, though at a time his sect were much
persecuted, was thought a matter of great
triumph, as many other pieces in prose and
verse were written on the occasion.

8th July.

Your's, &c.

J. J. G.

ODE EN POICTEVIN.

*Sur ce qui s'est passé à la Conversion de M. COTI-
BI, Ministre de Poitiers, le Jeudy de la Cène
& le Jour de Pâques, 1660.*

DIEU gard Monfr Cotibi. Dos Alouby,
Qui vedrion l'ave tou vi. Prêtri querne
pâte,

Et routy don l'hâte.

Gle vedriont l'aué meingé. Pre se vengé,
Véon que gle s'ést chongé. Et viré Papistre,
Ly quiértet Menistre.

Ma preton quió bon Paítou. N'a poen felou
De lou rage de tretou. Gle sén gauffe & joué,
Et lou fout la mouë.

Quond gle préschet do Papau. Tou plen
de mau,

Cl'auffion lez œil én hau. Dizon l'in à l'au-
tre,

O le grand Apôtre!

Ma dépeü qu'eil s'ést viré. Gl'ést carviré,
Gla le Cervea tieviré. Dizont-eil, ma féche,
Quiellé qui do Présche.

Y cré ben mé qu'olést zeo. Qui sont itau,
Que tou lou dizace ést faü. Qu'o n'ést que
révie,

Lou présche-montrie.

O nsy a poen ton de tomps. Pá set vinz
ons,

Qu'o n'ertet cheut de to jons,

Venguin tout à présse. Pr'abouly la Mésse.

Ma preton netre bon Dieu. N'a pà veguieu,
Le bon Pere a souténguieu. Trejou netre
Eglise

Contr'eo & Sebize.

Y ne trouë bon ny bea. (Petit Troupea)
Que ve beüllé querne Vea Lez Fame & lez
Home

En chonton vou Seörne.

Prein petit morceá de Poen. Y ne veil poin
Allé au Présche si loin. Ny foire la Cène,
La Bodie pleine.

Ma putou segre la Fé. Et boune Lé
De netre Eglise, qui cré. E'tre netre Mere,
Et qu'o la faü crére.

Vivé-ve don Huguenaü. Fázé le faü,
Rengé-ve o lez Papaü. Et vené á présse
Tretou á la Mésse.

Sequé Monfu Cotibi. Mez Bonz-amy;
Gla pri le meillou Party. Faze-zon de même
Si vezau de l'éisme.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

CLASS of MORAL and POLITICAL SCI-
ENCES, reported by CITIZEN DANNOU.

CITIZEN MENTELLE has commu-
nicated to the Class the continuation
of a work upon the Geography of Greece.
He has treated largely of Laconia, and
taken especial pains to describe the city of
Helos, so unfortunately celebrated by the
slavery of its inhabitants.

Citizen PAPON is occupying himself in
a work, the sketch of which he has offered
to the notice of this Class. It treats of
that scourge which slavery brings in its
train, and which so constantly reigns upon
the frontiers of Turkey, and to which
the general movement, now agitating
Europe, may offer too favourable an op-
portunity of enlarging its limits, and ex-
tending its ravages. *The plague* ought,
he observes, more than ever to engage the
attention of philosophers, and to excite
the vigilance of governments. What are
the means of combating, or of restraining,
this scourge? Such is the inquiry C.
Papon makes the foundation of this re-
search. In retracing the origin of the
plague, the author observes, that Egypt
was ignorant concerning it, during the
period of its glory and happiness; that
is, when the arts and the sciences rendered
the banks of the Nile the most fertile and
the most populous of any on the earth. It
was in Europe, and especially in Italy,
that this scourge was indigenous and en-

demic. We behold it ravaging the Ro-
man territory twenty-five times during
the first five centuries of the republic, and
remark it becoming more rare during the
other two, in proportion as civilization
advanced. It re-appeared under the last
emperors, re-commencing with them the
ages of barbarism, and devastating for a
considerable time the finest European
countries, until the epocha when the rege-
neration of the arts came to extinguish the
seeds of this contagion a second time, or
at least to confine it to the uncultivated
coasts of Africa. He concludes the ad-
dress he makes the Institute, by saying,
“ It will be, without doubt, sufficient for
Egypt not to reject the knowledge and
lights which are brought her, in order to
deliver herself in her turn from this horri-
ble calamity; and it will be a great and
consoling spectacle, to behold the warriors
and philosophers of France traversing dis-
tant countries, driving ignorance, tyranny,
and all the plagues before them.”

Citizen TOULONGEON read the preli-
minary discourse to a work on the epochs
of the revolution. To write the history
of one's own time, and especially at the
time of revolution, is, the author himself
observed, a hazardous undertaking, and
of extreme difficulty. But having consid-
ered how far this history, written with a
scrupulous impartiality, may afford useful
lessons even to our cotemporaries, and to the
actors in scenes which it is wont to expole,
Citizen Toulangeon concluded that the
advantages

advantages of such an undertaking being public; and the inconveniences only personal, there was no room to hesitate.

In a memoir upon the life and writings of Plato, Citizen DELISLE DESALES complains of seeing the history of this philosopher disfigured in Apuleius, Diogenes Laërtius, and other ancient authors, by the silly fables introduced into them. In his opinion, the author of the Travels of young Anacharsis is the only one among the moderns, who has spoken in a manner worthy of Plato, and who may not be charged with transcribing injudiciously anecdotes often improbable; and judgments often calumnious. Plato, at the court of Syracuse, was called by his enemies, the Philosopher of Princes: Citizen Desales restores to him the title of Prince of Philosophers.

Citizen Desales has also read a memoir on the national sovereignty, and he thinks, that to treat on this subject properly, it would be necessary to go back to the epoch when Plato, in the grove of Academus, was reasoning on the origin of civil society. This memoir contains a definition of sovereignty, and an enquiry into its characters, its acts, and its guarantees.

Citizen MERCIER has read three memoirs, the first entitled "Views on Morals; the second, "Politico-Moral Views;" and the third, "an Historical Fragment on Cato the Censor."

One of the results of the first memoir is, that man, in order to give decision and influence to events, can do more by his character, by the energy of his will, than by his knowledge or his talents, or even than by his virtues.

In commencing the second memoir, Citizen Mercier takes it for granted, that politics, like all the sciences, must rest on the knowledge of facts. He supposes that man must learn to read the succession of future events in anterior revolutions, and to recognize the moral phenomena, the immutability of which governs political chances. But the history of nations manifests in them two propensities which we must include in the number of these constant laws; the love of liberty and the love of repose. On one part, Citizen Mercier sees man always impelled towards republican forms, inviting them where they are not; striving to retain them, sometimes to exaggerate them, where they are; and preferring these by instinct to every other species of government. On the other hand, he considers mankind as a great peaceable animal, which has reposed

for ages under the law of *inertia*, and which, agitated from time to time by the active passions of some individuals, falls again of itself into the habitual calm which befits it. It would be consolatory to believe, with the author, that history offers more days of peace, than days of war, and that the nature of men of itself infallibly puts an end to their projects of perturbation.

The fragments on Cato the Censor is a a portraiture, which cannot be said to be flattering. It is a custom to say, *As wise as Cato*; Citizen Mercier rises up against this proverbial reputation. If he grants to Cato equity, firmness, and even genius; he condemns rigorously his private manners, and especially reproaches him for that harsh and vain pedantry, which, in schools and academies, is only ridiculous, but which, in magistrates, is a vice capable of doing more injury to virtue than bad examples can do. The virtue Citizen Mercier would choose, is not that severe and misanthropic virtue which is practised or displayed less to procure self-satisfaction, than to acquire the right of shewing ourselves dissatisfied with others. The author has inserted in the memoir some ideas on the Censorship, considered as a political institution; he does not think it a fit one to be established among them; but, adds he, admitting that this Censorship should appear as necessary, where should we find the Censor?

In the course of the preceding sitting, Citizen GREGOIRE had read to the club the first part of a work in which he exposes the conduct of different modern nations with regard to slaves, from the origin of the slave-trade to our own days. In continuing this subject at the present sitting the author traces the history of Negroes, and of the traffic in them, in the United States of America. This history is that of the generous efforts of many societies, and particularly those of the Quakers, of many philosophers, and especially of Franklin, to restore liberty to all the blacks, and, above all, to teach them to make a proper use of it. After so many labours, and even after different laws enacted in favour of the Negroes, it is painful to reflect that the number of slaves is yet about 50,000 in the northern states, and about 650,000 in the southern! The author bitterly deplores this struggle of tyranny against philanthropic knowledge, of cupidity against justice.

The intellectual and moral qualities of the Negroes have been the object of another memoir from the same pen. This
piece

piece contains numerous and important details relative to the industry of the Blacks, their dexterity in mechanical arts, and the success of some among them in the career of letters. Among the latter is distinguished Phillis Wheatley, transported in 1761 from Africa to America, at the age of seven years; from thence she was brought to England, where, having learned rapidly the Latin and the English, she published, in this last language, at the age of nineteen years, a collection of poems in some estimation. With respect to the moral qualities of the Negroes, Citizen Gregoire produces numerous instances from which it appears, that even in the bosom of slavery, which degrades and corrupts the mind, the Blacks have admirably cultivated and practised the mild as well as the heroic virtues, filial piety, philanthropy, gratitude, martial bravery, and intrepidity in danger. Such are the facts which Citizen Gregoire opposes to certain theories unfavourable to that oppressed part of mankind. "The vices of the Blacks," concludes the author, "are the work of tyranny, their virtues are their own."

Citizen LEVEQUE has read a first memoir on the Republic of Athens. The result of this memoir is, that the Athenians, with their Archons, their Areopagus, and their council of five hundred, had no idea of the division of, or of the equilibrium, of power. With them, the executive power, disseminated every where, had no consistency any where. All the authorities were resolved into judiciary authorities, none of them possessing in effect a moderating power, capable at all times of stopping or suspending the precipitate resolutions of the others. The assembly of the people, exercising, abdicating, resuming at hazard all the kinds of functions, those of judging and administering, as well as those of making elections and laws, exhibited no other permanent character, than its inconstancy, its agitations, and its fatal docility to the impulsions of every demagogue. It is to these deeply inlaid vices of the constitution of Athens, that Citizen Leveque attributes the faults and the misfortunes of that republic; as it is also to the wisdom, to the power of its moral institutions, the owed her great actions, her great men, her prosperities so short-lived, and her immortal glory.

Certain nations subjugated by Rome had obtained from her the liberty to retain their ancient laws. The Romans, conquered in their turn, preserved in like manner their civil legislation. Alaric II. one of the conquerors who dismembered the

Empire of the West, caused a code of laws to be compiled in 506, purely Roman, in favour of his new Roman subjects. This collection bearing the name of the Alaric Code, is the subject of a memoir which Citizen BOUCHAUD has read to the Class, and which may be divided into two parts. The question discussed in the first is, By what jurisconsults that code was compiled. The second treats of the different texts of which the Alaric Code is composed, and of the interpretations which have been joined to it. In the National Library are two very defective manuscripts of the Alaric Code, one of which C. Bouchaud has sent to the commission of manuscripts, with some written observations.

Citizen ANQUETIL has read the second part of a memoir on the French laws and manners from the fifth century to the tenth. Among the customs connected with the legislation of those times, we remark a penal law promulgated against conspiracies, and frequently renewed or applied in the interval between the first race of kings and the second. In the work of C. Anquetil, whatever relates to this law is terminated by some considerations on political revolutions, and of the duration of the convulsions which they occasion. If one part of the first generation resists, the second softens, the third yields, and the change is consolidated when the fourth commences.

A memoir read by C. LEGRAND D'AUSSE presents the history of the establishment of the common law in France, and contains an examination of the four first works in the French language, which in the course of the thirteenth century, have treated of this law. These works are first "Les Conseils," by Pierre Desfontaines; second, "Les Assises de Jerusalem," attributed to Godfrey of Bouillon, but compiled, in fact, in Cyprus, by Jean d'Ibelin; third, "Les Etablissements de St. Louis," a work whose author is unknown; fourth, "Les Coutumes de Beauvoisis," by Philippe Beaumanoir. If we are not to search in monuments like these for the principles of a sound jurisprudence, we may at least study in them the important history of that feudal system which has governed France and many other states of Europe, as well as the Asiatic provinces of which the crusading Latins obtained the possession. This memoir of C. Legrand serves to complete that which he had read in the former sitting, on the ancient legislature of the French, comprehending the Salic Law, the law of the Visigoths, and the law of the Burgundians.

In another memoir, which treats of ancient

ancient sepultures, C. Legrand traces the primitive opinions of nations, relative to death and its consequences. In Europe, as well as in Asia, death was considered as a passage into another world, where we should again find the wants and the enjoyments of this. It is according to this idea that the ancients deposited with the dead the objects dearest to them, such as their arms, dresses, and ornaments, and burnt near them their slaves, horses, and even wives. The Gauls went so far as to cast in the funeral pile the bills of credit of the defunct, in order that he might, at the first meeting, constrain his debtors to payment. C. Legrand proves lastly, that the fable of Charon was no less accredited in Gaul than in Egypt, since in many Gallic monuments the piece of money destined to pay the fatal passage has been discovered under the tongue of the dead. Such riches interred with the defunct could not fail to excite the cupidity of many living. But scarcely were they extracted from these sepultures, than they were restored thither as by an insuperable force; for almost always the robbers of those subterraneous treasures caused them, on their death, to be deposited in their own tombs. From thence it comes that in Tartary, especially in the countries of the North, you cannot open a sepulchre without finding in it a tolerable booty. After these general observations, the author points out the different kinds of tombs used in France, from the origin of the nation to the present time. At first, cells or vaults in rough stone were made use of, ornamented on the outside with a pillar of the same nature placed upright; then tombs with inclosures formed in a simple manner, were supported by enormous pillars, with another stone of vast surface for the ceiling: afterwards tombs in mounts formed of earth collected together, and next to them vaults in masonry, coffins of stone, of baked earth, of lead; and lastly mausolea of marble and bronze. This last species of monuments, which dates from the thirteenth century, has experienced several modifications in each of the following centuries, which the author details. From thence, passing to the examination of the different substances deposited in the French sepulchres, he finds, in the most ancient, no other arms than those made with pointed bones, or with sharp-edged flints; in later times appear ornaments and even instruments of copper; and later still, armour and weapons of iron, accompanied with ornaments of gold and silver. But it is in the tombs of the

French kings that the most precious objects are to be met with. Such was the tomb of Childeric, discovered near Tournay, in the last century. Afterwards, in 1704, some excavations made in the church of *St. Germain des Prés* brought to light a monument, evidently very rich, but at that time it was thought improper to open it.

SOCIETY of NATURALIST FRIENDS, at
BERLIN.

The society had, on the 24th of April, 1798, proposed the following prize-question:—

“Supposing that electricity is necessary for the production and formation of hail in the air; may we hope to be able to render the thunder-clouds incapable of forming it, as is done with respect to lightning, by means of conductors?”

“What means should be applied for this purpose; and what observations and data do we already possess, to which regard ought particularly be had in pursuing further experiments on this subject?”

The society adjudged the prize (twenty Dutch ducats) to the dissertation with the motto.

*Quod potes id tentes, operis ne perdere pressus
Succumbat labor.*

On opening the sealed note, Mr. *Wrede*, professor of mathematics and natural history in King Frederick William's Gymnasium, was discovered to be the author.

The *accessit* was adjudged to a dissertation with the motto, *Dubitare et aliquid nescire auri sumus, jam vincat veritas.*—The dissertations will be published at Easter next, in the *Neue Schriften* of the society.

LATE HAARLEM SOCIETY.

The *Haarlem Society of the Sciences* has taken the name of *Bataavian Society*: and likewise adopted some alterations relative to the writings published by them: they confine themselves to essays on subjects of natural history. The first part of the first volume of their *Transactions* was, already, in 1799, published, in 8vo. by the bookseller Allart, at Amsterdam. The title is, *Natuurkundige Verhandelingen van het Bataafsche Maatschappje der Wetenschappen te Harlem*, 8vo.

The BATAVIAN SOCIETY of the SCIENCES,
at HAARLEM.

At the annual meeting of this society, held on the 24th of May, they proposed the following prize-questions:—

I. “What may, in consequence of the observations of modern astronomers, especially Herichel and Schröter, be considered

as sufficiently proved, or rendered probable, with respect to extent of the universe, and the order in which the celestial bodies are placed?"

In the answer to this question, the society requires a concise and generally intelligible account of the present state of the science, as far as relates to the subject of the question; and desires that it be briefly shewn how improbable and groundless even some hypotheses are which have been formed in this respect.

II. "In what manner do the different kinds of earth promote the vegetation of plants; and what are the conclusions which, from the knowledge we have acquired on this subject from the most recent progress in the physiology of plants, may be deduced with respect to the choice of manure, and the fertilizing of waste and barren lands?"

III. "Is the study of natural history of so great utility to youth, that it ought to be considered an essential part in a good system of education? And if it be such, what parts of this science ought to have the preference, and what is the most proper and judicious method to encourage young people to the study of the science, and to render it as useful to them as possible?"

IV. "It appears, from the experiments of Chladni, that, if by means of a bow a sound be produced on a round plate of metal or glass slightly covered with sand or dust, the dust assumes determinate figures. Of this phenomenon the society requires a theory, which must be the result of experiments and observations on this subject:—and 1. A particularization of all the figures which each tone produces, and a classification of these figures according to their different kinds:—and 2. A physical explanation why the dust assumes these figures, and of their relation to the respective tones?"

The answers to the three first questions must be sent in before the 1st of November, 1801; the answers to the 4th before the 1st of November, 1802; addressed to *Van Marum, secretary of the Society*, and accompanied with a sealed note, containing the name and address of the author.—They may be written in the Latin, Dutch, German, or French language.

PRIZE-QUESTIONS of the ROYAL ACADEMY of SCIENCES at COPENHAGEN, for the Year 1801.

As no answers were received to the historical, mathematical, and physical prize-questions for last year; these questions are again proposed for the present year, viz.

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I. *In History*.—What nations discovered America before the Norwegians, and undertook voyages to that part of the globe? How far, particularly how far to the south, did the discoveries of the Norwegians in America extend? The answers must be founded on arguments and conjectures derived from the writings or monuments, weapons, buildings, languages, and traditions of the Americans.

II. *In Mathematics*.—To find the functions of all the quantities which jointly determine the greatness of the calorific effect of any combustible material used for fuel, as well wood and turf, as fossile coal of every species. The required equation is to be determined to the greatest exactness for four cases: 1. If wood, turf, or coal, be burned in a stove, to warm an inclosed space of air, *e. g.* of a room: 2. If they be used on a hearth for the purpose of boiling a fluid: 3. If for hardening soft substances, *e. g.* for burning tiles in a kiln: 4. If for melting hard substances, *e. g.* for fusing metals. All these equations, taking experience for a guide, are to be so instituted by means of analysis, that from them the ratio of the calorific effect and economical use of each species of wood, turf, and fossile coals may be computed.

III. *In Physics*.—To find, by experiments, what is the greatest degree of heat which the heated vapour of water can communicate to other bodies? And whether that part of water in a Papinian jar, which is not changed into vapour by means of heat, can have a higher degree of temperature than 212° of Fahrenheit?

IV. *In Philosophy*.—In disquisitionibus de humanæ, quæ res existentis spectat atque considerat, cognitionis natura et indole indaganda atque explicanda, post Platonis et Aristotelis tempora, quid philosophia novi præstiterit?—Hic videlicet non innuuntur progressus et incrementa scientiarum doctrinarumque, quæ de rebus agunt existentibus, sive corporeis, sive incorporeis; sed quæritur de nobis intrinseca, quæ subjectiva quibusdam dicitur, harum rerum cognitione; qualis nimirum generatim sit hujus cognitionis indoles, et efficacia, ejusque quænam sit origo et causæ, quæ porro sint principia et rationes, quibus ille cognoscendi modus definitur ac adstruitur, et quibus quæ illi inest aut inesse putatur rectitudo et veritas innitur. De his quidem rebus, quidnam philosophorum meditationibus a Platonis inde et Aristotelis temporibus ad nostram usque ætatem fuerit effectum, quid additum, aut magis confirmatum, aut rectius et planius definitum atque illustratum, historice ut

exponatur desideramus: aut contra si forsitan nullo omnino progressu in hisce philosophia fecisse videatur, id quidem ex historia dogmatum ut demonstretur.

For the best answer to each of these questions the Society offers the customary premium, consisting of a gold medal, value 100 rixdollars. The answers must be sent (post-paid) before the 1st June, 1802,

to professor Abildgaard, secretary to the Society. The treatises may be written in the Danish, German, French, or Latin language. The authors are requested not to add their name to the title, but merely a motto, which is likewise to be written in the sealed note containing their name and place of abode.

REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

NUMBER VIII. of Guida Harmonica; or, an Introduction to the general Knowledge of Music theoretical and practical, in two Parts. The first Part, consisting of Sonatas, Airs, &c. for the Piano-forte; the second containing Essays on the several Branches of the Science, with Illustrations, Rules, &c. by J. Rolfe. 4s. 6d. Broderip, Wilkinson, and Skillern.

The present number of a work, which we have long since introduced to the notice of our musical readers, commences with an excellent sonata (the seventh in this publication), after which the author enters upon an essay on accompaniment. Some useful remarks on the sensible note, the discord of the flat seventh, and the treatment of the dominant harmony, have particularly caught our eye, and impressed us with the confidence, that the author is not only adequate to the great task he has imposed on himself in this undertaking, but is no less diligent and zealous in this late stage of its progress, than he evinced himself to be in the earlier parts of his labours. After the essay on accompaniment, which is divided into two parts, we find an essay on the method of analysing a composition, with suitable illustrations and examples, in which the musical student will find much valuable information on the subject of composition, as well as in the succeeding essay on irregular harmonies, which conclude the present elaborate and ingenious number of *Guida Harmonica*.

The first Part of the Book of Precepts of a complete Treatise on Music, by Mr. Bemetzrieder. 5s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

This didactic work is to be comprised in three numbers, or parts, making in the whole a fifteen shilling book, in quarto. The first part contains the principles and method "which make easy the reading of music, playing, solaing, and singing;" the second part is to treat of thorough bass, accompaniment, the prelude, and the art of playing and singing; and the third part is to explain the principles of transposition,

and the musical proportions. The first part is divided into nine chapters: the first chapter lays down the first elements, as far as concern the notes and clefs. The second presents a short and easy method of learning the *solfa* upon all the clefs; the third gives the form, value, and movement of the musical notes, and marks of silence; the fourth treats of time; the fifth contains signs for altering and embellishing notes; the sixth comprises the various musical characters, and recapitulates the several Italian words used to direct the style of performance; the eighth speaks of the extent of an air or tune; and the ninth applies the previous rudiments to practice. On carefully surveying the whole work, we find the several parts judiciously laid out, and the plan well-digested, and cannot but be of opinion that it will be found very useful to young musical students, and tend to save much time and trouble both to the master and pupil.

Three Duets for two Violins; expressly composed for the Use of Teachers, and the Improvement of juvenile Performers, in which is introduced the celebrated Air of the Cottage on the Moor, with Variations, by J. Sanderson. 5s. Riley.

The ingenious author of these duets has adopted a mode of instruction perfectly novel we believe in violin exercises; but not more new than useful. The leading notes of every passage of importance are fingered as in piano-forte music, and the practitioner consequently guarded against that awkward and unmasterly style of fingering to which, without such a guide, he is continually liable, notwithstanding the most wary attention of his tutor. Mr. Sanderson, who, in the present compositions, has acquitted himself with considerable taste and judgment, gives in his title-page his reasons for adopting this useful plan, which reasons we quote in his own language for the benefit of the attentive pupil.

"It may not be improper to observe that young

young performers, in playing strange pieces, are apt to take passages wrong, which makes the music appear much more difficult than it really is, and chiefly originates from the position of fingering not being marked at the beginning of the passage, which ought always to be done in progressive music, though heretofore entirely neglected. In the following duetts, I have marked the fingering of all the solo-passages, which will be found convenient and improving, and will save both master and scholar a deal of trouble. I have also been particularly careful to shew where the fourth finger is to be preferred to the open string, and where the open string is preferable to the fourth finger; a matter of the first importance, and without the knowledge of which it would be impossible to arrive to any degree of proficiency."

Reflection, a favourite Airtette, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, Harp, Guitar, and Flute. Composed and dedicated to the Duchess of Devonshire, by S. M. H. 1s.

Rolfe.

We find in this airtette some passages so highly delicate and sweet as to evince much happiness of fancy; but we cannot say that the general construction of the melody gives proof of equal judgment and experience. The harmony is not always correct, and the rhythm has in some places been neglected. We, however, meet with no false accentuation, nor impropriety of expression; but, on the contrary, discover a close attention to the sentiment, and evident marks of meaning, and of natural taste, and have no doubt, but that the composer, whoever he may be, will, by further exercise, become a favourite author in this species of composition.

Six Glee, composed by Joseph Kemp, of Exeter, and dedicated to the Hon. George Pomeroy. Opera Secunda. 8s.

Skillern.

Mr. Kemp, we understand, is a young composer; but though, independent of this information, we must have felt conviction of the fact from some trifling marks of juvenility in his present publication, yet we must, at the same time, have acknowledged his claims to that indulgence ever due to *dawning* talent. On our examination of his scores, we find, with a few inaccuracies, much felicity of contrivance, and several judicious modulations. The melodies are in general conceived in a natural and pleasing style, and the parts move with an ease not common to the vocal counterpoint of the present day.

O Snake, O Stay! a Glee for three Voices. Composed by J. Mazzinghi. 1s.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

This glee possesses the merit of much

originality. The style throughout is uncommon, and though somewhat odd, is yet engaging and affecting. The several parts are put together with that propriety to be expected from such a master as Mr. Mazzinghi, and the general effect is impressive and interesting.

Book of Examples for Bemetzrieder's complete Treatise on Music. Skillern.

In the prefatory page of this work (which consists of *nine parts*) the author observes, that "at the beginning of a treatise on music the examples must elucidate the principles, and facilitate the method of learning; therefore the readers cannot expect to find here (in the present work) some of those happy inspirations of genius which charm the ear; yet the following will give some delight to their understanding, though they are only calculated to illustrate the precepts for the study of the reading, playing, solfaing, and singing." The fact is, that in works of this description, the pupil never expects to find that of which he is not yet supposed to be qualified to judge and enjoy: he only requires that the example should keep pace with the precept, and that due lights should be thrown upon the paths through which they are leading him: this Mr. Bemetzrieder having been careful to effect, we cannot withhold our approbation from his present undertaking, nor hesitate to recommend it to the notice of those who are desirous of learning *much* in a *little* time.

Adeste Fideles, the favourite Portuguese Hymn on the Nativity, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. 1s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

With the merits of this hymn, so smooth and *chantant* throughout, the public are well acquainted. The accompaniment to the present edition of it is judiciously arranged, and the whole is recommended by the addition of an English version, at once faithful and elegant.

The Fowler, a favourite Air and Song, extracted from Mozart's celebrated Opera of the Zaubers-Flote. Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte by T. Haigh. 1s.

Rolfe.

Upon inspection of this piano-forte exercise, we find that Mr. Haigh has done ample justice to the charming subject on which he has been engaged. The variations are fancifully conceived, and the passages in general lie well for the hand. Indeed, the whole considered, he has treated his original in a satisfactory and masterly manner.

"Mild Spring appears in Joy array'd;" the Words taken from Mrs. Cummyng's Translation of Florian's much admired Pastoral Romance, *Estelle. Set to Music for two Voices by Thomas Cummyng. 1s. Skillern.*

"Mild Spring appears" is a pleasing and familiar little duett. The parts are put together with some degree of judgment, and the bass is well chosen. Many of the lines of the poetry are well turned: we have only to object to its extending to four verses: more than three, to a subject of this nature, gives a lassitude of effect to

the music, and operates against the composer.

When you tell me your Heart is another's; a much admired Air, varied for the Piano-forte by T. Haigh. 1s. 6d. Rolfe.

Mr. Haigh has displayed much dexterity in the arrangement of this rondo. The execution is pretty equally distributed between the two hands, and the whole is so worked as to form a regular and consistent composition, at once calculated to please the ear, and improve the hand of the practitioner.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.)

St. Stephen's Chapel.

IN our last retrospect, we slightly noticed the pictures which have been discovered by the alterations making in the House of Commons. As these very splendid and interesting remains have been the subject of much conversation among all admirers of the fine arts, and have, since that time, been almost entirely removed, and some of them necessarily mutilated; and, as they will probably create much future debate, we think a more ample description than has yet appeared of the state which they were in when first discovered, will be acceptable to many of our readers, and shall therefore devote this paper to that subject.

The profusion of ultra-marine, foil, burnished gold, and every gaudy colour in the rainbow, must originally have been so painfully splendid as to dazzle the eye, and give a stronger impression of one of the enchanted palaces we read of in the Arabian Nights, than of a Christian temple.

Most part of it was probably the work of foreigners; but yet, that we had even then some artists in this country capable of performing some part of the work, seems implied by a mandate, or precept, which Edward III. sent to a nobleman, giving him the power of issuing orders to *compel all such as were capable of carrying, painting, or gyliding, &c. &c.* in any part of the realm, to assist in completing his chapel, which he meant to be the paragon of the universe.

It has been generally supposed, that John Van Eyk was the first person who mixed his colours with oil, and his discovery is said to have been made about the year 1410; but by some records still remaining in the exchequer, the sums paid for the building and decoration of this edifice, in which the paintings were all in oil, appear

to have been in the year 1348 and 1349, at which time Edward III. rebuilt and converted it into a collegiate chapel.

The altar was of plain stone, without any decorations, and probably covered with embroidered velvet; for from the profusion of ornament with which the walls were covered, we may fairly conclude it was in the most splendid style.

The first picture to the north-east represents a man in gold armour, holding a white horse, and looking up to a picture of the king, who, with a sceptre in his right hand, and the pix-box in his left, is making an oblation to the Virgin. The sceptre is surmounted with a dove, though in the seals of that day the sceptre of Edward has not that distinction. One of the two figures behind was in red, the other in blue, stockings; they are probably intended to represent two noblemen following in the suite of the king. Before him is a female figure, supposed to be the queen, with a crown before her, and in a supplicating posture at the feet of the Virgin, who is represented as seated in a curious Gothic chair, with the infant Jesus in her arms. Edward, in a black robe, spangled with blue covered with foil, and shoes powdered with pearl, is represented in a supplicating posture, with his hands clasped; and on the sinister side is the parron saint, St. George, assisting him in his devotions, and intimating by his action, that the king must look up to heaven. Part of an inscription beneath has been obliterated, but the words *Mounsejer le Roi* and *Seynt George* are partly visible.

Six arched niches below the king, &c. are occupied by knights, mostly in gilt armour, with their proper badges and heraldic coats. In the north east corner beyond is represented a boy dressed in white, and holding a large taper. There was originally

originally another figure, but it has been destroyed to make room for a flue. Towards the north entrance is a figure with wings composed of peacock's feathers, beautifully coloured, and richly gilt. The back ground is azure, embossed with spider stars. The glory, which is round the head of this, as well as several other figures, is of bright burnished gold; their dresses are blue, green, or red, embossed with small pateras or other devices in white and gold. Several of them hold before them a sort of mantle, on which are various devices: on one are elephants and castles in burnished gold, in allusion to the Castile family. It is worthy of remark, that the artist, not knowing the figure of this animal, has invariably made the proboscis taper the wrong way—small at the part next the head, and gradually enlarging to the end, which is shaped like a trumpet. The mantles are red and blue, and some of them decorated with spread eagles, others with doves, others with dragons, and on one is a gilt pelican with red wings and claws, in the act of piercing its own breast, but without the young ones under it. On each side of one of the north doors are two angels, and a boy holding a taper, in tolerable preservation. All these figures are under pointed arches of a form so pure, elegant, and picturesque, that we cannot help recommending them to the serious contemplation of all such architects as wish to produce a proper effect from the introduction of the order which has been generally and vulgarly styled Gothic.

Over the figures, on an inverted frieze, are the armorial bearings of the royal family, nobility, &c. on eighteen shields. The series commences with the cross of St. George; then follow the arms of the East Angles, of Edward the Confessor, of Edward III. impaled with those of his Queen, Philippa of Hainault. Royal arms, supposed to be those of Edward the Black Prince: three other royal arms, supposed to be his brothers, but partly effaced by time. From the other shields, we have selected those of such of the nobles, &c. as were honoured with the order of the garter, which was instituted in this reign: Roger Mortimer, Earl of March. Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster. Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, died 1369. Ralph Stafford, Earl of Stafford, ditto 1373. William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, ditto 1396. Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, ditto 1360. James Audley, Lord Audley, ditto 1396. Sir John Chandos, K.B. 1370.

The last shield is that of Lord Clifford,

of *Westmoreland*; two of them are so much defaced, that they cannot be ascertained.

Between each of the shields are small grotesque paintings, on subjects somewhat similar to those of *Breugel d'Enfer*, or *Hell Breughel*, some of them of a nature not very fit for the decoration of a place of worship, though not worse than the carvings on the seats in Henry VIIIth's chapel. They are painted and shadowed in lake, on a *vert* ground. Above the shields was an open battlement, filled with stained glass of various colours, interspersed with flowers, sprigs, leaves &c. and so perfectly vitrified, that the colours in some cases have penetrated half through the glass, which is not ground, but of a very uneven thickness; in one part of the pane near two inches, and in another, not half an inch.

The first picture on the south-east side of the altar, is the first miracle of turning water into wine, at the marriage at Cana. The painter has beautifully delineated Jesus Christ as a youth, with a glory, which gives additional light to the head.

The subject of the next picture, though not quite so obvious, is in all probability from the book of Job 1st chap. 19, where the messenger acquainting him with the various and afflicting calamities of his house, thus continues,—“*And behold there came a great wind from the wilderness, and smote the four corners of the house, and it fell upon the young men, and they are dead, and I only am escaped alone to tell thee.*” Admitting this to be the subject, the devil is here represented as coming in the north wind.

Another of this series represents the *Nativity*. In the hand of the angel appearing to the shepherds, is a scroll, on which somewhat appears to have been written, but is erased. The angels have blue wings; one of them appears to be playing on two pipes, which are fastened together by a string that hangs loose. Among other improprieties which yet have been sanctioned by the greatest painters, we find in this picture a most splendid vermilion counterpane. Some of the shepherds are kneeling in humble adoration: some of those beneath, are rearing up long forked rods, or stakes, to make a sheep-penn, and one of them caressing a lamb.

In the next picture, of the *Presentation* the Virgin is arrayed in a beautiful blue and brown drapery, and making the offering of a dove. The head of Joseph in this picture is admirably painted: perhaps better than any thing in the chapel.

To accord with the king and St. George
on

on the other side, are four figures of females in the dresses of the day; one, supposed to be Queen Philippa; the face, head-dress, &c. being similar to her monument in Westminster Abbey.

Three saints, similar to those before described, were painted under three most elegant pointed arches. Over what is supposed to have been the royal entrance, are the arms of Edward, on a stone canopy, superbly gilt and painted. One of the pictures represents a boy in white, swinging an incense pot.

The antiquarians are somewhat at a loss about the portrait generally said to be Richard II. for though it certainly bears a resemblance to the portrait in the Jerusalem Chamber, which is considered as authentic; yet, admitting these decorations to have been made in 1349, it cannot be intended for Richard, who was not born until 1366.

They are also puzzled about the names, *Euface* and *Mercure*, which were inscribed under two figures in the chapel. As to the first indeed, he might be a Christian knight; but for the second,—

“Although the name is neither new nor rare,

We wonder how the devil it came there!”

Query, might not these two names form part of an inscription, which has been partly obliterated by time, and might contain allusions to either heathen deities, or any thing else?

Behind the gallery were two gilt and painted plinths, exquisitely ornamented, with canopies over them, similar to those in the beautiful little chapel belonging to the Speaker. In the brackets that support the arches, is a most beautiful and picturesque variety: some of them are composed of vine leaves; others of rose buds, cut underneath; and oak leaves, with acorns for the centre ornaments; all richly gilt, and the internal parts past over with vermilion; which from its peculiar adhesion

to the stone, has been here generally laid on as a back ground. The *pateras* seem to have been made of some kind of composition, put on wet, and stamped upon the wall, and gilt and coloured when dry. The back grounds, except in the Scripture histories, present no attempt at perspective, but round the outline is raised somewhat higher than the figure. The armorial enigns are invariably pointed on a rich gold ground; by which means, some of the colours which were originally blue, or sable, have turned to a sort of green. Many of them, as well as the other pictures, have since their being laid open, suffered very much from the too frequent application of a wet sponge: but fortunately for the lovers of heraldry, we have been told that the blazonry, &c. has been taken by Mr. Richards, of the Exchequer, whose universality of acquirement, and accuracy of investigation, are too well known to require any encomium.

With respect to the other pictures, decorations, &c. we have been informed that Mr. John Thomas Smith, engraver of *The Antiquities of London*, had, at the time the alterations in the chapel commenced, the permission of the surveyors of his majesty's works, to make drawings from the whole; which we understand he has availed himself of in the fullest extent, by copying all, even the minutest parts, which he means to publish. To Mr. Smith, we believe, there is an allusion in p. 736 of the Gentleman's Magazine for August, where he is denominated a *foreign artist*. We have always considered him as a native of this city; and if we can confide in the testimonies of many of the most respectable painters of this country, which were given in his favour, and printed when he was a candidate for the office of drawing-master to Christ's Hospital, he is an admirable draughtsman, a loyal subject, and an honest man.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

AGRICULTURE.

A Review of the corrected Agricultural Survey of Lincolnshire, by Arthur Young, esq. published in 1799; shewing the Fallacy of his Theory and Practice. With Remarks on a recent Publication of Lord Somerville, refuting his Arguments. And a new and more comprehensive Plan proposed for bettering the condition of the Poor than any before suggested. Together with Observations

on Inclosures, including a Disquisition of almost every Agricultural Subject, 8vo. 8s. 6d. boards. Cawthorn.

CLASSICS.

A splendid Edition of Virgil, printed by Bensley, with Types cut on purpose, adorned with 15 Plates, engraved by Bartolozzi, Sharp, Fittler, and Neagle, 2 vols. large. 8vo. 3l. 3s. the same, small Paper, 1l. 12s. 6d.

Dulau and Co.

DRAMA

DRAMA.

Zuma, a Tragedy, from the French of Mon. Lefevre, by Thomas Rodd, 2s. Hurst.

EDUCATION.

A Sequel to the English Reader, or Elegant Selections in Prose and Poetry, designed to improve the higher Class of Learners in Reading, to establish a Taste for just Composition, and to promote the Interests of Piety and Virtue; by Lindley Murray, 3s. 6d. Longman and Rees.

An Anglo-German Praxis, being a Course of Exercises, &c. to facilitate the Acquisition of the German Language, by the Rev. Dr. Render, 12mo. 6s. bound. Symonds.

Principles of Elocution, and suitable Exercise, or Elegant Extracts in Prose and Verse, comprehending numerous Examples of Narration, Description, Instruction, and the different Species of Eloquence, with Remarks on the various Kinds of Compositions, &c. by John Wilson, Teacher of Elocution, Edinburgh, 4s. bound. Ogle.

HISTORY.

A concise History of Greece, from the earliest times to its becoming a Roman Province; to be completed in 3 vols. 8vo. by John Payne, vol. 1, 9s. bds. Johnson.

LAW.

The Spirit of Marine Law, or Compendium of the Statutes relating to the Admiralty and Navigation, by John Irving Maxwell, 8vo. 12s. bds. Chapman.

MISCELLANIES.

Report of the Commission of Arts to the First Consul, Bonaparte, on the Antiquities of Upper Egypt, and the present State of all the Temples, Palaces, Obelisks, Statues, Tombs, Pyramids, &c. of Philo, Syenne, Thebes, Tentyris, Litopolis, Memphis, Heliopolis, &c. from the Cataracts of the Nile to Cairo; with an accurate Description of the Pictures with which they were decorated; and the Conjectures that may be drawn from them respecting the Divinities to whom they were consecrated. Translated from the French of Citizen Ripaud. With a large Map of Egypt. Debrett.

Alphabetical List of all the Coach Fares (10,000) in and about the Metropolis, with their Price and Measurement, regulated agreeable to the last Act of Parliament. Also the Rates of Chairmen and Watermen, 2s. 6d. sewed. West and Hughes.

The Banquet of Bacchus. Collection of Modern Songs, 1s. 6d. bound. Hurst.

Apollo's Budget—Song-book, 1s. 6d. bound. Crosby and Co.

The Second Part of Tables of Interest, by Joseph King, of Liverpool, 1s. 6d. Richardson.

A full Disclosure of every Circumstance relative to the Running of Escape, a Horse the Property of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at Newmarket, on the 20th and 21st of October, 1791. With an Affidavit of the Facts therein stated, by Samuel Chifney, Rider to His Royal Highness, 2s. Ridgway.

The Scarcity of Wheat considered: or, A Statement of the Consequences resulting from the late and present *impolitic* Price of Wheat, and Means suggested for its Prevention in future; in which the Practices of Farmers, &c. are exposed, and the Corn Laws fully investigated, by the Rev. J. Malham, 1s. Wallis.

A View of the Commerce of Greece, from 1787 to 1797, by Felix Beaujour, Ex-Consul in Greece, translated from the French, by Thomas Hartwell Horne, 8vo. 9s. boards. Wallis.

Essays on Animation and Intellect, by John Collier, 7s. bds. Scarlet, No. 348. Strand.

A Chronological Abridgment of Universal History; to which is added an abridged Chronology of the most remarkable Discoveries and Inventions relative to the Arts and Sciences, translated from the French of the 7th edition, by Lucy Peacock, 12mo. 3s. 6d. R. and L. Peacock.

MEDICAL.

A Medical and Juridical Dissertation on Madness; with Strictures on hereditary Insanity, lucid Intervals, and the Confinement of Maniacs, by John Johnstone, M. D. 2s. Johnson.

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Comparative View of the Theories and Practice of Doctors Cullen, Brown, and Darwin, in the Treatment of Fever and of acute Rheumatism, by Henrique Xavier Baeta, M. D. 1s. 6d. Johnson.

The Naval Guardian, by Charles Fletcher, M. D. author of "A Maritime State considered as to the State of Health of Seamen, &c." 2 vols. 14s. boards. Chapman.

MILITARY.

The History of the Campaigns of 1796, 97, and 99, with an intermediate View of the principal Military and Political Events which took place between the signing of the Preliminaries of Leoben in 1797 and the Renewal of the War in 1799. Translated from the French, never published; with Maps, Plans of Fortresses, &c. 4 vols. large 8vo. 2l. 2s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held on Colonel Montague Burgoyne, of the Essex Fencible Cavalry, on Charges preferred by Major Croffe and other Officers of that regiment, 4s. sewed. Egerton.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

The Philosophical Magazine, comprehending

ing the various Branches of Science, the liberal and fine Arts, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce; by Alexander Tilloch, vol. 7, 8s. boards. Richardsons.

NOVELS.

The History of Rinaldo Rinaldini, Captain of Banditti. Translated from the German of Vulvius, by J. Hinckley, esq. 3 vols. 10s. 6d. boards. Longman and Rees.

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Tales of the Abbey, founded on Historical Facts, 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. boards.

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The Rival Mothers, translated from the French of Madam De Genlis.

Longman and Rees.

The Invisible Man; or, Duncan Castle, 2 vols. 7s. boards. Lane.

Forbidden Apartments, 2 vols. 7s. Lane.

The Sailors, by the authoress of Count de Santerre, 2 vols. 7s. sewed. Crosby and Co.

Julia Colville, 3 vols. 9s. sewed.

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Jaqueline of Olgeburg; or, Final Retribution, a Romance, 3s. 6d. Dutton.

POETRY.

The Battle of the Bards, an Heroic Poem, with Notes, and an Introduction.

Lackington, Allen, and Co.

Peter and Ætop, a St. Giles's Eclogue, 4to. 2s. 6d. Murray and Highley.

An Elegy, supposed to be written in the Garden of Ispahan, dedicated to the Dutcheſs of Devonshire, 4to. 1s. West and Hughes.

POLITICAL.

Observations on the Danger of a Premature Peace, by Alex. Annesley, 1s.

Murray and Highley.

An Examination of the Conduct of the British Ministry, relative to the late Proposal of Bonaparte, by H. Marsh. Stockdale.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Information for Cottagers, published by Order of the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor, 6d. or 3s. a dozen, one guinea per 100. Hatchard.

Advice to the Poor, and Hints to the Rich, on the present High Price of the Necessaries of Life, 1s. Symonds.

Proceedings on the Bill, intituled, An Act for better Preservation of Timber in the New Forest, &c. comprising the whole of the Debates in both Houses of Parliament, and the Speeches of Mr. W. Scott for himself, and Mr. Warren, Counsel for the Petitioners, 1s. Ogle.

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A New Edition of the Travels of James Bruce, esq. into Abyssinia, to discover the Source of the Nile, abridged from the original Work, by Samuel Shaw, esq. 12mo. 4s. H. D. Symonds.

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tion in June and July, 1800, by George Prettyman, D. D. Bishop of Lincoln, 1s.

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The Duty and Happiness of a prudent Attention to the Sick and Poor.—A Sermon preached at Southampton, August 17, for the Benefit of the County Hospital, by William Kingsbury, M. A. 1s. Wilkie.

A New Edition of the Scripture Characters, by Thomas Robinson, A. M. 4 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s. boards. Mathews.

A Sermon on the Observance of the Sabbath, by the Rev. L. H. Halloran, D. D. To which is added, Forms of Prayer for the Use of Schools, 4to. 1s. 6d. Rivingtons.

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Freedom of Enquiry, and Zeal in the diffusion of Christian Truth, asserted and recommended in a Discourse delivered at Bristol July 9, 1800, before the Society of Unitarian Christians, established in the West of England, for promoting Christian Knowledge by the Distribution of Books, by Thomas Belcham, 1s. Johnson.

On the Right of Individual Judgment in Religion, a Sermon preached at Chewbent, 25th of June, 1800, at the Annual Meeting of the Presbyterian Ministers, by George Walker, F. R. S. 1s. Johnson.

A Sermon on the Purity and Perfection of Christian Morality, delivered at Chesshunt, April 27, 1800, by E. Cogan, 1s. Phillips.

Memoirs of the late Rev. Samuel Medley, compiled by his son. To which are annexed, Two Sermons, and a variety of miscellaneous Pieces in Verse, with Portrait, 8vo. 6s. bds. Johnson.

Hymns, principally drawn from select Passages of the Word of God, by Samuel Medley, 12mo. 3s. 6d. Johnson.

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cial Worship, for the Use of the Gravel Pit Society at Hackney, 3s. 6d. Johnfon.

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MONTHLY MAG. No. 64.

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Dictionnaire Universel de la Géographie Commercante, par Peuchet, 5 vols. quarto, 51. 5s.

L'Homme des Champs, ou les Georgiques Françaises, Poème, par l'Abbé Delille, 8vo. 14s.—ditto 7s.—18s.—3s. 6d.

Manuel Cosmétique & Odoriférant des Plantes, par Buchoz, 5s.

Voyage dans l'Empire de Flore, ou Elémens d'Histoire Naturelle Végétale, 2 vols. 6s.

Italian Books lately printed for G. Polidori, No. 42, Broad-street, Soho.

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VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL ;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * * *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DOCTOR, WOODVILLE, who has lately returned from France, where he has been to introduce the inoculation for the Cow Pox, began the practice upon three children at Boulogne, and placed them under the care of Dr. NOWELL, an English physician, who was desired to send vaccine matter, upon lancets, to Paris, as soon as the arms of those children produced a sufficient quantity for the purpose. This precaution proved to be very fortunate; for, five days afterwards, when the matter of the same pock was tried at Paris, it produced no effect whatever; and the Cow-pox matter which Dr. Thourret had received from Geneva, and which had not been longer than four or five days upon the thread, was found to be equally incapable of producing the disease. As Beau-

mur's thermometer, at Paris, was, about that time, frequently at 29 deg. or above 96 of Fahrenheit, it was concluded that these failures afforded a proof that the vaccine matter does not preserve its efficacy so long during hot, as during temperate or cold weather. The disappointment from the above trials was not, however, of long continuance. The inoculations at Boulogne succeeded, and from them Dr. W. was supplied with matter, at Paris, which fully answered his expectations. Dr. Colon's only child was the first person he inoculated at Paris; and other medical men, in order to testify the confidence they placed in the new inoculation, followed the example, so that Dr. W. had the satisfaction to see the practice extended not only among the children in different hospitals,

pitals, but also in private families in Paris, where no doubt it will soon become general. At Boulogne the Cow-pox inoculation has been continued by Dr. Nowell, who lately transmitted to Paris a report of the numbers to whom he had communicated the infection. With the vaccine matter which Dr. PEARSON sent to Paris, thirty children had been inoculated, of whom ten took the disease; from these ten, only five others were infected, when all further attempts to propagate the Cow-pox entirely failed, and the matter was lost several weeks before Dr. Woodville's arrival at Paris.

The late Dr. KIRKLAND has left a valuable manuscript, comprising his third volume of Medical Surgery, which is intended to be published by his son, Mr. J. Kirkland, who practises as a surgeon at Ashby de la Zouch.

Dr. WILLAN will speedily publish *Observations on the Diseases of London*, during the years 1796, 7, 8, 9, and part of 1800, accompanied with Meteorological Tables, and with a great variety of practical and important information.

Mr. PLAYFAIR, the present professor of mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, is understood to be engaged in the composition of a *History of Natural Philosophy*, on a plan somewhat similar to that of Baillie's *History of astronomy*, and of Montucla's *History of Mathematics*.

Dr. BUSBY, whose talents as a musical composer, have received the unanimous suffrages of the most enlightened English audiences, has undertaken to conduct *A Monthly Musical Journal*, which is to contain all the most favourite music, as it appears, of Germany, Italy, and France, and original compositions, partly his own, and partly those of the most eminent living English composers.

A very interesting Journey from Edinburgh through parts of North Britain, containing remarks on Scottish landscape, observations on rural economy, &c. &c. embellished with upwards of fifty beautiful views, in aquatinta, will make its appearance in London early in the winter.

The Nautilus, Captain BISHOP, lately on her passage from New South Wales to China, discovered between 50 min. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ deg. South latitude, and 175 and 176 East longitude, a group of populous islands, to which he gave the name of *Kingsmill Group*. We understand they will be accurately laid down in Mr. ARROWSMITH's new Map of Asia.

The strait which separates Van Diemen's Island from the main land of New Holland (noticed in our last) was discovered,

we understand, by Lieutenant FLINDERS, and has been called *Basse's Strait*.

Mr. J. M. MOFFATT has circulated proposals for publishing a history of the town of Malmesbury, and of its ancient abbey, the remains of which are still used as a parish church; with biographical memoirs of eminent natives.

Lord SOMERVILLE has lately found that the excellence of the quality of Spanish Wool is in part owing to the effects of a sort of calcareo-siliceous earth, mixed with argile, with which, instead of our tar, the Spanish shepherds are accustomed, at certain times, to rub their sheep very plentifully.

The Farming Society, which Sir JOHN SINCLAIR had, last winter, the merit of forming in London, will renew its meetings early in the ensuing winter. It is believed, that the utility of such an institution will then be so much more evident in consequence of the present scarcity and high price of provisions, as to produce the utmost alacrity in all parties, to assist in carrying its beneficent plans into immediate execution.

One of the most curious and useful series of chemical experiments, which have been lately made, is that analysis of sponges, madrepores, &c. the process and results of which Mr. HATCHET lately communicated to the Royal Society, in a paper, of which a few copies have been separately printed, for the gratification of his friends.

Mr. PARKINSON, author of the *Chemical Pocket Book*, *Medical Admonitions*, &c. intends to publish, at the meeting of the classes of the different lectures, an essay on Medical and Chirurgical Education, to be intitled, *THE PUPIL*, which is proposed to contain, 1, Remarks on the qualifications required for those intended for medical students. 2, A mode of education proposed, instead of that by apprenticeship. 3, Hints addressed to hospital pupils. And 4, Advice to young men on their first establishment in the profession.

A new edition of Mr. BUTLER's much approved Exercises on the Globes, will be ready for sale in the course of October.

A posthumous publication of the celebrated Madame ROLAND, author of an *Appeal to Posterity*, has lately appeared at Paris, edited by L. A. CHAMPAGNEUX: it consists of her travels in England, Switzerland, &c. and thoughts on a great variety of subjects. An English translation, we are informed, is ready for publication.

Mr. HOUSMAN's *Topography* is nearly ready for publication; printed in

an elegant stile, with beautiful engravings, from the press of Mr. Jollie, of Carlisle.

A new edition of the works of Sir DAVID LINDSAY, of the Mount, a Scottish poet, of the beginning of the sixteenth century, and of extraordinary merit, has been undertaken by some learned gentlemen of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.

Mr. THOMSON, surgeon, in Edinburgh, the editor of the last English edition of the *Chemistry of Fourcroy*, will publish in the ensuing winter an original work on the principles of chemical science.

A new periodical work is announced, to be entitled, *Annals of English History*, being a Narrative of Events, that have occurred since the conquest in 1066, arranged in chronological order, wherein the Sovereigns of England have been principally concerned. Selected from Sandford's *Genealogical History*, compiled at the Herald's Office under the auspices of King Charles II.; to be continued to the demise of Queen Anne, embellished with busts of the different sovereigns, their arms, supporters, and mottos. The work will not exceed 33 numbers, at one shilling each, and will make three handsome volumes.

Dr. ALEXANDER THOMSON has in the press, a familiar work on the cure and prevention of diseases. He proposes to include every useful fact contained in Tissot, Buchan, Wallis, Parkinson, and other popular writers, with the improvements and recent discoveries; and he is printing it in a small type and size, that it may be sold at a very moderate price.

Dr. BARRY will begin his course of lectures on the theory and practice of midwifery, and on the diseases of women and children, on Monday, October 6, at 11 o'clock in the morning, at his house, No. 6, Great Marlborough-street.

Lectures Discontinued. Dr. MARSHAL, is obliged, on account of his health, to discontinue the *Anatomical Lectures*, and the *Practical Anatomy*, in Bartlet-court, Holborn-hill. On looking back to the time, he has been employed in Anatomy, now about seventeen years, he recollects labours which it is hoped have contributed to the advancement of the science; though the projects formed, have not been executed to the extent intended. On withdrawing, he carries with him a grateful remembrance of the most generous and steady support he has had from students. Acknowledgements are also due to those medical characters, who have been

pleased to encourage the anatomical endeavours in Bartlet-court, by a liberal neutrality, or fair recommendation. On this occasion too, he cannot help feeling with fresh force, the obligations to the senior physician of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in the years 1783 and 1784; under whose patronage the demonstrations in anatomy commenced.

Dr. JAMES ANDERSON, well known as the author of many valuable works on subjects of rural and political œconomy, has invented an improvement in the construction and management of hot-houses, from which that branch of gardening may be expected to derive very great advantages.

Dr. MOYSE, the ingenious blind lecturer on natural philosophy, has lately, in his summer retirement at Pittenweem, in Fifeshire, repeated, extended, and varied those experiments by which the identity of galvanism and electricity was demonstrated. He has found, that the grand experiment succeeds just as well with a column of copper, zinc, and moistened clay, as with silver, zinc, and wet pasteboard. He has observed some remarkable variations in the production of gas in water, by the shock from this galvanic column. And he has founded upon the whole, a curious theory of earthquakes, and of the manner in which the equilibrium of electricity is maintained between the earth and the atmosphere.

The conductors of the MONTHLY PRECEPTOR, over and above their usual prizes in books, globes, and instruments, value fifteen guineas per month, propose in December to give the sum of ten pounds for the best set of Merchants' Account books, produced by any boy educated in a public charity school. The trustees of such schools, it may be supposed, will enforce an attention to this proposal on the part of the masters.

Messrs. COLE and LEVETT, of Colchester, propose to publish by subscription six anthems, or pieces of sacred music, selected from the works of Arcangelo Corelli, and applied to English words. It has long been the subject of regret that this great master has left no specimens of vocal music; and to supply, in some degree, this desideratum, several movements, peculiarly adapted to the purpose, have been selected from his works, and applied to English words, in the form of anthems.

Dr. MILLER's long expected publication of music to Dr. Watt's Psalms and Hymns, and to the selection by Dr. Williams, is nearly ready for the press.

At the same time will be published Dr. MILLER's *New Instructor for the German Flute*, rendered easy to the meanest capacity: a work he has been strongly solicited to publish, as he is perhaps one of the oldest public performers on that instrument now living, having assisted at *Handel's Oratorios* during his life time.

The University of St. Andrew's, for which the session for 1800—1801, commences within a few days, has lately been rising very much in fame, as a seminary for liberal education. Dr. GEORGE HILL, at this moment, perhaps, the most eminent among all the Scottish clergy; Dr. ROTHERHAM, well known in England by his writings, and his discoveries in philosophy; Dr. HUNTER, the disciple and friend of the late Lord Monboddo; Dr. BARRON, from whom an important work on the principles of composition has been for many years earnestly expected; Mr. VILANT, a gentleman of the highest distinction among mathematicians, and other gentlemen scarcely less eminent for genius, erudition, and science; are the professors and governors of the seminary.

A correspondent informs us, that POTATOES *sweetened by the effects of frost*, if washed, sliced, pressed, boiled, and in the boiling purified, first with powdered charcoal, and afterwards by the ordinary methods of purifying syrup, and refining sugar, will afford a sufficiently profitable return of fine and wholesome SUGAR; while the refuse may be used either in feeding cattle, or as manure. *Frosted* potatoes are at present suffered to go to waste.

Towards the close of the last year the difference of religious opinions caused a schism in the synagogues of Amsterdam. A Jew of considerable talents is the leader of the new and more enlightened sect, which would abolish all the absurd usages with which the rabbins have loaded the law of Moses. The heads of the synagogues applied to the Batavian magistrates for assistance, hoping by their interposition to bring back the separatists into the old society. But no attention was paid to their application, because it militated against the principles of toleration; and a complete schism ensued. More than a hundred families joined the reformers, and have now a separate synagogue.

The unfortunate naturalist DOLOMIEU has, according to the last accounts from Palermo, been transferred to a more healthy prison. Admiral Nelson and Sir William Hamilton are said to have promised the French General Dugua, that

they would apply to the Queen of Naples to have Dolomieu treated, in future, as a prisoner of war.

The French captain *Baudin*, and a number of learned men and artists, will shortly sail from Havre, on board the corvettes *Le Geographe* and *Le Naturaliste*, on the voyage of discovery of which we spoke in our last. He has received the necessary passports from all the governments at war with France.

Mr. ELLICOTT, the gentleman appointed on the part of the United States of America, as a commissioner for running the boundary line between that country and the Spanish dominions in America, is about to publish the journal which he kept during the time he was employed in that undertaking. Mr. Ellicott proceeded from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, at the head of the Ohio; whence after providing himself with every necessary for his expedition, and being accompanied with artificers, surveyors, &c. together with a part of one of the legions of the United States, to protect them through the Indian country, he proceeded down the Ohio and Mississippi to Natchez, a small town about 300 miles above New Orleans, and the appointed place of rendezvous.

The celebrated astronomer, SCHRÖTER, writes to M. Von Zach, of Gotha, that he has drawn the following conclusions from his late observations upon Mercury. 1, That the rotation of that planet is within a few minutes of 24 hours. 2, That its figure and atmosphere are similar to those of Venus. 3, That its highest mountains are on its southern hemisphere, as in the earth, the moon, and Venus. 4, That the mountains bear a still larger proportion to its diameter than those of the moon and Venus.

In the electorate of Saxony there are 49 Latin schools, 700 German schools in the towns, and 6000 in the country.

A translation of Dr. AIKIN's *General Biography*, vol. i. is now printing in Germany.

In 1799, the population of Riga, according to the authority of M. KARAMSIN, was, of Germans, 6,025 males, 6,119 females; Russians, 2,154 males, 1,746 females; Poles, 2,066 males, 1,607 females; Livonians, 2,965 males, 3,707 females; Finlanders and Esthonians, 151 males, 103 females; Foreigners, 711 males, 192 females; and of Jews, 131 males, 121 females. Total, 27,708. Königsberg, on the authority of the same traveller, contains 40,000 inhabitants.

Professor WIEGLEB in a dissertation on

on the Griffin, concludes; from a passage in Herodotus, lib. 4. that the Griffins were not a species of beasts, but a people of Scythia who inhabited a country where gold was found in the beds of rivers.

A bookseller of Halle, in Germany, has published a prospectus of a new literary journal, to commence on the first of January, 1801, in which authors are to give notices and reviews of their *own* works! This plan is, however, as good as that of the anonymous reviews, in which an author's work is frequently reviewed by a literary rival, or by a secret, malignant, and unprincipled enemy.

JEAN BAPT. MONTGOLFIER, one of the brothers who invented the air-balloon, has been appointed to the place of the lately deceased *Leroi*, in the Conservatory of Arts, &c. in Paris.

Travellers, of every nation, who return from France, are lavish of their praises of the excellent and judicious administration of Bonaparte. He appears to be idolized throughout France, and the French people are at length described as being contented and happy.

The celebrated natural philosopher and mathematician, VAN SWINDEN, who was sent as deputy from Holland to the committee at Paris for establishing equal weights and measures, has been elected to fill the vacancy in the Directory of the Batavian republic.

Mr. J. FR. UNGER, member of the Senate of the Academy of Arts and Mechanical Sciences, at Berlin, known to the German public by his types cut in steel, and his maps engraved in wood, has been appointed *professor of the art of engraving in wood* to that academy.

In the *Allgemeiner Literarischer Anzeiger*, a German literato requests to be informed whether there be any good *biography* of the famous Robin Hood; and if any such exist, when, and where it was printed, and where it may now be found?

The Emperor of Germany having appointed a new committee for education and public instruction in his dominions, has issued a decree by which his protestant subjects who wish to study in foreign universities, are forbidden to go to any other than that of Göttingen, Wittenberg, Leipzig, and Tübingen. A general hope is, however, entertained that an exception will be made in favour of Jena, as proofs can be given that no revolutionary principles are now suffered there.

Dr. GRIESBACH has compiled his new critical edition of the New Testament,

which will be put to press instantly. Another very splendid edition of the Greek Testament, according to the text constituted by Dr. Griesbach, and enriched with prefatory discourses and introductions to every book, by the same, is now preparing at Leipzig, by that eminent bookseller, Mr. Golschen, the editor of Wieland's and Klopstock's works. A new Greek type has been cut expressly for the purpose, under the inspection of Dr. Griesbach, which may be adopted, in future, as the standard for an elegant Greek type.

Dr. PAULUS, a skilful Orientalist, and a man of great ingenuity and learning, is publishing a Commentary, in four volumes, for the New Testament in German, enriched with all the new researches and observations of divines and literary men.

Mr. SCHMIDT has completed his excellent work on empirical psychology, in which the tenets of the Kantian philosophy are blended with the finest remains and discoveries lately made in that useful part of philosophical enquiry.

Mr. UGEN, professor of the Oriental languages, is publishing the second volume of the *Illustration of the Old Testament*.

M. EIDESTAEDT is closely engaged upon the edition of Diodorus Siculus, proceeding, at the same time, with a republication of Mr. Wakefield's admired *Lucretius*, with additional notes and observations.

Dr. ERSCH, the most laborious and accurate compiler of literature, not only in Germany, but in all Europe, the author of the *Repertory of Literature*, which is an index to every work published in every country in Europe, within the last fifteen years, and the publisher of *la France Littéraire*, from 1771—96, in three volumes, received with approbation by the National Institute, has left Hamburgh, where he resided heretofore, being engaged as secretary to the *Universal Literary Gazette*, at Jena. He is considered as a very useful acquisition to the most extensive literary review in Europe (more than 8000 copies being printed daily, in 4to.) in which more than 400 correspondents and critics are engaged.

The Greek Anthology has of late had the good fortune to attract the attention of several distinguished commentators. Besides the splendid edition of the *Anthologia Græca* by Mr. *De Bosc*, of Amsterdam, published at Utrecht, 3 vol. in 4to. which is particularly valuable from the metrical Latin translation of Hugo Grotius, and

and besides the learned commentary of Professor Jacobs, at Gotha, the fourth volume of which is now in the press; Mr. *Fluschke*, a disciple of Prof. *Schütz*, at Jena, has published a work, intitled *Animadversiones in Anthologiam Græcam*.

A small and neat edition of *Æschylus*, has been published by Mr. *Schütz*, at Jena, in which the Greek text is given without any notes, according to the best manuscripts, and the best corrections of Porson, Hermann, and the editor. It is dedicated to that able and amiable man, Mr. *Caillard*, Paris, late ambassador of the French republic at the court of Berlin.

At the end of this year will appear a work under the title, *Translations of German Poems, extracted from the musical Publications of the author of the German Erato, to which are added some new pieces by the same hand*. Berlin.—The author, Mr. *Beresford*, at Berlin, to whom the public is indebted, among others, for the best translation of Bürger's *Leonore*, which has till now appeared, will exclude from this collection several poems, which he had received only on account of their agreeable musical composition, and will supply their place with others, which deserve more to be brought to the knowledge of the English reader. The edition will be elegantly printed on fine vellum. The same person is now closely employed in making a metrical translation of Mr. Kotzebue's recent plays in blank verse, *Gustavus Vasa* and *Knight Bayard*; for which purpose he got the manuscript from Mr. Kotzebue himself, when the poet was passing through Berlin on his way to Russia, whither he went for some months, only to settle his affairs, having obtained a passport from the Emperor.

In the St. Michael fair at Leipzig, a new rhythmical translation of Ossian's poems, by Mr. Rhode, of Berlin, printed at Berlin, for Frölich, will be published in three volumes, 12mo. The same author is publishing now a *Theatrical Gazette*, which there is no doubt will be conducted with more skill and ability than other publications on the same subject.

Prof. JAKOBS, at Gotha, has published a translation of the *Atkinson Letters*, (Lond. 1798), of which the first volume (718 pages 8vo.) was published at Leipzig, in the Eastermas Fair, 1799, and the second at the same fair 1800. The author has taken the trouble of looking for and quoting the passages in the ancients, on which the several assertions are founded. He has, moreover, added many illustrations and amendments.

The same learned Professor is employed on a new and more complete collection of the Fragments of *Ménander*, in which he will put together all that has been written on that poet, and is dispersed in many books which are not easily to be got. In this edition many passages in *Atriophron* *Aristænetus* and other sophists, who used often to borrow from *Menander* their expressions as well as their thoughts, will find their proper illustration.

ITALIAN LITERATURE.—*Extract of a Letter from Venice, 2d of April, 1800.* The election of the Pope, and opening of the campaign, give new life to Italian literature. To the latter subject relate the beautiful prints on the behaviour of the Aretines towards the French, published by Bardi; and the *Storia politico-militaire dell' attual guerra contro la Francia*, by an Officer of Engineers in the Imperial service. Not on military transactions, but on politics are a *Specchio della Democrazia Francese*.—*Il Saint Julien, ossia Memorie di un Emigrato della Francia*;—*Le ricchezze dell' Italia passate in Francia*, published at Venice by Zatta, and mostly copied from Mallet du Pan;—*La democrazia esaminata ne suoi abusi*—*Rendi conto Parigi*;—and likewise *L' abolizione dei Gesuiti, considerati come una delle cause principali della Rivoluzione Francese*. Whether the last-mentioned work had any influence on the mind of Pius VII. we know not; it is, however, remarked, that he has re-appointed and promoted many Ex-jesuits. Even the secretary of state for Latin correspondence belonged once to that order. To the Election of the Pope the following works of edification relate, as for instance—*Il quadro del Cuore umano*;—and likewise two dissertations by Dr.——Marchetti of Lucca: *Sulle proprietà dei beni ecclesiastici*, on which subject he has entered into a controversy with another canonist,——Bolgeni,——and, *Del danaro straniero che viene a Roma e che ne va per cause ecclesiastiche*.—The *Vita e fasti del Sommo Pontefice Romano Pio VI.* is pretty well written: another Life of that Pope, with 12 plates, is in the press. The controversy about the commencement of the new century has put likewise one Italian pen in motion. The advocate——David, of Venice, wrote *Analisi sull' opinione cronologica circa il termine de secolo 18 ed il principio del 19 secolo*. He votes for 1801, and says, *fu stupore* to enter into a war of words about it. In France and Spain they were less unanimous on this question.

DRAMATIC LITERATURE has been
2 enriched

enriched by several translations from Kotzebue, &c. Instead of a general journal of the theatres, an *Indice degli Spettacoli teatrali rappresentati nel decorso 1799, e carnevale 1800*, is printed by Bianchi.—Two new literary journals have likewise appeared, viz. *La frustra Letteraria per l'anno 1800*, and *Il Corriere Letterario per l'anno 1800*, on the plan of the Jena Review, and Algem. Litterar. Anzeiger.

In the historical account of the progress of literature in Germany, published by M. WILL, in the German Museum, the following curious instance is mentioned of the scarcity of books before the invention of printing. The Elector Palatine Lewis, who had been indefatigable during his life in collecting books, and who, in 1421 left his library to the University of Heidelberg, had not been able to obtain more than 152 volumes, of which 89 treated of theology, 12 of canon and civil law, 45 of medicine, and 6 of astronomy and philosophy.

The Emperor of Russia has published an Ukase, ordering the establishment of a colony of 10,000 persons in Siberia, on the confines of China. The colonists are to consist of discharged soldiers, and of persons sentenced to banishment. The government engages to build houses for the first 2,000, and to supply them with grain, &c. for eighteen months, and each colonist is to be exempt from taxes during ten years. One of the avowed objects of this colony is, to increase the trading intercourse between the Russian and Chinese empires.

By the letter of a Jesuit, lately published in Germany, it appears that in 1702 an accurate measurement of a degree of latitude, took place in China, by order of the Emperor Kanghi. It comprehended exactly 56,987,9 French toises.

M. FOURCROY, at Paris, is now employed in the composition of a *new System*

of Chemical Knowledge, intended to supersede his former great work on this subject.

Mr. P. F. TISSOT has recently published, at Paris, an admirable translation, in French verse, of the *Eclogues of Virgil*, with the addition of several pieces from the works of Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus.

Rural Economy is, at this time, a principal subject of the publications of German literature. A work intitled, "Tracts, Veterinary and Economical, on the Management, Breeding, and Stalling of the common domestic Animals," is, at this time, in a train of publication, in numbers, at Leipsic. Three numbers, on sheep—on horses—and on cattle, have been already published. The work will be completed in seven or eight numbers. Its author is Mr. Professor RENTER. It is illustrated with engravings. This is but one of many publications on rural economy, in which Germany abounds.

A private institution under the name of the LATIN SOCIETY, has subsisted at Jena, ever since the year 1734. It had fallen into neglect and decline. It has lately revived. Professor Eichstadt, the present director of that society, has published an able and elegant essay, defending its plan, deducing its history, specifying its proper pursuits, exciting its members to the active culture of every thing connected with classical literature, and aiming to attract to the society the curiosity and respect of the public.

An edition of the Antiquarian and Technological Works of the celebrated BREITKOPF, is now in a train of publication at Leipsic. They consist of enquiries into the origin and history of playing-cards, the manufacture of paper from linen-rags, the art of printing, &c. &c.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON, from August 20. to September 20.

In the District of the Finsbury Dispensary.

CONTINUED Fever	54	Asthensia	-	-	-	21
Small-Pox	8	Dyspepsia	-	-	-	6
Cholera	20	Gastrodynia and Enterodynia	-	-	-	9
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	62	Hypochondriasis	-	-	-	3
Sore Throat	3	Hysteria	-	-	-	3
Rheumatism	12	Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa	-	-	-	10
Pleurisy	1	Menorrhagia	-	-	-	3
Pulmonary Consumption	5	Cephalœa and Hemicrania	-	-	-	11
Catarrh	1	Dropsy	-	-	-	5
Cough and Dyspœa	8	Vertigo	-	-	-	2

Pleurodynœ

	No. of Cases.
Pleurodyne	3
Nephralgia	2
Catalepticum	2
Hemiplegia	1
Erysipelas	1
Ptyalism	1
Urinae Incontinentia	1
Prurigo and Chronic eruptions	15
Acute diseases of Infants	18

Diseases of the alimentary canal continue to be the reigning epidemics. The Cholera, which was unusually prevalent during the latter end of July, and the greater part of August, is now on the decline, and the diarrhoea and dysentery have spread themselves in an equal proportion; each disorder thus observing, in the most exact manner, its natural progress and season.

The cholera rarely occurs in this country except during the warmest period of the summer; and its frequency and violence correspond, for the most part, with the intensity and duration of the atmospheric heat. As a hot summer immediately excites the cholera, so it predisposes to diarrhoea and dysentery, which usually make their appearance on the accession of the chilling damps of Autumn. The immoderate use of fruit, to which these maladies are commonly attributed, may, in a few instances, contribute to produce them; but in by far the greater number of cases, there has been no reason whatever, on minute inquiry, to ascribe their origin to matters taken into the stomach. In conformity with the same vulgar notion, it has been reported, that a quantity of damaged foreign wheat, said to be mixed with the bread now made use of in London, has also had its share in promoting these disorders. The cholera of the present season, in several instances, proved equally violent with that which is described by Sydenham as prevailing in the summer of 1669; and it afforded some idea of the severity of this disease in the tropical regions. It often commenced with a very acute pain at the pit of the stomach, or in some part of the abdomen which generally continued till the bilious vomiting and purging began to abate. These evacuations, or ineffectual convulsive efforts to produce them were almost incessant; and in the short intervals between them, the patients lay in the most distressing state of nausea, pain and anxiety, with an almost total deprivation of muscular power. The pulse was much hurried, weak and often irregular. The skin was scarcely hotter than natural, but frequently bedewed with a clammy moisture. The

tongue was parched and foul, and there was a great complaint of thirst. In the majority of persons, however, who were afflicted with this disease, it proved of a more mild nature, and in one only did it terminate fatally. The patient was a young woman about eighteen years of age, who for some time before had been afflicted with a slight degree of leucophlegmatia, the consequence of amenorrhoea. After several hours of severe vomiting and diarrhoea she suddenly became comatose and died in less than twenty-four hours afterwards. The violent straining in the act of vomiting had probably produced an effusion within the head, an accident rendered the more likely, by the particular state of her habit. The symptoms of cholera afford a very good example of what Physicians call the *Vis Medicatrix Naturæ*; and its medical treatment is founded on this principle. In general, it is only necessary to give large quantities of mild liquids, in order to dilute the acrid bile and to render its discharge the more easy. When the evacuations have ceased, an opiate affords great comfort to the patient, by removing the nausea, pain, and uneasy feeling which remain, and by inducing a refreshing sleep. When the disease, however, is extremely violent, or long continued, and is attended with great debility, it becomes expedient to add some spirit-cordial to the liquid, which is drank and to check the evacuations by means of opiates. Fomentations to the stomach and abdomen may also be employed with advantage. A great irritability of the alimentary canal often remained for a considerable time, the patient rejecting all kinds of aliment, having a foul tongue and complaining of continual nausea. To remove these unpleasant consequences, an emetic was prescribed, and for some time afterwards aromatics with small quantities of opium; and then the use of any light bitter soon restored the stomach to its usual functions; in others a diarrhoea continued and sometimes degenerated to a dysentery. Indeed the cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery are very nearly allied, and pass into each other by insensible gradations; the two latter especially, are so much alike, that except in a certain number of marked cases, which point out the peculiar circumstances of their distinction, it is doubtful whether we ought to affix to the disease the one name or the other. This however is of little importance in their treatment. In general twelve or fifteen grains of rhubarb taken every morning for a few days removes the complaint both safely and effectually. A pill containing one grain of

opium and one of ipecacuanha may at the same time be taken each evening on going to bed. The diet should consist of nourishing emollient liquids, as weak broth, rice gruel, &c. In the cases more purely dysenteric and attended with much pain and tension of the abdomen, a solution of neutral salts every morning has a more powerful effect than the rhubarb in removing the scybala retained in the intestines. There were some instances of very severe head-ach, and much general disorder occasioned by the diarrhœa having been prematurely checked by opiates and astringents. In all cases indeed of this complaint, but especially when it prevails epidemically, the means of stopping it should be used with great caution.

The continued fever, or typhus, although considerably increased in frequency during the present month, has become more mild in its symptoms; the furious delirium, in particular, with which it was attended during the heat of the summer, and which gave it at that time the name of the *brain fever*, having now in a good measure subsided. A relaxed state of the bowels at present most generally attends it, and within due bounds appears to be salutary. Thus the observations of the immortal Sydenham in regard to the influence of the reigning epidemic on the other contemporary diseases, and the importance of keeping in view this fact in their medical treatments, received in every succeeding season, additional confirmation.

W. W.
J. R.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. BRUNEL for a WRITING and DRAWING MACHINE.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. MARC ISAMBARD BRUNEL, of Canterbury-place, in St. Mary's parish, Lambeth, for an invention of a writing and drawing-machine, by which two or more writings or drawings, resembling each other, may be made by the same person at the same time.

It is impossible to describe, in mere words, the principle of this very complicated and very ingenious machine: suffice it to say, that it consists of a flat surface or desk, upon which the paper is laid for the several writings, the principal machinery of which is raised upon two upright pillars, and hang across the lower frame, and from which suspends over the paper an oblong frame, into which are fixed the pens, one of which is guided by the hand of the person using it, and the other fixed to the same frame, obeys and imitates all the motion of the first. The machinery, by which a simultaneous motion is given to every part of the lower frame, somewhat resembles the pentagraph in principle, but is much more complicated, as it has a greater variety of objects to fulfil.

The whole machine is made to fold up in the compass of a writing-desk, and with a little additional apparatus, four copies of the same writing or drawing may be taken at the same time, instead of two. In merchants' counting-houses, and on many other occasions, this machine may prove highly useful.

MR. HORNBLOWER for a METHOD of MAKING PATTENS.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. JETHRO HORNBLOWER, of the parish of Kenwyne, in Cornwall, for a method of making pattens, by altering the composition and clumsiness of their make, and preventing their frequent breaking and uneasiness to the feet.

In this contrivance, instead of the common wooden patten to which the rings are rivetted, iron or any other metallic substance is substituted. This is made of thin iron-plates, and to prevent them bending, a piece of iron is applied under the bend of the patten, rivetted at each end. The ties are likewise fixed to the iron by rivetting. To prevent the foot from slipping out of the patten, an elastic string made of brass-wire, and covered with cloth, comes round the heel, and makes the whole fit tighter to the wearer.

MR. HARRIS for MANUFACTURING PINS.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. TIMOTHY HARRIS, of Waltham Abbey, Essex, pin-maker, for a method of manufacturing pins with iron and other materials, and making them white.

The most important improvements in this patent is the casting heads upon pins, by applying the shafts to melted metal of a proper composition. The shafts are fixed in a very ingenious machine, and the metal used is lead, with about a tenth of regulus of antimony. The use of the latter

latter is to render the metal in some degree brittle, that it may readily break off from the mass of metal that adheres to it after casting.

To whiten the pins, white and red tartar are employed as usual. If the pins are of iron-wire, in order to tin them they are first washed in a moderately dilute-vitriolic-acid, which takes off almost all the rust. They are then put into a scouring-barrel along with grain-tin, tartar, and water, and turned for about

an hour, till perfectly clean. After this they are dipped into a solution of blue vitriol, in the proportion of one pound to two gallons of cold water. They are then finally whitened, by being put into a copper vessel, in layers alternately with grain-tin, water poured on, and the whole placed over the fire. When the water is warm, either argol or cream-of-tartar is put in through a dredging-box, and the heat continued till the pin is of a sufficient whiteness. They are then dried in bran.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In September, 1800.

OUR readers will probably be disposed to complain that we have amused them with sanguine predictions of peace, while the aspect of the times seems to correspond but little with our speculations. We cannot, it is true, answer for the frantic projects of blundering politicians, yet we are not even now disposed entirely to relinquish our hopes. We expect peace, because we cannot see any one feasible object that any of the belligerent powers can propose from a continuation of hostilities. The Emperor cannot possibly hope to better himself by prolonging the war; and Bonaparte must know that nothing can so much contribute to the consolidation of his authority as giving peace to the people. As to our own Ministry, if they are not impressed by recent events, by the miscarriage of all their expeditions, and much more by the alarming symptoms of insurrection manifested by the populace, we must say they are past admonition. This, however, we do not believe to be the case; on the contrary, there are some circumstances which induce us to believe that they are inclined to treat. It is certain that a correspondence is opened with France, and this is carried on with that secrecy which is usually adopted when statesmen are in earnest, not with the parade of an open and specious negotiation, when loans are to be facilitated, or "the people reconciled to a new and solid system of taxation." Still we admit that we may be mistaken; yet we cannot easily persuade ourselves, that in the present dispute Europe will ever have to witness another campaign.

It is with deep regret that we have received official accounts that the Imperial armies throughout Germany have been

formally apprised by the Republican generals, that the armistice must be terminated at the expiration of the twelve days allowed by the terms of the late convention; according to the time, therefore, at which the notices were given to the several armies, offensive operations might be resumed at Frankfort on the 13th of September, and in Bavaria on the 10th of September. Augereau, in his general orders to the Batavian army, expressly states, that the renewal of the war is solely caused by the Emperor's refusal to ratify the preliminaries of peace which had been signed by Count St. Julien, the Imperial Plenipotentiary at Paris. From comparing all the complicated statements on this subject given the foreign journals, we infer, that, immediately on receiving the Emperor's negative above alluded to, Bonaparte dispatched the orders to his army to dissolve the armistice, in the expectation of stimulating His Imperial Majesty to re-consider the matter, or, in case he should be desirous of returning a more pacific answer, the twelve days interval between the notice and the renewal of hostilities would give ample time for such communication. It is worthy of remark, that the official orders of the French armies do not enjoin the actual commencement of hostilities at the cessation of the armistice, but merely, that the troops should be in readiness to march as soon as instructions to that effect should arrive. We believe, that since negotiations have commenced between the British Cabinet and the Consulate, a new dispatch has been transmitted from Paris to Vienna, and the actual renewal of the war will, probably, depend on the Emperor's reply to this *ultimatum* (as it is called) of the French government.

Bonaparte has written a letter which

has been published at Genoa to the Ligurian nation, wherein he tells them, that he has received the letter of the 7th of July, and read it with that interest which he feels in the Ligurian nation. He assures them the French people will never forget the proofs of attachment they have received from the people of Genoa. He informs them they had just escaped from a dangerous crisis. He willingly employed his influence to place at the head of the government those men in whom the Ligurian people reposed so much confidence after the convention of Montebello. He exhorts them to entertain no apprehensions respecting their future liberty and independence, and to repose the most unlimited confidence in the French Republic.

The French, it is reported are placing their fleet on a most respectable footing. All the vessels which are in the port of Brest being now armed, they will be very soon in the road. Being apprehensive of an attack upon Brest, they have made such formidable preparations for defence, that if it should be attempted by a *coup de main*, they will give the assailants a very warm reception. The cannons of the batteries are always loaded; the coasts are in the best state of defence; their vessels are drawn up in two lines; eight three-deckers form a part of the first, and present an impregnable battery. One thousand pieces of cannon are mounted upon the points on which an enemy would be likely to make an attempt. The entrance is defended by batteries, and vessels cannot enter more than two a-breast. Bernadotte has his head-quarters at Landerneau.

GERMANY.

Both their Imperial Majesties, with the Grand Duke and Dutchess of Tuscany, are gone to Scottweins, to receive the Queen of Naples. They are all to return together on the 15th of August, and on the 18th will proceed to Booden, where every preparation is making for their reception. The Queen of Naples is accompanied, among other persons, by the English Admiral, Nelson, who will stay a short time at Vienna, and then proceed by the way of Hamburg to England. The Queen of Naples brings with her to Vienna the Prince Leopold John Joseph, aged ten years, the Princess Maria Christina, aged twenty-one years, Maria Amelia, aged eighteen, and Maria Antonia, aged sixteen. The royal family were accompanied by Sir William Hamilton and his lady, the Prince of Luzzi, the Princes Belmont, Pignatelli, and Cardinal Ruffo.

Intelligence was received from Vienna,

dated on the 13th of August, stating, that the preparations for war have been greatly relaxed; the marches of the troops are much less frequent; the transports to the armies, of artillery, ammunition, &c. have been intermitted, and some of the workmen in the arsenal and manufactories of arms dismissed.

DENMARK.

It was on the 29th of August that Lord Whitworth signed the convention with Count Bernstoff, the Danish Minister. The news came from the British Minister at Stockholm. The following are said to be the principal articles of the convention:—"The Danish frigate and convoy carried into Deal shall be immediately released. The discussion respecting the asserted right of the English to visit convoys, shall be adjourned to a further negotiation in London. Until this point is decided, Danish ships shall only sail under convoy in the Mediterranean Seas, to protect them from the Algerine cruizers. The Danish ships shall be liable to be searched as heretofore. The convention shall be ratified by the two Courts within three weeks."

EGYPT.

By accounts from Constantinople, dated the 28th of July, intelligence was received that General Kleber was assassinated, and Menou had succeeded him in the command of the French army. It was said that a Janissary stabbed him with a poniard, while he presented to the general a memorial for his perusal. General Menou says, in a letter to Sir Sydney Smith, that the assassin had been sent from Gaza to perpetrate the deed. The warm republican sentiments of the new commander in chief, his having always been at variance with the former, and his having placed himself at the head of the opposition party among the French, who had declared against the evacuation of Egypt, gave rise however to a suspicion, that he had himself hired the assassin, who was an Egyptian in disguise, to perpetrate the horrid deed. But we must add, that this insinuation of the enemy was contradicted by the assassin in his dying moments, and by every other circumstance and appearance.

The French accounts relative to this affair, which we have since received, state, that the murder was committed by a fanatic, instigated by the Aga of the Janissaries, in the army of the Grand Vizier, and was effected on the 14th of June, while the unfortunate victim was on the terrace of his garden giving orders to a builder. The assassin, who confessed the

the fact, was sentenced to have his right hand burned off, to be impaled alive, in the presence of the army, and there to remain till devoured by birds of prey. Three shieks, who were acquainted with his intentions, and did not impart them, were also sentenced to suffer death by decapitation. Several thousand Greeks, Copts, and Syrians, are said to have joined Menou, and the utmost exertions are making to fortify Cairo, and place Alexandria, Aboukir, Rosetta, Damietta, and the whole coast of the Delta, in a state of defence.

SWITZERLAND.

We learn from Berne, August the 8th, that upon a message of the Executive Commission of the 7th of August, stating, that the present situation of the public resources, as well as the necessity of preparing a new Constitution, imperiously demands a reduction of the Legislative Body, the Grand Council, after having declared urgency, resolved, in the first place, that the Legislative are adjourned,—2d, In their place is established a Legislative Council of 43 members,—3d, To form this Council, the Executive Commission, in the space of 24 hours after the receipt of the present decree, was to proceed to make choice of 33 members from the *ci-devant* Legislature.—4th, Immediately after having convoked them, the Executive Commission should resign their powers into their hands, and the members who composed it take their places in the Legislative Council. The resolutions were all agreed to by the Grand Council, with the single opposition of a miller of Zurich; but they were warmly opposed in the Senate, and referred for investigation to a committee, who were charged to make their report in the morning. This delay did not, however, satisfy the Executive Commission, who required the immediate acceptance or rejection of the resolution. In the course of the afternoon, the nomination of the eight members who were to be chosen for all Helvetia took place. The next day they elected the seven members of the new Executive Council. The greatest tranquillity prevailed during the whole transaction, and even the customary course of business was uninterrupted.

PORTUGAL.

From Lisbon information has been received, that France has proposed an offensive and defensive alliance; that the French be admitted to the same privileges as the most favoured nations; that no more than six ships of war belonging to any one of the Belligerent Powers be received at a time into the Tagus; and that Goa be ceded to France, who for such cession will

give Portugal a tract of land contiguous to the Brazils. The answer of Portugal has been, that she wishes for peace, and is ready to negotiate upon terms not inconsistent with her treaties with England, with whom she is determined to remain in strict friendship and alliance. The *Flora* and *Minerva* frigates have carried into Lisbon two Spanish ships from South America, worth 20,000*l.* each; the *Netley* schooner has carried in another Spanish packet worth 5,000*l.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

Whatever have been the nature of the communications between this country and France, we have reason to believe that they are not unconnected with the negotiations at Vienna. It is generally supposed that the Chief Consul has demanded as a preliminary from our ministers, a *naval armistice*; and it is as generally thought, that in order to pave the way for peace, the British ministers have expressed their assent to an armistice, under certain conditions. It must be obvious to every one, that the advantage of an armistice, which should give a perfect freedom on the seas, must be wholly on the side of the French: England can derive no benefit from it, because there is at present no one restriction on her navigation in any part of the world.

On the 15th of September, in the evening, a neutral vessel arrived at Dover from Calais, with eleven passengers; the vessel brought dispatches for government, probably the expected answer of Bonaparte.

Ministers have received intelligence from General Sir James Pulteney, from before the harbour of Ferrol, on the 27th of August, where the general says he determined immediately to make a landing, with a view, if practicable, to attempt the town of Ferrol, being certain, if he found either the strength of the place or the force of the enemy too great to justify an attack, that in the landing there was no considerable risk. The disembarkation was effected, without opposition, in a small bay near Cape Prior; the reserve, followed by the other troops as they landed, immediately ascended a ridge of hills adjoining to the bay; just as they had gained the summit, the rifle corps fell in with a party of the enemy, which they drove back. He had to regret that Lieutenant Colonel Stewart was wounded on the occasion, and has since died of his wounds. At day-break, on the morning of the 26th of August, a considerable body of the enemy was driven back, so that the British troops remained in complete possession of the heights which overlook the town and harbour of Ferrol; but from the nature of the ground, which was steep and rocky, unfortunately this

service could not be performed without loss: the first battalion of the 52d regiment had the principal share in this action. The enemy lost about 100 men killed and wounded, and 30 or 40 prisoners. "Seeing," says the general, "and comparing the difficulties which presented themselves, and the risk attendant on failure on one hand, with the prospect of success, and the advantages to be derived from it on the other, I came to the determination of reembarking the troops, in order to proceed without delay on my further destination." The English had 16 rank and file killed, and 59 rank and file wounded. All that we know of the further destination of the armament, is that it proceeded southwards, and on the 30th of August reached Vigo, out of which bay the boats of Sir J. B. Warren's Squadron cut *La Guerre*, a French privateer of 20 guns. Here they were joined by the detachment from Cork, consisting of Hompesch's mounted rifle-men, and a brigade of guards; and setting sail from thence, anchored in the bay of Gibraltar. The further destination alluded to by the general is probably the defence of Portugal.

Letters from various parts of the kingdom contain distressing accounts of riotous assemblages of the people, for the purpose of enforcing a reduction of the price of grain, and in some instances to punish those persons to whom the late advance had been ascribed. The bakers and millers have in general been sufferers. At Norwich, and some other places, the populace surrounded the mills, and sold the meal at 2s per stone. At Pool, Sheffield, Hereford, Derby, Nottingham, Worcester, Hinkley, Mansfield, Romsey and Southwell, the interference of the military was found necessary to restore order. Numerous persons have been taken into custody. Not even the metropolis has escaped a tumultuous assemblage of the people; for on the 15th of September, in consequence of some inflammatory hand-bills stuck upon the Monument the preceding evening, a great crowd of the populace assembled in Mark Lane, and insulted a quaker; and late in the same evening, a party of these misguided people proceeded to the house of Mr. Rusby, of Temple-Place, Blackfriars-road, who had been found guilty of regrating, threatening to destroy his house and furniture, which they were endeavouring to put in execution, when they were stopped by the volunteer corps. About the same time, an attack was made on the house of Mr. Weaver, a respectable cheesemonger, in the Borough; the animosity against him probably arose from the cir-

cumstance of a quantity of perished cheese and hams having been conveyed from an uninhabited house in the neighbourhood, which however, it since appeared, had been spoiled during a long voyage from Embden. About midnight, several riotous persons assembled in Whitechapel, threatening the destruction of several bakers. The windows of one baker in Church Lane were broken to pieces; as well as those of two others in Brick Lane. Money was extorted from several persons; but the appearance of the peace-officers, with the Tower Hamlet Militia, and other corps in different directions, had the happy effect of dispersing these people; and about five in the morning, the streets were quite clear. At two o'clock in the morning of the 16th of September, the drum of the volunteers at Battersea beat to arms in consequence of an assembly of the populace, who were proceeding to a mill in the vicinity of the village, to wreak its vengeance, but who, after persisting some time, were dispersed by the volunteers. Some apprehensions of disturbance were entertained at Camberwell, and about Vauxhall, as well as at Millbank, where there are considerable granaries; but timely measures were taken to prevent the mischief. Several tradesmen have been very severely, and, we make no doubt, very unjustly, stigmatized and insulted during this commotion. A great many unfavorable appearances were displayed on the 16th of September; but by the activity and exertions of the civil power, aided by the parochial and other associations, happily no mischief of any moment occurred. The Lord Mayor of London has deservedly acquired great credit and popularity by his activity and ability in preserving the peace of the metropolis. We trust, by his laudable endeavours, and that of other well-disposed persons, that peace is now completely restored. A mob is our abhorrence, its rage is not only wild and mischievous, but it is blind, and as likely to be directed against the innocent as the guilty. But while we express ourselves in strong terms against these disorderly proceedings, we must add, that it is incumbent on Government to take speedy measures for the redress of the grievance complained of, the enormous price of the necessaries of life. The people bore with exemplary patience the hardships of last year: the scarcity then was real; at present Providence has been bountiful to us in a very high degree, and therefore to what cause can we attribute the present state of the markets? We do not recommend the impolitic measure adopted by the Jacobins
in

in France, and so ably exposed and reprobated by Mercier, in his "New Picture of Paris," the establishment of a Maximum. But we cannot but think that the great engine of monopoly is paper credit; and we know of no means so likely to remedy the evil, as placing that under proper restrictions. Government may with ease put a stop to the lavish discounts at the Bank; and the Legislature may, with equal ease, throw impediments in the way of the circulation of inland bills of exchange; which are now multiplied to an enormous and alarming excess. These

measures may, in some degree, it is true, affect the price of the funds; but we think its one of the greatest errors of Mr. Pitt's administration, that almost every national advantage is sacrificed to the favourite object of keeping up the price of stocks. After all, we are firmly of opinion, that the necessities of life will never be reasonable till peace is restored to Britain. Let politicians speculate and argue as they will, we rest ourselves upon one plain fact—War is proverbially connected with famine; but *when* was famine known to take place in time of peace?

Statement of the Distribution of the British Naval Force to the First of September, 1800.

	Line	Frigates	Frig.	Sloops.
In Port and fitting	29	1	57	87
Guard ships, Hospital ships, Prison-ships, at the several Ports	31	3	0	0
In the English and Irish Channels	34	1	40	54
In the Downs and North Seas	8	4	17	39
At the West India Islands, and on the Passage	1	1	15	19
At Jamaica	6	1	22	20
In America, and at Newfoundland	4	1	7	6
East Indies, and on the Passage	8	7	7	18
Coast of Africa	0	0	1	2
Gibraltar, and in the Mediterranean	16	2	48	26
Total	137	21	214	271
Receiving ships	9	1	8	0
Serviceable, and repairing for Service	3	0	2	0
In Ordinary	28	2	21	41
Building	13	2	9	0
Total in Commission	196	26	254	312

General Distribution of the British Army.

	Regulars.		Fencibles.		Militia.
	Cav.	Inf.	Cav.	Inf.	
England and Wales	25	25	—	6	73
North Britain	3	—	—	1	12
Ireland	5	13	13	33	†1
Jersey, Guernsey, &c.	—	3	—	1	—
Portugal	2	—	—	—	—
Gibraltar	—	4	—	3	—
Minorca, the Mediterranean, and on Passage to	—	27	—	1	—
North America	—	5	—	1	—
West Indies	1	29	—	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	1	4	—	—	—
East Indies	4	*18	—	—	—
On Secret Expedition	—	13	—	—	—
On Passage from Abroad	—	2	—	—	—
Total	41	143	13	46	86

* The Company's Troops exclusive —† And 37 Regiments of Native Militia.

Exclusive of Artillery and Engineers at home and abroad, Independent Companies, Additional Companies of Regiments on Foreign Stations, Volunteers, &c.

ALPHABETICAL

**ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between
the 20th of Aug. and the 21st of Sept. extracted from the London Gazette.**

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

ATKINSON, P. Sculcoats, ship-builder. (Turner Featherstone-buildings.)
Bryan, M. Shearnes, fop-feller. (Harding, Primrose-freet.)
Barry, G. Red-lion-passage, haberdasher. (Field, Friday-freet.)
Burford, R. Finsbury-square, Blackwell-hall factor. (Walton, Girdler's-hall.)
Brunt, W. Swansea, dealer. (Blandford and Sweet, Temple.)
Butler, W. Holborn, tavern-keeper. (Atcheson, Ely-place.)
Coope, W. Horbury, cloth-manufacturer. (Clarkson, Essex-freet.)
Clark, M. Maiden lane, Covent-garden, victualler. (Shepherd and Adlington, Gray's-inn.)
Clemson, E. Pentonville, glover. (Sherwood, Great St. Thomas Apostle.)
Ditchfield, J. Newgate-freet, victualler. (Palmer and Tomlinson, Warford-court.)
Firth, J. Bradford, merchant. (Sykes, New inn.)
Fulcher, J. Sudbury, Taylor. (Shelton, Sessions-house, Old Boney.)
Gilbertson, R. Manchester, manufacturer. (Foulkes, Hart-freet, Bloomsbury.)
Gregory, J. Wolverhampton, soap-maker. (Mangnall, Warwick-square.)
Greenwood, W. Queen-freet, Ratcliffe. (Greene, Prefect-freet.)
Hill, J. Wolverhampton, manufacturer in hardware. (Leake, Sackville-freet.)
Hampton, R. Rotherham, shop-keeper. (Kay, Renshaw and Kay, Manchester.)
Havill, W. Middle-row, hosiery, hosier. (Parnell, Spital-fields.)
Jones, E. Sherrard-freet, victualler. (Parnell, Spital-fields.)
Johnson, J. Lower Peover, corn-dealer. (Wilson, Union-freet, Southwark.)
Lucas, J. Fulham, inn-keeper. (Holloway, Chancery-lane.)
Main, G. jun. Horsham, dealer in horses. (Benton, Swan-yard, Blackman-freet.)
Piggott, P. Oxford-freet, linen-draper. (Adams, Old Jewry.)
Parsons, S. Great Queen-freet, liquor-merchant. (Finnes, Tavistock-freet.)
Page, C. Croydon, taylor. (Debary and Cope, Temple.)
Reah, T. Henknewle, jobber in cattle. (Fairleis, Bishop's Auckland.)
Reece, W. Manchester, manufacturer. (Hurd, Furnival's-inn.)
Smea, J. Hart-freet, Covent-garden, dealer in ale and porter. (Marson, Newington, Surry.)
Serjeant, W. Walton-le-dale, liquor-merchant. (Hodgson, Chancery-lane.)
Varley, R. Gisborn, inn-keeper. (Sevale, Clifford's-inn.)
Warren, G. Coventry-freet, upholster. (Scott and Langdon.)
Wood, J. Walsal, maltster. (Nicholls, Mildred's-court, Great Russell-freet, Bloomsbury.)
Withers, G. St. Mary, Lambeth, pastry-cook. (Howard, Clement's-inn.)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Ayres, J. Old Broad-freet, broker, Nov. 4.
Alder, C. South Moulton-freet, taylor, Sept. 16.
Allen, J. South Shields, merchant, October 4.
Austen, W. Shifnal, miller, October 20, final.
Attee, W. Dunstable, straw-hat-manufacturer, Nov. 5.
Anderson, C. Grosvener-mews, hackney-man, Nov. 4.
Barnicoat, Jane and John, Falmouth, grocers, Sept. 20.
Badley, S. and J. Walpole, and J. Woodcock, jun. Half-worth, bankers, Sept. 26.
Blakeway, R. Eastope, lime-man, October 2.
Bonney, W. Liverpool, soap-boiler, Sept. 30.
Birks, J. Newcastle-under-Lyne, carrier, October 4.
Barber, M. and A. White, Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 9.
— and S. Sandys and A. White, Liverpool, merchants, October 9.

Bird, J. Birmingham, refiner, October 4.
Barnett, J. Falmouth, mercer, Nov. 1.
Barrow, E. Wellingborough, currier, October 13, final.
Clark, A. Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 23.
Crofts, R. jun. Exeter, mercer, October 7.
Cates, T. Dean-freet, merchant, Nov. 8.
Cooper, J. Fen Dutton, dealer, October 1.
Cottle, R. Bristol, merchant, final, October 10.
Cox, W. New Sarum, dealer, October 16.
Doyle, E. Bristol, insurance-broker, October 15.
Drury, T. and R. Gilbert, Bread-freet, ribbon-weavers, Nov. 4.
Dixon, C. Fenchurch-freet, brush-maker, Nov. 1.
Evans, W. Fleet-freet, haberdasher, October 4.
Farmer, W. Shrewsbury, mercer, Sept. 30.
Fentham, H. H. Greville-freet, merchant, Nov. 4.
Gill, J. Willison, St. Decuman's, clothier, October 8.
Groom, J. Calwell-freet, stable-keeper, October 7.
Hartley, J. Salford, victualler, Sept. 21, and October 13, final.
Hounsell, J. Bridport, ironmonger, Sept. 25.
Hale, W. Monmouth, timber-merchant, October 20.
Hulfield, T. jun. Chapel-on-le-Frith, cotton-manufacturer, October 10.
Hart, Y. S. Birmingham, sword-cutter, final, October 15.
Horrabin, T. Liverpool, merchant, October 17, final.
Hartill, W. Blidon, japanner, October 17.
Jones, D. Pontipool, draper, October 3.
Jenkins, T. Manchester, inn-keeper, Sept. 26.
— E. Hanworth, dealer in corn, see Nov. 5, final.
— P. Christ Church, Southampton, miller, Oct. 17.
Knight, R. Appleford, grocer, Sept. 18.
Kirk, T. and B. Doyle, Bristol, insurance-broker, jointly and separately, October 15.
Kershaw, James and John, Manchester, cotton-merchant, jointly and separately, October 11.
Love, J. Finsbury-place, merchant, Nov. 5.
Lee, J. Shenon-Magna, baker, Sept. 27.
Loveley, M. Honiton, shop-keeper, Sept. 30.
Linley, F. Holborn, music-seller, Nov. 8.
Leggat, R. Penton-Mewley, wool-lapier, October 4.
Miller, T. Madeley Wood, grocer, Sept. 16.
Manley, W. Chesterfield, scrivener, Sept. 30.
Myers, W. Appleton-upon-Wiske, Yorkshire, dealer, Sept. 22.
Morgan, D. Llanvihangel Gernu Glyn, dealer, Sept. 23.
— T. Portsmouth, shopkeeper, Nov. 15.
Marth, W. Lincoln, machine-maker, Sept. 26.
Morton, J. Liverpool, ironmonger, Oct. 6.
Palmer, W. Norton Falgate, brazier, Nov. 15.
Palin, S. Burdion, potter, October 4.
Paience, J. T. Bishopgate-freet, carpenter, October 25.
Rocket, M. Rochester, shop-keeper, October 18.
Ruffell, T. Portfmouth, carrier, Aug. 29.
Ryan, T. Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 23.
Rhodes, J. Much Wenlock, linen-draper, October 2.
Reeves, J. Birmingham, japanner, Nov. 5.
Radford, W. Liverpool, mercer, October 14.
Rofs, A. Minercies, merchant, Nov. 5.
Rattray, J. Paternoster-row, woollen-draper, October 28.
Roberts, J. King's Head-tavern, Holborn, Nov. 4.
Stratton, G. and K. Jones, Cheapside, ironmonger, Nov. 4.
Swan, W. Devizes, ironmonger, October 9.
Staples, E. C. Shaw, M. W. Staples, and H. Guy, Cornhill, bankers, October 11.
Smith, R. S. Bristol, grocer, Sept. 25.
— C. Greenwich, boat-builder, October 18.
— J. and T. Worcester, carriers, October 14.
Sheard, D. Rochdale, druggist, Sept. 16.
Silk, T. London-wall, plasterer, Nov. 15.
Thwate, J. Manchester, J. Gally, Bread-freet, and T. Munday, Manchester, merchants, Sept. 10.
Tennant, R. jun. Wakefield, merchant, October 2.
Tracy, W. Portsea, fop-feller, October 18.
Tremlet, T. St. David's, Exeter, and J. Hall, Alphington, merchants, October 2.
Tennard, C. and J. Ormston, Manchester, merchants, Oct. 1.
Tennings, D. Friday-freet, weaver, Nov. 5.
Tipping, W. York, merchant, October 8.
Urton, W. and G. Sheffield, cutlers, Sept. 30.
Vale, W. Bunhill-row, watch-maker, July 12.
Whiteby, S. Bolton, cotton-manufacturer, Sept. 24.
Whiteley, J. Manchester, corn-dealer, Sept. 26.
Walker, F. and J. Thompson, Shemild, brewers, Oct. 2.
Ward, J. Manchester, tuffian-manufacturer, Oct. 10.
Walter, W. Fore-freet, Limehouse, grocer, Nov. 4.
Willis, J. and H. Hill, Bull-Rais, soap-manufacturers, Nov. 4.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

On Saturday, August 2, at two in the morning, a dreadful fire broke out at Mr. Rutt's, an eminent druggist's, in Rutland-place, Blackfriars. The damage sustained is estimated at 35,000l. There were destroyed six mills for preparing drugs, and one belonging to a mustard manufactory.

Two new spacious squares are now forming on the Duke of Bedford's Bloomsbury estate, one of which is to be called Russell-square, and the other Tavistock-square. These are to be connected by three spacious streets, running north and south, and opening into Bloomsbury-square and Russell-street. At the north end of these improvements, and adjoining to the New-road, a very handsome dressed nursery-ground and plantations are already inclosed and laid out; and northward of these, a road of 160 feet wide, in a direct line, is to be formed through the joint estates of the Duke of Bedford and Lord Southampton, from these buildings to the junction of the two London roads to Hampstead, saving the circuitous and unpleasant routes, either of Tottenham-court-road, or Gray's-inn lane.

Married.] At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Viscount Tamworth, son of the Earl of Ferrers, to the Hon. Miss Curzon, niece to Lord Scarfdale.

At Chelsea, John Moorhouse, esq. to Miss Mould.

At St. Martin's, Captain Saint, to Miss Brown, late of Kettering.

Captain Robert Grey, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Bate, of Cornhill.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Earl Talbot, to Miss Lambart, of Beau Park, in Ireland.

Mr. Vines, of Furnival's Inn, to Miss Gibbs, of Wellingborough.

At St. Bennett's, Edward Kelsey, esq. to Miss H. S. Street.

At St. James's, J. E. Dowdeswell, esq. to Miss Brietzike.

Peter Favenc, esq. of the Old Jewry, to Miss Cornwall.

At Lambeth, Mr. John H. Wackerbarth, to Miss Ann Kemble, of Swithin's lane.

At St. Peter's, Cornhill, Mr. David Jennings, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Rebecca Rogers, of Sun-court, Cornhill.

Hill D'Arley, esq. of Charles-street, Manchester-square, to Mrs. Pritchard, widow of the late W. Pritchard, esq. of Old Bond-street.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Winchester, to Miss Ann Andrews, second daughter of the late John Andrews, of Shetley-hall, Northumberland.

Philip Glover, esq. to Miss Campbell.

At Epsom, the Rev. Edward Richards, to Miss Mary Bridges, daughter of the late Alex. Bridges, esq. of Ewell.

Thomas Rowlandson, esq. of Watling-street, to Miss Stuart, daughter of G. Stuart, esq. of the Grove, Camberwell.

Robert Kingston, esq. of Coleman-street, to Miss Wykeham, of Greenwich.

Lord Dunfany, of Ireland, to Miss Smith, of Portman-square.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Mr. Noyes, Messenger to the Office for Trade, to Miss C. Todd, of Penrith, Cumberland.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Exeter, to her Grace the Duchess of Hamilton.

At Mary-le-bonne Church, Captain Sabine, of the Guards, to Miss Paisley, daughter of Vice-Admiral Paisley.

Mr. Peter Duffy, merchant, of Charlotte-street, Portland-place, to Miss Harriet Wallace, of Cavendish-square.

Henry Van Bodicoate, esq. of Bridewell-Precinct, to Miss Gesslup, of the same place.

The Rev. J. H. Burgh, to Miss Mary Burgh.

Lieut. Leonard Gibbons, of the 37th Regiment, to Miss Theodosia Thorold, daughter of S. Thorold, esq. of Hormston, near Lincoln.

The Rev. J. Thomson, of Kenfington, to Miss Elizabeth Rice.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Major Gordon, to Miss Gorges.

J. H. Randel, esq. of St. Peter's-hill, to Miss S. Lee, of Mile-end.

At Hackney, Mr. W. Falkner, jun. late of Manchester, to Miss Mary Gibson, daughter of J. Gibson, esq. of Hackney.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Wm. Thomas Salvin, esq. of Croxdale, to Miss Weston, daughter of John Webb Weston, esq. of Sutton-place, Surry.

At St. James's, Clerkenwell, David Dean, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, to Miss Burnell, of Ham Abbey, Essex, heiress of the late Alderman Burnell.

Died.] In Down-street, the celebrated Mrs. Gunning, widow of General Gunning.

In Brook-street, the Hon. Mrs. Shirley, relict of the Hon. George Shirley.

At Hackney Wick, the lady of Colonel Beaufoy.

John Jenkins, esq. many years clerk in the Foreign Secretary of States' office.

At Tottenham, aged 50, Mr. John Abraham.

In the Middle Temple, aged 80, Jacob Applebee, esq.

In Fitzroy-street, Mrs. Ann Pitt.
At Isleworth, aged 86, Mrs. Christ. Parry.
Miss Brice, of Cheapside.
At Chelsea, Richard Capper, esq. a bencher
of Lincoln's Inn.

Mr. James Green, of Spitalfields.
Miss Amelia Mac Arthur, daughter of J.
Mac Arthur, esq. of York-place, Portman-
square.

At Barns Elms, Lady Hoare, relict of the
late Sir Richard Hoare, bart.

In Wimpole-street, John Foot, esq.
At Clapham, John Davenport, esq. highly
distinguished for his taste in music and the
arts. He had lately brought an exquisitely
fine collection of pictures from Italy. Also,
Miss Sarah Dewar.

In South Audley-street, Lady Danvers.
In Half-moon-street, R. Hayward, esq.
late statuary in Piccadilly.

In Fenchurch-street, Rich. Pinchbeck, esq.
In Tokenhouse-yard, aged 28, Mr. W.
G. Barlow.

At Hackney, John N. Coufemaker, esq.
of Hatton-garden.

Aged 73, Francis Martin, esq. of Charter-
house-sq. late sec. to the Bank of England.

In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, Miss
Blair, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr.
Blair.

On the same morning, Benjamin Wood,
esq. of Bishopsgate-street, and John Wood,
esq. of Noble-street, Foster-lane., brothers.

Mrs. Pitt, wife of Tho. Pitt, esq. of Wim-
pole-street.

In Portland-place, aged 78, John Pur-
ling, esq.

At Cowley House, Middlesex, Mrs. Hil-
liard.

At Broken Wharf, Mr. Thomas Winck-
worth.

In Gower-street, W. Brymer, esq.

At Hoxton-square, Mrs. Hughes, wife
of the Rev. W. Hughes.

In America-square, Miss Blunt, eldest
daughter of J. Blunt, jun. esq.

At Greenwich, Mrs. Linzee, wife of S. H.
Linzee, esq.

At the Paragon, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr.
James Wilson, merchant.

In Old Burlington-street, W. D. Falsot, esq.

At Eltham, in Kent, aged 66, Mrs. Mol-
ling, widow of the late G. Molling, esq.

In Milbank-street, Westminster, John Fen-
wick, esq.

In Quebec-street, Thomas Kerr, esq.

In York-place, Portman-square, Mrs. Cal-
vert, widow of Peter Calvert, esq.

In Bedford-square, Mr. Serjeant Hill.

Mr. John Emblin, master of St. Margaret's
workhouse.

In Grafton-street, the Countess Howe.

At Clapham, John Brogden, esq.

In King-street, Cheapside, of an apoplexy,
aged 72, Mr. Wm. Chapman, stationer.

In Park-street, Westminster, Thomas
Dyer, esq. many years Clerk in the Treasury.

In Queen Anne-street, West, aged 58,
John Bell, esq. late of Harefield, Middlesex.

At Chiswick, Robert Hawley, esq.

In New Broad-street-buildings, aged 69,
Mr. John Halford.

In Gloucester-street, Queen-square, Miss
Guion.

In the Haymarket, aged 29, Mrs. Ann
Adams.

In Exeter-street, Strand, Mr. Gill, car-
penter.

In Cheapside, Mr. Brown, stationer.

At Knightsbridge, aged 81, Mrs. Hors-
manden, widow of the late Rev. S. Horsman-
den, of Parleigh, in Essex.

In Little St. Thomas Apostle, Mr. Robert
Druce.

At Layton, in Essex, Mr. Robert Briscoe,
formerly an apothecary at Walthamstow.

In Queen-square, Mrs. Stevenfon.

In the Haymarket, Mr. Falwasser, chemist
and druggist.

In King-street, St. James's, Mr. Winter,
of Arundel.

In Finsbury-place, Mr. Bowes Todd.

In College-street, Westminster, W. T.
Caulfield, esq.

In the King's-road, Bedford-row, the Rev.
Geo. Selwyn, rector of Whiston, in Nor-
thamptonshire.

At Eltham, Mrs. Molling, widow of the
late Godfrey Molling, esq.

In Mortimore-street, Mrs. Margaret Merry,
relict of Robert Merry, esq. and eldest daugh-
ter of the late Lord Chief Justice Willes.

In Craven-street, strand, aged 85, Mrs.
Fynmore.

On Ludgate-hill, Mrs. Johnson, wife of
Mr. Johnson, upholsterer.

On his road to London, General Russel
Manners, colonel of the 26th regiment of
Light Horse. He had a presentiment of his
death several days before his decease. The
general had been for some weeks at South
End, for the benefit of his health; but find-
ing himself extremely ill while taking his
morning ride, he set off for London alone to
get medical advice. When he reached Bil-
lericay, in Essex, he stopped at an inn and
ordered a bed. He told the landlord that he
apprehended he should never reach London,
and should die in the house, and then made
himself known. The landlord seeing a man
of such consequence without servant or equi-
page, wrote up to the War Office. The in-
telligence was immediately communicated to
his family, who set off with the best medical
assistance, but the hand of death was upon
him, and after living just long enough to
experience the tenderness, affection, and
kindness of his relatives, he expired.

At Newmarket, Mr. Vernon, the *Father*
of the Turf. He was distinguished as a *sport-*
ing

ing man for upwards of fifty years, and departed this life in the 85th year of his age. He married Lord Offory's mother, by whom he had three daughters, the present Lady Warwick, Mrs. Smith, and one unmarried.

At her house in Portman-square, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Montague, celebrated no less for her literary talents than for her annual bounty and hospitality on May Day to the poor chimney-sweepers of this metropolis. This lady was an excellent scholar; she possessed a sound judgment and an exquisite taste. Her essay on the writings and genius of Shakspeare, in answer to the frivolous objections of Voltaire, must always rank with the best illustrations of the transcendent powers of our great English poet. Her work is not an elaborate exposition of obscure passages, but a comprehensive survey of the sublimity of his genius, of his profound knowledge of human nature, and of the wonderful resources of imagination. This essay is, we believe, the only work of which Mrs. Montague publicly avowed herself to be the author, but it is well known, that she assisted the first Lord Lyttelton in the composition of his *Dialogues of the Dead*; and some of the best of these dialogues, by his lordship's own acknowledgment, were the efforts of her pen. Lord Lyttelton was very much attached to her, and if he had been free from matrimonial connexions, she might have commanded his title and fortune. Mrs. M. however, it was imagined, was attached to Pulteney, the famous Earl of Bath. She accompanied this nobleman and his lady on a tour through Germany. Mrs. Montague peculiarly excelled in epistolary composition, and her letters, in point of learning, judgment, and elegance, far exceed those of her name-sake, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, even supposing that the latter was really the author of the letters attributed to her, which, however, have long been known to be in a great measure fictitious. Mrs. M. was a near relation of the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton, to whose care she devolved in early life, and who superintended her education with parental fondness. It is said that she made so early a display of her tendency to literature, that she had transcribed the whole of the *Spectator* before she was eight years of age. Incredible as this story seems to be, it has been attested by the best authority, and was always solemnly affirmed by the late Dr. Monsey, physician of Chelsea College, a particular friend of Dr. Middleton, and of Mrs. Montague. The epistolary correspondence that took place between Dr. Monsey and Mrs. Montague, during her tour in Germany, and, indeed, through the whole of their intercourse for upwards of thirty years, affords proofs of uncommon talents, original humour, and acute observation on both sides. In private life Mrs. Montague was an example of liberal discretion,

and rational benevolence. Her hand was always extended to the protection of genius, and the relief of distress, but she was careful to distinguish the objects, and not to lavish her bounty upon false pretensions. This lady's magnificent mansion was the resort of the most distinguished characters of her time, and all were emulous to testify their esteem, and pay homage to the endowments of her mind, and the amiable qualities of her heart.

At his lodgings in the Abbey-green, Bath, in his 71st year, the Hon. Samuel Barrington, senior admiral of the white, and general of his Majesty's marine forces. The life of Admiral Barrington forms a singular exception to the common mode of rising in the British army and navy. Although born of a noble family, he ascended by slow degrees to the second rank in the British marine. Instead of soliciting for honours or employments, Barrington waited till they were offered to him, and has been sometimes known to decline what has been most ardently sought for by others; instead of seeking influence by a seat in the House of Commons, which he could easily have acquired, he made it a rule not to ask a favour of the admiralty, whatsoever sat at the head of the board. Admiral Barrington was one of the younger sons of Viscount Barrington, whose family name was Shute, and who assumed the name of Barrington some few years before the admiral's birth. The viscount had six sons, the second of whom died in his infancy, and all the rest rose to some degree of eminence in the state. The oldest, Viscount Barrington, was, for many years, secretary at war. John, the third, was a general in the army. Daines, the fourth, was a Welsh judge, and well known by his writings; the subject of these memoirs was the fifth; and the younger, who was christened by the patronimic name of the family, is the present worthy bishop of Durham. Samuel Barrington was born in 1729; and having from his early youth shewn an attachment to the naval service, entered very young into the British navy. He passed through the inferior stations of midshipman and lieutenant with great reputation. We find the date of his first commission as post-captain was May 29, 1747. A peace with France and Spain, which took place soon after, deprived him of any opportunity of displaying his courage or conduct in his new station. After the peace of 1748, captain Barrington had the command of the *Seahorse*, a twenty gun ship, in the Mediterranean station, and while there, was dispatched from Gibraltar to Tetuan, to negotiate the redemption of some British captives, in which he succeeded. He had afterwards the command of the Crown man of war, on the Jamaica station. As these stations, in time of peace, are usually held for three years, we find Captain Barrington was in

commission during the greater part of that short peace. In 1756, a new war broke out between Great Britain and France, when, early in 1757, he was appointed to the command of the *Achilles*, of sixty guns. This ship was one of the squadron who took the *Raisonable*, French man of war, in 1757, but the action was over before Captain Barrington could range up along-side of her. In 1759, he had an opportunity to signalize his courage, in an engagement with the Count de St. Florentin, French man of war, of equal force with the *Achilles*, she fought for two hours, and had 116 men killed or wounded, all her masts shot away, and it was with difficulty she was got into port. The *Achilles* had 25 men killed or wounded. In the *Achilles*, Captain Barrington was after this dispatched to America, from whence he returned about the close of the year 1760. In the spring of the ensuing year, Captain Barrington served under Admiral Keppel, at the siege of Belleisle. To secure a landing for the troops, it became necessary to attack a fort and other works, in a sandy bay, intended to be the place of debarkation; three ships, one of which was the *Achilles*, were destined to this service, Captain Barrington got first to his station, and soon silenced the fire from the fort and from the shore, and cleared the coast for the landing the troops. They were landed, but were soon obliged to re-embark, in which they were well covered by the *Achilles*, and other ships. Ten days after the troops, however, made good their landing, at a place where the *mounting the rock was*, as the commanders expressed it, *barely possible*, and Captain Barrington was sent home with this agreeable news. After the peace of 1763, Captain Barrington had his turn of service, and in 1768 he commanded the *Venus* frigate, in which ship the late Duke of Cumberland was entered as a midshipman. In her he sailed to the Mediterranean, and as these voyages are always intended both for pleasure and improvement, he visited the most celebrated ports in that sea. The appointment of Barrington to this service shews the high opinion the king had of him. Soon after his return, the dispute between Great Britain and Spain, respecting Falkland's Island, took place, and on the fitting out of the fleet, Captain Barrington was appointed to the command of the *Albion*, of 74 guns, and soon after made colonel of marines. He found some little difficulty, from a scarcity of seamen, in manning his ship, and had recourse to a humorous experiment. He offered a bounty for all lamp-lighters, and men of other trades which require alertness, who would enter; and soon procured a crew, but of such a description that they were, for some time, distinguished by the title of Barrington's blackguards. He soon, however, changed their complexion. He had long borne the character of being a *thorough bred seaman*, and

a rigid disciplinarian. His officers under him were the same, and they soon succeeded in making the *Albion* one of the best disciplined ships in the royal navy. The convention between the two courts putting an end to all prospect of hostilities, the *Albion* was ordered, as a guardship, to Plymouth; in which situation Captain Barrington commanded her for three years. While in this situation Captain Barrington made himself universally esteemed, and shewed that he possessed those accomplishments which adorn the officer and the man. In the former capacity he had so completely established his character, as to be looked up to as one who, in case of any future war, would be intrusted with some important command. In the latter, the traits of benevolence which are known, exclusive of those which he was careful to keep secret shew, that with the roughness of a seaman, he possessed the benevolence of a Christian. An economical style of living enabled him to indulge his inclination that way, with a moderate income. On the breaking out of the war with France, Captain Barrington, having then been thirty-one years a post-captain in the navy; was promoted to the rank of rear admiral, and dispatched with a squadron to the West Indies. He found himself, on his arrival, so much inferior to the enemy, that he could not preserve Dominica from falling into their hands. However, before the French fleet, under D'Estaing, could reach the West Indies, he was joined, at Barbadoes, by the troops under General Grant, from America. He then immediately steered for St. Lucia, and the British troops had gained possession of a part of the island, when the French fleet, under the command of Count D'Estaing, appeared in sight. Barrington lay in the Grand Cul de Sac, with only three ships of the line, three of fifty guns, and some frigates, and with this force, had not only to defend himself against ten sail of the line, many frigates, and American armed ships, but also to protect a large fleet of transports, having on board provisions and stores for the army, and which there had not yet been time to land. So that the fate of the army depended on that of the fleet. During the night the admiral caused the transports to be warped into the bay, and moored the men of war in a line without them. D'Estaing, elated with the hopes of crushing this small naval force under Barrington, attacked him next morning, first with ten sail of the line, but failing, he made a second attack with his whole force, and was equally unsuccessful, being only able to carry off one single transport, which the English had not time to warp within the line. This defence is among the first naval achievements of the war. In an attack by land, on General Meadows's intrenchments, the count was equally repulsed, and the island soon after capitulated. Admiral Byron shortly after

after arriving in the West Indies, Barrington, of course, became second in command only. In the action which took place between the British fleet and the French on the 6th of July, 1775, Admiral Barrington, in the Prince of Wales, commanded the van division. The enemy were much superior to the English, but this discovery was not made till it was too late to remedy it. Admiral Barrington, in the Prince of Wales, with the Boyne and Sultan, pressed forward, soon closed with the enemy's fleet, and bravely sustained their attack until joined by other ships. It was not, however, the intention of the French admiral to risk a general engagement, having the conquest of Grenada in view, and his ships being cleaner than those of the English, enabled him to choose his distance. The consequence was, that several of the British ships were very severely handled, whilst others had no share in the action. Barrington was wounded, and had 26 men killed, and 46 wounded, in his own ship. Soon after this engagement, Admiral Barrington, on account of ill-health, returned to England. These two actions established our admiral's reputation, and he was looked on as one of the first officers in the English navy. On his return, however, we do not find any mark of his sovereign's favour conferred on him. But for this we must look to the real cause; Lord Sandwich was then at the head of the admiralty, and as no officer of the first reputation, after the treatment Admiral Keppel received, would degrade themselves by serving under such a man, the English fleets were sent to sea to meet a greatly superior force of the enemy, under such secondary characters as Darby, Harvey, Geary, &c. It became necessary, however, in some degree to attend to the call of the people, who wished to see men in whom they placed a confidence, at the head of the fleet; and the command was offered to Admiral Barrington, but he respectfully declined, not caring to risk his well earned reputation to be destroyed by that unprincipled administration, or their more unprincipled tools. Even in this case they had a falsehood ready to support their degraded cause, and they gave out that Admiral Barrington had answered, that he was ever ready to serve his country, as second in command, but did not feel his abilities sufficient to take the chief command. He, however, certainly took the second command, and in that situation conducted himself so as to make his countrymen regret that he had not the supreme. But when, for the happiness of this country, Sandwich was driven from the admiralty, and the ill-used Keppel succeeded him, Barrington had no more those scruples, and he made one or two cruises as Commander in Chief. When Lord Howe failed to the relief of Gibraltar, our admiral was again second in command; and in the slight action

which his lordship had with the combined fleets on his return, Barrington behaved with his usual gallantry. This was the last action of the war, and on the close of it he retired to a private life. In 1787 he was promoted to the rank of Admiral, and soon after made lieutenant-general of marines, a post which he held till the death of Lord Howe; and he then succeeded to the generalship. Since the peace of 1783, he has lived in an honourable retirement.

At Chelsea, in his 67th year, deeply regretted by all who knew him, Mr. William Leith, by birth a Scotchman. His health for the last six months daily and very visibly declined; indeed, from the beginning of his illness, he was himself persuaded it would prove fatal. Yet, notwithstanding his extreme debility and accumulated disorders, he persevered in the care of instructing youth, his unvaried occupation for nearly 50 years, till a very little time before his lamented decease. To profound science and an enlightened mind, he joined the greatest mildness and simplicity of manners. He lived in retirement! and his sole recreation, after many hours of honourable toil, was the culture of a little garden, or the superintendence of his pupils at their sports.

In Clarges-street, Piccadilly, John Skrimshire Boothby Clopton, esq. About nine o'clock in the morning he rung the bell; on the entrance of the servant he was walking up and down the room, apparently in a disordered state of mind. Suddenly turning round, he said, "Why do you look at me so earnestly? What do you do here?" The man said, he attended his commands. Mr. B. always drank cold tea for breakfast, which the servant neglected to make over night, and apologized. Mr. B. said, "It is of no consequence; I shall drink no more this year." About two, he ordered his horse to be got ready to ride in the Park; his valet put on one of his boots; he did not like them, and said, "You may have those boots, I shall not wear them any more." When in the Park, he was observed to gallop furiously, which he was never accustomed to do, but, on the contrary, always rode a canter! and in returning home kept up the same pace over the stones. At the corner of Clarges-street, in Curzon-street, he got off, delivered the horse to the groom, and walked home; it was then half past five. Entering the parlour, he desired his valet to attend to the serving up of dinner at six; a few minutes after, he went into a back room, placed his right foot on the bed, and a horse pistol in his mouth; the explosion blew off the upper jaw and the back part of the head: the ball went through the chimney-glass, and lodged in the wainscot. Instantaneous death ensued, and he fell with one foot on the bed, the other under it. The servants in the kitchen heard a noise, which they conceived

to be their master uncorking a bottle of spruce-beer; and, had it not been for the breaking of the glass, they would not have attended immediately to the alarm. It was proved before the coroner's jury that he had been for some months in a state of melancholy derangement; they therefore returned a verdict of lunacy. He was a very respectable gentleman, and, during his life-time, in habits of intimacy with the first noblemen in this country. The late Duke of Rutland, the Earls of Carlisle and Derby, and Mr. Fox, were among the number of his particular friends and acquaintances. He was a great frequenter of the subscription houses, and, from his eccentricity in dress, was styled by his friends, Prince Boothby, on coming to his estate at Swaffham, in Norfolk. Mr. B. was the person supposed to be alluded to by Foote in one of his farces, as distinguished by his partiality to people of rank, and inclined to leave one acquaintance to walk with another of superior dignity. Hence arose his denomination of *Prince Boothby*. He was a well-bred, intelligent, and amiable man, known and esteemed by the first people in this country. His chief peculiarity in dress was in the form of his hat, which was uniformly of the same shape for the last twenty years, though he mixed with the most fashionable circles, and was constantly ridiculed by his friends for this whimsical propensity. He had been possessed of three large estates; the first his own inheritance; the second from a distant family alliance; and the third Mrs.

Clopton Parthericke's, whose name he latterly assumed. The value of the last property is said to be nearly 7000*l.* a year.

At his seat at Castlemalgwyn, in Wales, Sir Benjamin Hammet, *knt.* Alderman of London, and Member of Parliament for Taunton. Sir Benjamin Hammet was chosen alderman of Portoken ward, London, June 3, 1785, and received the honour of knighthood on presenting an address of congratulation to his Majesty on his happy escape from assassination by Margaret Nicholson, 1786. This gentleman was a conspicuous example of the effects of enterprize and industry. His origin was humble, and the progress of his early life afforded no prospect of the situation which he subsequently obtained. He wanted the advantages of education; but he possessed plain common sense, and was well acquainted with the qualities of mankind. After having filled the subordinate situation of porter to a bookseller on Fish-street-hill, he became the architect of his own fortune, and acquired considerable property and high civic distinction. The bustle of one period of his life, and the calm that succeeded, notwithstanding his love of notice and popularity, afford good materials for philosophic reflection. His character drawn by an impartial observer, would render an useful lesson to youth, on the benefits of industry and perseverance. The present Mr. Hammet has been unanimously elected M. P. for Taunton in the room of his father, who had been chosen representative of that borough in four successive parliaments.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

[*** Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.]

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

It is in contemplation to inclose the Honour of Penrith, and the Forest of Inglewood, in which 20,000 acres of fine improveable land, and thirteen parishes are comprehended and interested.

The Book Club at Kendal is in a very flourishing state. Its annual venison feast, lately held, was attended by a numerous and highly respectable company; among whom were Baron Chambre, Sir Michael le Fleming, bart. Thomas Strickland, John Morland, Daniel, John, and Christopher Wilson, esqrs. &c. &c.

The various public charities established in Kendal do honour to the humanity of its inhabitants. Schools of industry were instituted there last year, in which 111 children are at present educated, and the donations for which are considerable.

The inhabitants of Newcastle are about to establish a general house of industry, upon a

plan similar to that of Shrewsbury, and to introduce such branches of the woollen-manufactory there as may be suitable to the respective sexes and ages of the poor.

Many of the magistrates and other gentlemen of the counties of Northumberland and Durham have entered into subscriptions for the purpose of prosecuting all forestallers, regraters, and engrossers within their respective districts.

The importation of corn still continues at Newcastle, where the Assize Hall, and some other public buildings, and many private houses are converted into granaries. It is the same at Hull.

The amount of the poor-rates at Newcastle is 469*l.* per annum.

The foundation of the Roman wall, supposed to have been built by *Severus* upwards of 1500 years since, is at present taking up at Byker Hill, in order to repair the highways.

Married.]

Married.] At Newcastle; Mr. Robert Rayne, to Miss Sarah North; of Haworth; near Bradford. Mr. R. Hall, farmer, at Milestone, to Miss Mary Jopling, of Benwell. Mr. T. Howson, grocer, to Miss Fawell, of Berwick. Mr. Andrew Chicken, to Miss B. Lee. C. D. Parvis, esq. to Miss Watson, eldest daughter of Cuthbert Watson, esq. of Cowpen. Mr. Jacob Snowball, wharfinger, to Miss Graham, sister of Mr. W. Graham, carrier.

At Stanhope, Mr. Thomas Elliott, of London, to Miss F. Hall, of East-black-dean, Weardale. John Gryson, esq. of Durham, to Miss Allgood, of Westgate, in Weardale.

At Tynemouth, W. R. Middlemore, esq. of Nottingham, to Miss Matthews, of North Shields.

At Dissington, Mr. R. Simon, to Miss Mary Bank, grocer.

At Knarisdale, Mr. N. Moore, to Miss Jane Burton.

At Hardshaw, Mr. John Chorley, of Ash-ton Mackfield, to Miss Jane Wilkinson, of Wigton, Cumberland.

At South Shields, Mr. R. Bulmer, to Mrs. Young, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Potter, of Wall's End, Northumberland.

At Sunderland, Lieut. M'Bean, of the 41st, to Miss Younger, of Bishopwearmouth.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Marshall, grocer. Mr. George Ord, breeches-maker. Mr. Peter Manners, slater. Aged 16, Mr. Thomas Bulman, jun. Aged 99, Mary Rippon. Mr. J. Peacock, anchor-smith.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. W. Wilkinson, mason. Mrs. Hill, widow, of the Three Crowns.

At Harraton, Mr. Peter Golightley, faithman, and Mary his wife.

At Marley Hill, Mr. A. Laverick, spirit-merchant.

At Whittingham Hall, Mrs. Carns, wife of Mr. Carns, formerly of Lancaster.

At Morpeth, aged 64, John Hebron, esq. a captain in the Northumberland Militia. Mr. Mark Dixon.

At Brampton, Mrs. E. Dalston, wife of Mr. W. Dalston, innkeeper.

At Langley Dale, near Staindrop, aged 89, Mrs. Laybourn, relict of the late C. Laybourn.

At Durham, aged 44, Mrs. Ayre, wife of Mr. R. Ayre, publican. Aged 46, Mr. G. Brown, an eminent bricklayer. Miss Kirton, only daughter of Mr. Alderman Kirton.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, aged 60, Mr. Luke Elstob, many years an officer of the customs there.

At Alnwick, Mr. Charles Banks, dancing-master.

At Norton, near Stockton, Mr. Isaac Robinson, of the Swan-inn.

At Wolsington, in the prime of life, Mr. R. Robson,

At Lanston Grange, the Countess Dowager of Darlington.

At Corbridge, aged 76, Mrs. Soppit.

At North Shields, Mrs. Dodds, wife of Captain W. Dodds, of the ship Eagle.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The waste lands within the manor of West-lington, in the parish of Kirklington, and also those within the barony of Wigton, in this county, are to be inclosed and cultivated.

Married.] At Orton, Mr. Marmaduke Holme, of Rounthwaite, to Miss Bury, of Kellath,

At Carlisle, D. Kennedy, esq. jun. of Craig, Ayrshire, to Miss Dalton, only daughter of the late George Dalton, esq. of Carlisle.

At Stanwix, Mr. W. Bell, grocer, of Carlisle, to Miss Muncaster.

At Irthington, Mr. George Barnfather, to Miss Margaret Hewitt, of Broomhill.

At Workington, Lionel Spears, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Ann Bowman, daughter of Mr. Bowman, attorney at law. Mr. Henry Smith, painter, to Miss Jane Hodgson. Mr. J. Bowman, of Harrington, sail-maker, to Miss Atkinson.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Thomas Smith, mason, to Miss Woodall, daughter of Mr. Isaac Woodall, of Peckthow, near Egremont. Mr. John Hill, to Miss Rudd.

At Sebergham, the Rev. Mr. Taylor, to Miss Mary Scott, of Frier Hall.

At Kirby Lonsdale, Mr. Isaac Greenwood, of Lancaster, surgeon, to Miss Turner, of Barbaun.

At Burnside, near Kendall, Mr. Bowman, attorney at law, to Miss Pennington, daughter of Mr. Alderman Pennington, of Kendal.

At Kirkhampton, Mr. Thomas Hodgson, to Miss Barwife of Dundraw Hall.

At Morresby, Mr. W. Potts, of Scalegill, to Mrs. Mary Martin, widow.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Taylor Gibson, chemist and druggist, Newcastle, to Miss D. Smith, of Papcastle.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. J. Johnson, wife of Mr. J. Johnson.

At Whitehaven, in an advanced age, Mr. Lancelot Fisher. Aged 63, Mr. J. Dixon, mariner. Mrs. Saunderson, sister in law to Mr. Simson, collector of excise.

At Cumrew, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. H. Simpson.

At Cowper, near Allenby, Mr. R. Wilson, whose death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

At Workington, suddenly, in the prime of life, Mr. Thomas Hayton, hat-maker. Mr. Jonathan Wear, grocer, aged 30.

At Kendal, Mrs. Fisher, wife of Mr. Fisher, house-carpenter.

At Brampton, Mrs. E. Dalston, wife of Mr. W. Dalston, innkeeper.

At Sandyfike, Mr. G. Calvert, jun.

At Wigton, aged 61, Mrs. Ann Robinson, wife of Mr. Robinson, bookseller.

At Rowrah, near Whitehaven, aged 70, Mr. John Skelton, one of the coroners for Cumberland.

At Penrith, in the prime of life, Mr. Roger Kitchen, innkeeper. Aged 87, Mrs. Ann Todd. Aged 73, Mr. Isaac Gaskin; of the Golden Fleece inn.

At Whitehaven, aged 33, Mrs. Ann Spedding, wife of Mr. J. Spedding, cabinet-maker.

At Lupton, near Kendal, aged 99, Mr. Dawson, wife of Mr. Peter Dawson, of that place; he is 101 years of age, retains all his faculties, and one day this summer walked above four miles from home and back again.

YORKSHIRE.

The late York races were most splendidly attended, and better sport has not been known for many years.

A spirited magistrate, Mr. Foljambe, lately suppressed an inhuman custom of bear-baiting at Rawmarsh.

The *Leed's Intelligencer* states, that lately in that place the thermometer fell from 85 to 58 in 48 hours.

Nearly 3000 poor persons have been greatly assisted during many months, by the benevolence of Lord Carlisle, at his seat at Cattle Howard.

The grocers company of Hull have presented a piece of plate, value fifty guineas, to Thomas Thompson, esq. for his services in reducing the poor's rates *one half*, and the excellent system which he has introduced into the workhouse.

The act of parliament, for turning the flood water out of the moor into the sea at Scalby, and for draining the low grounds between Merston and Yeddingham Bridge, will be a means of bringing into cultivation 6000 acres of land which were before useless.

The whole expence of the soup establishment at Hull, during twenty-six weeks, was 1150l. and in that time, 2200 poor families were relieved with 138,153 quarts of soup.

At Sculcoates, in the same time, 43,784 quarts were distributed, at an expence of 575l. *Rawson's Hull Advertiser*.

A society, called the *Progressional Building Society*, has been formed in Hull, for the purpose of building a number of houses in a convenient situation, with a view to counteract the sudden increase of rents in Hull. This is very well meant; but the members of this society should consider, that the increase of rents, and of all other articles is a necessary effect of the enormous increase of the national debt, and is consequently a radical grievance beyond their power to controul.

Married.] Major Hawley, of the 45th, to Miss Sarah Hodgkinson, daughter of G. Hodgkinson, esq. of Southwell.

R. Sauvage, esq. of Fulford, to Miss Cole, at York.

Mr. W. Bell, of Leeds; to Miss Smith, of Osmanthorp.

Mr. J. Priestley, jun. of Bradford, to Miss Whitworth, of Hood House.

Mr. John Hall, of Hull, to Miss Bland, of Newark.

Thomas Todd, esq. of Scorton, to Miss Bentley.

Mr. John Whitacre, of Huddersfield, to Miss Holmes, of Liverpool.

At Sheffield, Mr. W. Cockayne, to Miss Owen. Mr. Brook, banker, of Huddersfield, to Miss Turner.

Same place, Mr. J. Parkin, to Miss M. Champion.

At Stainforth, Mr. Green of Bentley, to Miss Youlle.

Mr. George Fairbairne, of the Park, to Miss Ruth Oakes, of Mercliffe.

Mr. Wildon, of Housham, to Miss Johnson, of Sherborn.

At Leeds, Mr. J. A. Coates, surgeon, to Miss Griffiths.

At Hull, Mr. Thomas Turner, to Miss Mary Smiddy, of Sculcoates.

Mr. W. Burfall, of Market Weighton, to Mrs. Clay.

The Rev. Mr. Naylor, of Wakefield, to Miss Ground, of Oulton.

Mr. Oldale, of Norton, to Miss Oates of Sheffield.

At Hull, Mr. James Dorfor, brewer, to Miss Mary Downes.

Died.] At York, aged 70, Mr. Thomas Lund, attorney at law.

Same place, aged 63, Mr. John Clark.

Same place, aged 67, deservedly lamented, Mr. Alexander Mather, a preacher of great eminence and worth among the Methodists during a period of 43 years.

At Rippon, Mr. W. Attack.

At New Mill, near Bradford, Mr. Wm. Pitts.

At Cantley, near Doncaster, aged 74, Miss Carr.

At Weeton, near Harewood, aged 88, Mr. John Craven, he married a girl of 15, about eleven years since, by whom he had four children.

At Knotting, Miss Ann Askham.

At Selby, Mr. Howcroft.

John Crookes, esq. of Burton, near Barnsley.

At Bradford, aged 65, Mrs. Ann Rhodes.

At Langton, Leonard Smelt, esq. a gentleman universally beloved and lamented; he had lately been appointed deputy ranger of Richmond Park.

At Hull, Miss Hefley. Aged 38, Joshua Dobson, esq. Aged 74, Miss Mary Martin. Mrs. Cooper. W. Kirkby, esq. formerly an attorney. Aged 56, Mr. Cuthbert Thew.

At Blackwood House, near Halifax, aged 41, Samuel Stead, esq.

At Beverley, aged 36, much regretted, Mr. W. Judson, attorney at law.

Same

Same place, Mrs. Harland.

At Whitby, Robert Walker, esq.

At Idle, aged 89, Mr. Samuel Ellis.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Elizabeth Fairfax, of the ancient family of that name.

At Wakefield, Mr. Thomas Bucktrout.

At Scarborough, Mrs. Nutt; she had been married but 8 days.

At York, aged 29, Mrs. Surr, wife of Mr. Thomas Surr, glass manufacturer.

At Wansforth, near Driffield, Mr. Bainton, one of the proprietors of the cotton and carpet manufactory; he was drowned in bathing in the sea near Hornsea.

At Hatfield, near Doncaster, Mr. Turton, surgeon.

At Leeds, Mr. Samuel Marshall, a gentleman possessed of singular probity and benevolence; he has bequeathed 200l. to augment the salary of the minister of Nether Chapel; 400l. to charity schools and infirmaries; and 100l. to the academy at Malbrough for educating young gentlemen for the dissenting ministry.

At Mecklethwaite Grange, aged 92, Mr. Jonathan Nichols.

At Clifford Mill, near Wetherby, Mr. H. Fourness.

At Bradford, Mr. F. Rhodes, innkeeper.

Aged 21, George Gamble, brandy-merchant, of Leeds.

LANCASHIRE.

A royal mail from London to Manchester is now established, with the prospect of great advantage to the commercial interests of that part of the country.

At the late Lancaster assizes, two persons were convicted of capital offences, and received sentence of death.

Married.] At Lancaster, Mr. Henry Bell, watch-maker, to Miss Cornah. Captain J. Kelsey, to Mrs. Hargreaves, of the Grapes inn.

At Bolton, Thomas Todd, esq. of Scorton, to Miss Bentley.

At Manchester, Mr. James Fearnhead, to Miss Mary Smith, of Strangeways. Mr. John Welch, to Miss Aiton. Mr. John Earlow, to Miss Ann Unsworth. Mr. R. Chadwick, to Miss E. Bentley. Mr. John Battye, to Miss Hannah Creswell. Mr. J. Crofs, of Bolton, attorney, to Miss M. Kay, of Salford. Mr. R. Cartwright, manufacturer, to Miss Mason. Mr. R. Heaton, of Prescott, to Miss Davies. Mr. Charles Wood, merchant, to Miss Ryle of Macclesfield. Mr. Hugh Bennet, mercer, to Miss L. B. Morris, of Derby. Mr. John Thorp, calico-printer, of Reddish Mill, to Miss Rebecca Pickford.

At Liverpool, Mr. W. Ratcliffe, corn-dealer, to Miss Rooker, both of Manchester. Mr. James McCalla, merchant, to Miss Evans, of Wrexham. The Rev. W. Griffith, M. A. vicar of Carnarvon, to Miss Roberts, late of that place.

At Warrington, Mr. J. G. Bradley, grocer, to Miss Griffiths. John Ford Nash, esq.

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of Warwick, to Miss Agnes Cumming, formerly of the same place. Mr. J. Whitacre, of Huddersfield, to Miss Holmes, daughter of Mr. Holmes, merchant.

At Rochdale, Mr. John Middleton, enameller, of Liverpool, to Miss Taylor.

At Dean Church, Gerrat Pendlebury, esq. of Rofs Bank, to Miss Pendlebury, of Chewmoor, Hall.

At Yealand, Mr. John Gilpin, of Philadelphia, to Miss Dilworth, daughter of J. Dilworth, esq. of Lancaster.

At Openshaw, Mr. S. Stafford, farmer, to Miss Ellen Taylor.

Died.] At Lancaster, Mrs. B. Barwick. Mrs. Jane Fisher. Mr. Alderman John Tallon, many years a captain in the Guinea trade from that port.

In the Workhouse of West Derby, near Liverpool, Ann Fletcher, aged 103; and lately, in the same workhouse, Henry Wilson, aged 106.

At Manchester, Mrs. Turncock. Mrs. Foxley, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Foxley. Mrs. Tipping, widow of the late George Tipping. Aged 67, Mr. James Pollit. Mrs. E. Rider. Aged 87, Mrs. Ann Catherill. Aged 35, Mrs. M'Lure, wife of Mr. M'Lure, umbrella-maker.

At Everton, near Liverpool, Mrs. Mary Ribton, widow of the late John Ribton, of Great Broughton, near Cockermouth—a quaker.

At Haslingden, Dr. H. Jervies.

At Rusholme, near Manchester, Miss Entwistle, eldest daughter of J. Entwistle, esq.

At Acre Barn, in the bloom of life, Miss Seddon, daughter of Mr. Seddon, attorney at law.

At Liverpool, aged 58, Captain J. Johnson, teacher of navigation, &c. Suddenly, Mr. Fothergill, of Manchester, from whence he had just come in perfect health. Mr. J. Johnson, brewer, aged 72. Manwaring Clegg, esq. Mr. John Roscoe, formerly a resident in one mercantile house nearly sixty years.

At Warrington, Mr. Maguire, formerly of the Eagle and Child inn. Aged 74, Mr. John Corlett, cooper. Mrs. Tarbuck.

At Weeton, near Harwood, aged 88, Mr. John Craven, farmer, late of King-lane, near Leeds.

CHESHIRE.

At the late Chester Assizes, three prisoners were condemned to suffer death for capital offences.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Colley, tanner, to Miss Denton. Mr. Joseph Platt, of Little Mollington, to Miss Hannah Baxter, of Sealand, Flintshire.

At Stockport, Mr. R. Bowden, to Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. Smith, of the Stand-ard tavern, Manchester.

At Nantwich, Prussia Salmon, esq. to Miss Walker.

At Rosthern, the Rev. R. Wright, rector of Wold, Northamptonshire, to Miss Massey.

At Prestbury, Mr. Samuel Mollard, to Miss Mary Harrop, both of Adlington.

At Over, Mr. J. Robinson, to Miss Rigby.

At Tarperley, Mr. Jemson, of Park Hall, to Miss Brookes, of Utkinton Hall.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Alderman John Bakewell, druggist; a man of probity and friendship. The Rev. Mr. Eaton, rector of St. Michael's, and one of the minor canons of this cathedral. At his aunt's house, in this city, the Hon. Lloyd Kenyon, eldest son of Lord Kenyon, aged 25; a most virtuous and excellent young gentleman. Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Jones, clerk of St. Peter's.

At Runcorn, Mr. Fletcher father of the printer of the Chester Chronicle.

DERBYSHIRE.

At a late general meeting of freeholders and other persons having right of common on Needwood Forest, it was resolved to pursue the most effectual means to prevent an inclosure taking place; as has been proposed, under the idea that it would be prejudicial to their interests.

Upwards of 200 guineas have been subscribed by the gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood of Ashborne, for the detection and prosecution of forestallers, regraters, bankers, and all other persons by whom the price of provisions may be raised, the quality debased, or the quantity reduced contrary to law.

At Chesterfield and Matlock plans nearly similar have been adopted.

At Derby, they are about to purchase foreign corn by subscription, and to erect a steam engine to grind it for the use of the inhabitants. A similar plan has been set on foot at Chesterfield.

Many farmers in this county and neighbourhood, in consequence of injunctions from the magistrates and others, have lately carried their corn to market, and sold it at prices that were perfectly satisfactory.

At Weston-upon-Trent, Mr. Leedham, farmer, and a carpenter of Ashton, who was at work for him, were both struck dead by the lightning, during the dreadful storm which did so much damage in many parts of the kingdom, on Wednesday, the 3d of Sept.

The High Moors, in Derbyshire, at the distance of about six miles from Sheffield, have been fired, by some means yet unknown, in various places. The flames have spread very wide, and in some parts have penetrated to the depth of several feet in the peat moss. The vapours, which spread to an extent of many miles around, are exceedingly noisome. Apprehensions have been felt, lest the conflagration should reach the inclosures.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Bennett, of Manchester, to Miss Morris. Mr. Calton, surgeon, at Nottingham, to Miss O'Brien, daughter of Mr. O'Brien, of Derby theatre.

At Spondon, R. Holden, jun. esq. of Derby, to Miss Drury Lowe, of Locko Park.

Died] At Derby, aged 70, Mr. John Bateman, attorney; he had been coroner of the county forty years.

At Belper, Miss Woodward, late of Southwell, Notts.

At Birchholme, near Chesterfield, in an advanced age, Mrs. Charlotte Hunloke.

At Chesterfield, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. John Massey, jun. Mr. J. Radley, mercer. Mr. Abel Chapman, holier, of Mansfield, Notts, aged 24.

At Alfreton, Mr. Adam Parker, saddler, who by his industry and sobriety had acquired an handsome fortune, which he has divided amongst many poor relations and friends.

At Williamthorpe, Mr. D. Hopkinson.

At Willington, aged 26, Mr. G. Dethick.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The Retford Agricultural Society, with true rustic vulgarity, offer a guinea, and a pair of buckskin breeches, to the ploughman who, with two horses and no driver, shall plough half an acre of ground in the best manner in a space of time not exceeding three hours and a half, and one guinea for the second best.

In the parish of All Saints, in Nottingham, a subscription has been made for purchasing coals, to be retailed to the poor, during the winter, at prime cost.

Messrs Davison and Hawkesley, of Arnold Mills, have undertaken to grind 500 quarters of corn for the poor of Nottingham *gratis*.

The sum of 22l. 12s. 6d. was collected at the dissenting meeting in Nottingham, after a sermon lately preached there for the benefit of the General Infirmary.

Married.] Mr. Roberts, of Plumtree-street, Newark, to Mrs. Dodson of Nottingham.

At Nottingham, Mr. Walker, builder, to Miss Stones.

At Southwell, Major Hawley, of the 45th, to Miss Sarah Hodgkinson.

Died.] At Newark, Mr. W. Stringer.

At Southwell, the Rev. Thomas Porter, rector of Blankney and Waltham, vicar of Scopwick, prebendary of the collegiate church of Southwell, and one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Nottingham.

Suddenly, at East Retford, Sampson Mosman, esq. an alderman of that borough.

Mrs. Bellman, mercer, of Nottingham.

At Hodsock, near Blythe, Robert Spencer, esq.

At Newark, aged 78, Mr. Mathew Hart, formerly an eminent shoemaker at Nottingham.

At Sereveton, Mrs. Thoroton.

At Nottingham, Mr. Gervat Smart.

At Farnsfield, aged 68, Lieut. Thomas Hitchbone, of the 12th regt. of foot.

At Mansfield, aged 74, Mrs. Sims, late of the Blackmoor's Head, Nottingham.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

On Wednesday, Sept 3, this county was deluged by one of the heaviest storms of rain ever

ever remembered. The loss in sheep, &c. was very great.

A daily post has been established from Stamford to Oakham through Empingham.

Married.] At Uppingham, Mr. Holmes, of the Eight Bells, to Miss Ingram.

Same place, Mr. Marriott, to Mrs. Kooke.

Died.] At Ashwell, Mrs. Webster.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The University of Edinburgh, has conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine upon Mr. WILLIAM WARD, formerly of Leicester.

One hundred and twenty-six of the most respectable occupiers of land in the neighbourhood of Leicester, on the 6th, signed an agreement not to demand more than five pence per quarter, for all the wheat in their possession. The average of wheat on the previous market day was 51. 11s.

At another meeting of farmers at Ashby de la Zouch, the 13th, a similar agreement was made, to demand but four guineas. This advertisement was signed by ROBERT ABNEY, ELLIS SHIPLEY PESTELL, and by all the most respectable gentlemen in the neighbourhood.

A very liberal subscription for the relief of the poor was lately set on foot at Leicester, in which we observe that the bank of Pares, Paget, and Co. gave 50 guineas, the other banks the same sum, and several individuals 10 guineas each.

At a county meeting held at Leicester, the DUKE of RUTLAND in the chair, at which meeting was also present EARL MOIRA, and a number of other highly respectable persons, it was resolved, 1. That their tenants and all farmers are exhorted to bring to all the markets a proper and regular supply of wheat, barley, and other grain. 2. That the new barley be recommended to be threshed out, and sold to poor families for them to convert it into bread. 3. That all families be recommended to avoid the use of wheaten flour in pastry, and to prefer barley flour and rice. 4. That affixing a limit to the price of wheat might produce a more alarming scarcity, and be particularly dangerous to the county of Leicester. 5. That relief might be obtained from laws prohibiting the distilling of grain, and obliging the public brewers and publicans to use a large proportion of sugar or molasses with malt in brewing. 6. That this country cannot be screened from a recurrence of scarcity, until it is enabled, by the inclosure of waste lands, to grow sufficient for its consumption. These important and enlightened resolutions do honour to this meeting.

Such has been the public spirited disposition of the farmers to bring their corn to market, in consequence of the previous meetings, that one farmer, of the name of Stone, near Leicester, has found it necessary to apologize, in a public advertisement, for not bringing to market his small produce, alledging, that "owing to the late unfavourable weather, it is not yet in a state to get it."

It is judiciously observed, by the editor of the *Leicester Journal*, that the graziers ought to make some sacrifices as well as the growers of grain.—Mutton, observes the editor, might be sold by them at four-pence or four-pence halfpenny per pound among their poor neighbours, without much loss to the graziers.

In our monthly survey of the provincial newspapers, we have not observed a greater degree of promptness, intelligence, and public spirit in any county in the kingdom, than has been evinced in Leicestershire during the late ebullition of popular resentment, in consequence of the high price of provisions.

Married.] Robert Abney, esq. of Meafham, to Mrs. Richards, of Ashby.

Mr. Devonport, of Wigton, to Miss Todd, of Swanland, near Hull.

Died.] Of an apoplexy, Mr. John Wilows, hosier.

Mr. Robert Walker, of Beaumont Leys, a respectable and esteemed character.

Mr. Bond, baker, Belgrave-gate.

At Goatby, advanced in years, Mrs. Drake.

Mr. Wilson, cooper, of Leicester.

Aged 71, the Rev. H. Hough, rector of Redmill, &c. &c. and a justice of the peace.

Mr. W. Sutton, of the Newark, Leicester; a well disposed inoffensive man.

At Thrustrington, Mrs. Cusson, the amiable wife of the Rev. W. Cusson.

Aged 74, Mr. Thomas Astley, of Kegworth.

[The late Dr. Matthew Norton, whose death was announced in our last Magazine, was a native of Yorkshire. His parents were protestants; but going early in life into Flanders, he embraced the Roman catholic faith; and, entering into the Dominican order, assumed the religious name of "Father Thomas."—About the year 1764, he was appointed pastor of a small congregation at Aiton Flamville, in Leicestershire (the ancient residence of the Turvilles); and, about 1770, removed to Hinckley. In the summer of 1772, he was called to the office of prior of the convent of Bornhem, on the Scheld, between Ghent and Antwerp; and, in 1775, was appointed rector of the college of Louvain, where he was regularly admitted D. D. In 1777, a society at Brussels offering three premiums, a gold medal and two silver ones, for the best dissertations on agriculture, draining of ground, and breeding of cattle, he gained all the three. 'He had also employed much of his thoughts on the management of bees; but on this head was somewhat too visionary. Returning to his pastoral charge at Hinckley, he had the satisfaction of being admitted, under the mild laws of the present auspicious reign, to open a small but regular chapel for the celebration of his religious duties; which he performed with such inoffensive integrity, as gained him the esteem of those of every other Christian profession. Naturally possessed of a sound understanding, extensive knowledge, and great mental acquirements,

he tenaciously adhered to a faithful discharge of the ministry, and endeavoured, as much as he was able, to promote the interest and advance the happiness of all with whom he had any concern. During the last two years he underwent great sufferings, which he supported with the collected firmness and pious resignation of a Christian. He was buried on the 10th at Aston Flamville, attended by a numerous assemblage of friends from the adjacent villages.]

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The following are the words of the advertisement of a *Ball at Lincoln* for the Encouragement of the *Stuff Manufactory*, an object which deserves imitation in every manufacturing district in the kingdom. "Ladies to be admitted gratis, on their appearing in a stuff gown and petticoat, of the colour appointed by the patroness, spun, wove, and finished within the county, and producing a ticket signed by the weaver and dyer, at Louth; one of which tickets will be delivered with every 12 yards of Stuff. Gentlemen to appear without silk or cotton in their dress, stockings excepted." The patroness of this patriotic institution is Mrs. CHAPLIN, of Blankney.

The auctioneers of Lincolnshire have adopted a plan of giving credit at sales by auction, which, from its probable benefit to the seller, is likely to become general. At the close of the advertisement it is frequently stated, that credit may be had till such a day, on giving approved security. This new species of credit is probably occasioned by the accommodation afforded by the country banks in the discounting of approved securities.

The late storm of the 3d and 4th was severely felt in Lincolnshire. The rain rendered the roads for some hours impassable, and the lightening was terrible and mischievous. At Laceby a poor man of the name of Swaby was miserably torn and disfigured by it, and his body converted into a deep black colour, so as to be unknown to those who knew him alive. *The Stamford Mercury* observes, "that his body was such a spectacle as nature recoils at the remembrance of."

Applications are to be made at the next Session of Parliament, for an Act to cut a canal from Boston-harbour to Revelby-gap, and for sundry collateral branches.

A very numerous meeting has lately been held in Boston, Sir JOSEPH BANKS in the chair, relative to the drainage and inclosure of East, West, and Wildmore Fens.

Married.] At Spalding, Mr. Dandy to Miss Bladmith.

Mr. Joseph Chapman, of Little Steeping, to Miss Mary Nicholson.

Mr. Holkins, of Stamford, to Miss Diddle, of Spalding.

Mr. William Bourn, of Gainbro', to Miss E. Day, of Doncaster.

At Lincoln, Mr. Robert Bunyan, jun. to Miss Sarah Haldenby, of East Frisby.

At Sutton, St. Edmonds, Mr. A. Ulyet, to Miss Ground, of Holomas Grove.

At Torrington, Mr. A. Overton, of Bucknal, to Miss Brooks.

Died.] At Market Deeping, advanced in years, Mrs. Dixon.

At Ketton, aged 72, Mrs. Pridmore. In St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Mrs. Simpson. Aged 84, Mrs. Briggs. Aged 101, Mrs. Hicks, of Furnethby.

At Stamford, aged 82, Mrs. Bradgate, late of North Dufferham.

At Lincoln, advanced in years, Mr. John Bennett, formerly of Thows.

At Narborough, Mr. Parkinson.

At Stamford, aged 78, Mr. S. Dixon.

At Carlton Morland, aged 84, Mrs. Rebecca Knight. Aged 30, Mr. Thomas Marshall.

At Lincoln, aged 64, Mrs. Ashley. Advanced in years, Mrs. Blow.

At Gainbro', aged 80, Mr. Whitehouse, common brewer.

At Eagle, near Lincoln, aged 78, Mr. Wm. Billett.

At Boston, aged 66, John Gilbert, master-mariner.

At Spalding, Mr. Thomas Hawkes, one of the people called quakers.

At Lincoln, in the prime of life, Mr. John Hannah, attorney at law.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At a late public night, at Vauxhall Gardens, Birmingham, patronized by the Loyal Association of that town, for the benefit of the General Hospital, upwards of 2500 persons of respectability were present.

The vaccine inoculation is about to be introduced at the Birmingham Dispensary, under the auspices of Dr. BREE, a physician of great intelligence and respectability.

The eight convicts, who were condemned at the late assizes for Warwick, have all been executed pursuant to their sentence. Seven of these unhappy men forfeited their lives for forging and uttering counterfeit Bank of England notes. They had concerted a desperate plan of escape from goal, which was frustrated by means of their fellow convict, who was a sheep stealer. It is a shocking circumstance that any man should suffer death for forging the notes of the Bank of England after the discovery of Mr. Alexander Tillock!

Lord Dudley, has, by advertisement, requested his tenants to bring forward immediately what old corn they may have got in hand, and to thrash out with all convenient dispatch as much new corn as they can for the supply of the market.

Immediate application is intended to be made to parliament for increased powers to the commissioners, for the improvement of the town of Birmingham, and for the better regulation of its police.

From Saturday, the 6th of September, to the Wednesday night following, the town

of Birmingham was alarmed by repeated riots, chiefly on account of the high prices of bread and other provisions. On Tuesday evening, six boys were wounded by blunderbusses fired from the steam mills, which the mob (chiefly boys) were attempting to destroy. The rioters, through the vigilance of the magistrates, aided by the military, were dispersed without effecting any material mischief.

Four several meetings for the sale of all kinds of cattle are in future to be held at Dunchurch, viz. on the 12th of Jan. 23d of March, 29th of June, and the 15th of Sept.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. William Vickers, of the Chain inn, to Miss Benton, of Ashton. Mr. David Bolton, to Miss Law, of Bilstone. Mr. F. Barke, of Stratford-upon-Avon, to Miss Penny of Ludlow. Mr. George Mander, to Mary Edwards. Mr. Bland, grocer, to Miss Ball, daughter of Mr. Ball, cheesefactor. Mr. Thomas Lewis, glass-cutter, to Miss H. Warham.

At Colehill, Mr. Biggs, bookseller, of Nottingham, to Miss Luckman of Coventry. At Coventry, Mr. T. Jeacock, farmer, of Stonfey, to Miss E. Eaton, of Willenhall.

At Littleton, Mr. George Brooks, of Ashton Oldens, to Miss A. Bridgwater.

At Bordesley, Mr. Hudson, lock-manufacturer, to Miss Turner, neice of Mr. Ingram, factor, Birmingham.

At Handsworth, Mr. James Jew, to Miss Ann Deakin. Charles Simpton, esq. of Litchfield, to Miss Maria Iddens, of Birmingham Heath. Aged 73, Mr. John Skelding.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. T. Fellows, to Miss Barke.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Waring, coal-merchant. Mr. Osborne, wife of Mr. W. Osborne, of Hill-street. Mr. Samuel Fallows, of Spring Gardens. Aged 73, Mrs. Carver, wife of Mr. John Carver. Mr. Stephen Ashby, of Worcester. Mr. Wallis, sen.

At Dale End, Mr. John Rawlins, wire-worker.

At Warwick, Mr. Eyre.

At Coventry, Mrs. Shaw, milliner.

Died.] At Colehill, Mr. Proctor, whose death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

At Coventry, aged 73, Mrs. Whitwell, relict of the late Alderman Whitwell, of that city. Mrs. Eyre, relict of the late Mr. John Eyre, and mother of Miss C. and W. Eyre.

At Polesworth, Mrs. Orton.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The following Paper relative to a very singular Phenomenon has lately been transmitted to us, by a Correspondent at Tamworth.

Mr. Spooner, late a farmer at Shuttington, near Tamworth, in the county of Warwick, died in June, 1775, aged 53. About five years before he died he weighed thirty-six stone, horseman's weight; fourteen pounds to the stone, avoirdupoise. The last five years, he was much increased in bulk, having in that time become extremely fat; but he would not suffer himself to be weighed,

though requested by several gentlemen. His widow verily believes he would have weighed considerably more than forty stone, had he been weighed sometime before his death. He was five feet ten inches in height; his appetite moderate, both as to eating and drinking, and his food such as plain country farmers generally live upon. He was very stout and active, and of a cheerful merry temper. For the last five years, from his being so greatly fed in that time, he was very indolent. He had eight children, six sons and two daughters, who are all living. Mr. Spooner's parents were not inclined to be fat, but one of his sons is remarkably so. Mr. Spooner first began to grow fat at the age of twenty-five: at thirty-five, he was stabbed by a Jew with a knife, and lost a considerable quantity of blood, but soon recovered of his wound. The undertaker of his funeral believes, without exaggerating, that the corpse and the coffin, though only wood, weighed 700 lb. The coffin was six feet long, three feet wide in the inside, and twenty-three inches deep. This account was taken the 10th day of August, 1775, from the widow of Mr. Spooner, at her house at Shuttington, by Mr. John Vaughan, and Mr. Samuel Heath, bailiffs of the borough of Tamworth.

Married.] At Bradley, Mr. Lowe, of Chendale, to Miss Armisthaw.

Died.] At Uttoxeter, Mr. T. Wetton, woollen draper.

At Madeley, the Rev. Geo. Patrick, L.L.D. Vicar of Avely, in Essex, and Chaplain to Lady Dacre.

At Newcastle, the Rev. J. Willet, Minister of the Dissenting Congregation at Burton upon Trent.

At Ashton, Mr. J. Allaton, awl-blade maker, to Miss E. Scott, late of Waiwood Heath. Mr. C. Justin Macartney, to Miss Minton, both of Birmingham Theatre. Mr. T. Bower, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miss E. Hooper. Mr. W. Roome, button-maker, to Miss E. Horton, both of Birmingham.

SHROPSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to inclose and improve Sydney Moor, Small Moor, Rodway and Water's Upton Moor, and other waste lands in the parish of High Ercall, in this county.

Sir John Acton, Sir Robert Lawley, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, and George Forrester, esq. have severally requested their tenants in this county to bring forward their old corn immediately, and to thrash out their new corn with all convenient dispatch, for the supply of the country.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, the Rev. T. Holme, of Holland House, Lancashire, to Miss Ann Leighton, eldest daughter of the late Baldwin Leighton, esq. Mr. G. Heath, to Miss Johnson, of Udlington. Mr. Edden, quarter-master of the 3d dragoons, to Miss Ford, of London.

At Ludlow, Sir Charles Henry Knowles, bart. to Miss Charlotte Johnstone, daughter of Charles Johnstone, esq. E. Johnston, esq. to Miss A. Harris, second daughter of G. Harris, esq. of Teneriffe.

At Broseley, Mr. L. Brown, late of Cose-nal, to Miss Jones.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Blantern, farmer, of the Woodhouses, to Miss Hughes, of Spring of the Hill.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, aged 75, Mr. Peter Macklin, working clock-maker. Mrs. Rainsford, widow of the late Henry Rainsford, esq. of Wenlock. Aged 84, Mrs. Callis, mother of Mr. Callis, barge-owner. Mr. Hordern, mercer. Aged 92, Mrs. Haynes, wife of Mr. Haynes, builder, &c. Mr. Rowland Hodges, maltster. Mr. Edward Birch, carpenter. Mr. Smart; who fell under the wheels of his own waggon, and was killed almost instantly. Mr. John Oakley, of the Bird in Hand, Cotton Hill. Mrs. Bean, of Albion Hayes.

At Berwood-lane, near Conover, Mr. Bowen.

At Child Ercall, Mrs. Sharratt.

At Ashford, near Ludlow, R. Hall Green, esq. eldest son of the late Reverend Dr. Green.

At Whitchurch, aged 95, Mr. T. Jenkins, farrier.

At Ludlow, Mr. John Collier; well known on the turf.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A fund is established at Worcester for the purpose of reducing the present high prices of provisions there. There are 100 subscribers at 20 guineas each.

All the friendly societies at Worcester have agreed to appropriate part of their respective funds to the purpose of supplying their several families with the necessary weekly supply of wheat and other articles, purchased wholesale, at prime cost.

It is intended to erect a spacious and commodious market place in Worcester upon the site of the King's Head inn, and other adjacent buildings, in High-street.

Married.] At Worcester, J. Adamson, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Penrice, sister of George Penrice, esq. of Salford Hill. Mr. J. Hickman, butcher, to Mrs. Barnett. Mr. H. J. Newman, to Miss Mary Bevington. Mr. John Bradley, Glover, to Miss Maria Newman. Mr. Bish, of London, to Miss Collier.

At Powick, near Worcester, Samuel Lefingham, esq. to Miss Vincent, daughter of Francis Vincent, esq. of Beddington Hall, Warwickshire.

At Dudley, Mr. Davis, to Miss Richards.

John Watkins, esq. of Northampton House, near Omberville, to Miss Mary Bourne, of Grimley.

Mr. Alderman Mathers, of Worcester, to Mrs. Jane Hammond, of Goodman's Fields, London.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. Samuel Malpas, son of Mr. Malpas, glazier. Mr. Oliver, formerly a pastry-cook in this city.

In Berkeley's Hospital, Mr. W. Davis, formerly an eminent attorney at Bromyard. Mr. Stephen Ashley.

At Kidderminster, Mr. W. Hornblowe, woollen-draper.

At Redditch, in Areley, Mr. W. Hammond.

At Camp, near Worcester, Mrs. Houseman, wife of Mr. Houseman.

At his house, near Powick, Mr. Humphreys, late of Islington.

At Mable, Mr. John Hailes, a respectable farmer, who was killed by his favourite bull, while feeding and caressing him, which he was in the habit of doing.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

It is proposed to inclose and cultivate the waste lands in the parishes of Castle Froome, Bishop's Froome, Much Cowarn, and Eveibach, in the county of Hereford.

At a late meeting of the cornfactors, mealmen, and bakers, in Hereford, they unanimously resolved not to purchase any wheat or other grain, but such as should be brought into the public market; and the corporation have resolved not to take any toll at present upon corn so purchased. The magistrates and other inhabitants have also established a fund for the prosecution of all forestallers, &c.

On the summit of the Kymin, one of the beautiful hills that surround the town of Monmouth, a building is now erecting, by subscription of the ladies and gentlemen of that town and neighbourhood, which, when completed, is to be intitled, the *New Naval Temple*, in honour of those distinguished admirals and commanders who have contributed to the naval glory of this nation, during the present and former wars.

Married.] At Monmouth, Mr. W. Griffiths, jun. attorney and proctor, of Hereford, to Miss Frances Powell.

At Llanfaintfreed, James Frere, esq. of Clydach, near Abergavenny, to Miss Green, daughter of James Green, esq. M. P. for Arundel.

At Abergavenny, Mr. Jones, attorney, to Miss Morgan.

At Eccleshall, Mr. John Griffiths, of Market Drayton, to Miss Sarah England.

At Aldenham, Capt. Graham, of the 1st of Dragoon Guards, to Miss Clutterbuck, second sister to R. Clutterbuck, esq. of Cardiff.

Died.] At Hereford, Miss Wellington, sister of Capt. Wellington, of the Herefordshire militia. Mr. Thomas Turner, of the Red Lion inn.

At Ewington, near Hereford, aged 78, the Rev. Thomas Griffiths, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for Herefordshire.

At

At Mardol, aged 21, Mr. W. Lloyd, printer, son of Mrs. Lloyd, glover.

At Weobley, Thomas Barnard, esq. one of the oldest magistrates for this county.

At Hampton-Bishop, near Hereford, Mrs. Lane, wife of Mr. Lane, sen.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A remarkably fine Barrow, which stands in a field belonging to J. P. Paul, esq. near Tetbury, was lately opened, and in the centre thereof was discovered a quantity of human bones and ashes, with fragments of burnt oak.

At the late sale of rams, at Mr. Percy's, Northleach, 50 were disposed of; many of the shear-hogs yielded from 14 to 20 guineas each; the aged sheep considerably more. We believe few or none of these sales ought to be made a criterion of the value of the stock fold.

Married.] Mr. John Holloway, of Uley, to Miss Alice Harris, of North Nibley.

At Kemerton, J. Ethersey, esq. of Worcester, to Miss Catherine Parry.

Died.] At Gloucester, in an advanced age, Mrs. Jennings, relict of the late Col. Jennings. Mrs. Hardy, wife of Mr. Hardy, mercer. Mrs. Margaret Gregory, sister to the lady of Capt. Goodyer. Mrs. Chandler, widow of the late J. Chandler, grocer.

At Berkeley, Mr. Thomas Pearce, merchant.

At Cheltenham, Zachary Bailey Edwards, esq. of Chelcot, near Westbury, Wilts, one of his majesty's justices of the peace.

At Minchin Hampton, aged 24, Mrs. Walker; who had been married only three weeks.

At Coln St. Denis, at an advanced age, Mrs. Hewes, a maiden lady, much respected.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The corporation of Oxford have resolved to recommend to the inhabitants, to abstain from the use of butter during the present high price of that article. They have also opened a subscription for the prosecution of forestallers, &c.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Charles Agar Hunt, apothecary, to Miss Hardy, daughter of Mr. Hardy, mercer.

At Enstone, Wm. Loggin, esq. of Halford, to Miss Mary Marshall, daughter of the late N. Marshall, esq.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. Stephen Wentworth, of the Star inn.

At Caversham, in consequence of a fall from his horse, W. Grantham, esq.

At Wheatley, near Oxford, aged 19, Mr. R. Turner.

At Hook Norton, far advanced in years, Mr. Alderman Collet, of Coventry; he was on a visit for a few days, and had just ate his dinner in good health.

At Tackley, aged 75, Mrs. Finch, mother of the Rev. Dr. Finch, rector of that place.

At Banbury, Mr. John Seaman, grocer.

At Neithrop, in Banbury, Mrs. Gunn, mother of John Gunn, esq. of Bodicott.

Mr. Lyne Councer, attorney, of Bloxham; whose death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Riots on account of the high price of provisions have taken place at Northampton, but by the prompt and spirited exertions of the magistrates, they have been effectually suppressed, without bloodshed or material injury.

At Wellingborough about fifty farmers have entered into an agreement to ask no more than four guineas per quarter for their best wheat, and three guineas for their best barley.

The general Library, which was, a short time since instituted at Northampton, already consists of 56 members. Among the valuable books lately ordered, we observe the Asiatic Researches, Rouchefoucault's Travels in North America, Roscoe's Lorenzo di Medici, Brown's Travels in Egypt, and Symes's Embassy to Ava.

At a meeting of several of the magistrates and other gentlemen of this county, lately held at Northampton, it was agreed, that allowances out of the county rates, fully adequate to the support of the poor, should be made to the families of labourers and others, in proportion to the price of corn in their respective districts.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. Dunn, bookseller, to Miss Luckman, of Coventry. Mr. Bisset, hosiery, to Miss Oldknow. Mr. Roberts, to Miss Dodson.

Mr. Crowther, surgeon, of New Boswell-court, London, to Miss Charlotte Hackett, of Spratton.

At Gillborough, Mr. Haddon, schoolmaster, of Olney, Bucks, to Miss Comfield.

At Stamford Baron, Mr. Moses Lumby, butcher, to Miss Betts.

At Wellingborough, Mr. Vines, of FURNIVAL'S-INN, London, to Miss Gibbs.

Died.] At Rowell, Mrs. Hill, lady of Mr. Serjeant Hill.

At Bugbrook, Richard Adams, gent.

At Kingsthorpe, Mr. Johnson, farmer and grazier.

At Northborough, Mr. Wm. Parkinson.

At Greenford Middlesex, aged 78, Mrs. Maule, relict of the Rev. George Maule, M. A. rector of Castle Ashby.

At Southwell, the Rev. Thomas Porter, M. A. rector of Blankney and Waltham, vicar of Scopwick, prebendary of the collegiate church of Southwell, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to parliament for a bill for improving, paving, lighting

ing watching, and cleansing the town of Aylsbury.

At Buckingham Assizes, six prisoners were capitally convicted, two of whom were left for execution, and they have since suffered death.

Married.] At Olney, Rich. Townsend, esq. of Doctor's Commons, to Miss Gerrard.

Mr. Benj. Brooks, of Emberton, to Miss Pettit, only daughter of Thomas Pettit, esq. of Ravenston, near Olney.

By special licence, at the seat of Lord Gwyder, at Langley Park, the Right Hon. the Earl of Exeter to her Grace the Duchess of Hamilton. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Died.] At Hambleton, Miss Weston, daughter of Rt. Weston, esq.

At Aylesbury, Mr. R. Wheeler; whose death was occasioned by cutting his toe nail too close.

At Hambleton, Miss Weston, daughter of the late R. Weston, esq.

At Wantage, Mr. John Page, wine-merchant, of Angel Court, London.

BEDFORD AND HERTS.

A dreadful storm of thunder, lightening, and hail, was lately experienced in this and the adjacent counties, which did very considerable damage, particularly to the standing corn, to the glass in the windows, &c. At Amptill alone, the injury sustained amounts to 600*l.* for windows broken, and in the whole county to several thousands.—Geese, fowls, hares, partridges and pheasants, were killed by the hail stones, some of which measured 9, 10, and 11 inches in circumference. This storm partially extended over most parts of the kingdom.

Married.] At Northill, Bedfordshire, the Rev. T. Hornsby, M. A. rector of Waddeston Bush, and vicar of Ravensthorpe, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Fyshe Palmer, of Ickwell.

At Bedford, Mr. Benjamin Trapp, draper, to Miss Fletcher.

Died.] At Wheathamstead, the Rev. John Wheelton, M. A. rector of that parish and of the adjoining chapelry of Harpenden, and prebendary of Lincoln.

At Barley, the Rev. Tho. Wagstaffe, rector of that place.

At his father's house, Bickering Park. Bedfordshire, in the prime of life, M. R. Barton, surgeon, of Manchester.

At Hatfield, the Rev. Tho. Marham.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Stilton, Mr. Gameau, late of St. Domingo, to Miss King.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Alderman John Perkins.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Corporation of Cambridge have entered into resolutions to prosecute foresters, regraters, &c. The same may be observed of nearly all the corporations in the kingdom.

Married.] At Cambridge, St. Andrew Warde, esq. of Jesus College, to Miss M. Harvey, daughter of Colonel Harvey, of Yorkshire.

At Ellsworth, Charles Bedford, esq. a proctor in Doctor's Commons, to Miss Desborough, of Huntingdon.

At Doddington, in the Isle of Ely, Mr. Warth, jun. farmer, to Miss Miller.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. James Smith, many years combination-man at Bene't College. Mrs. Tofts, aged 84, at the Crown and Woolpack-inn, which she had kept 56, years.

At Illeham, aged 71, Mrs. Moore.

At Shelford, aged 31, Mr. Allen Jobson, a holder of considerable property.

At Northney, near Ely, Mr. Hatch, farmer.

At Ely, Mr. Thomas Atterley, aged 80, many years a verger of that Cathedral.

At Haddenham, in Ely, Mr. Pate, miller and baker.

At Manea, in Ely, aged 87, Mr. R. Golding.

At Nemarket, in an advanced age, Richard Vernon, esq.

NORFOLK.

Mr. Coke, of Holkham, lately measured, cut, and threshed, one acre of barley, the produce of which was 19 coombs and one bushel;—and Mr. Farthing, of Blakeney, is said to have cut, and is now malting, the produce of six acres of barley, which amounts to nearly 120 coombs.

The late rains have greatly improved the crop of turnips in this county.

The West Norfolk Agricultural Society, at a late meeting, resolved to give premiums of three guineas and a medal each, to four of the most deserving labourers in husbandry, who shall have brought up not less than six children to the age of seven years, in the habits of industry, without parochial aid.

It is in contemplation to erect a public steam-flour-mill at Norwich.

Several farmers of this county and Suffolk have perfectly succeeded in their endeavour to make malt of the grown barley, by taking it immediately from the field and laying it on the kiln.

A public hospital is established by subscription at Norwich, for inoculating for the cow-pox gratis.

At the late annual meeting of the subscribers to the public library at Norwich, Charles Harvey, esq. was elected president, and Dr. Harvey vice-president, for the ensuing year.

The project of rendering the river Wensum navigable from Norwich to Fakenham is now in agitation.

At Fakenham, fresh butter is now sold at 10*d.* per pound, and at Deerham and Swaffham at 10*d.* and 11*d.* in the shops.

Married.] At Norwich, the Rev. Tho. Waters,

Waters, of Kingsland-road, Hackney, to Mrs. Jacob. Mr. Tho. Brewerton, corn-merchant to Miss Burrell, of Yarmouth. At the Quakers' meeting-house, Mr. Fry, an eminent tea-dealer of London, to Miss Eliza Gurney, third daughter of J. Gurney, esq.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Charles Marsh, in the East India Company's service, to Miss Burks, of Norwich.

At Lynn, Mr. Bayfield, linen draper, to Miss Harriet Lubbock. Mr. John Cocks, of South Lynn All Saints, to Mrs. Margaret Moat.

At Wicklewood, Mr. R. Heigham, linen-draper, to Miss Coleman, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Coleman.

At Difs, Mr. Francis Fisher, of Garboldisham Swan, to Miss Woodward.

At Swaffham, Captain R. M. Payne, paymaster of the 24th regiment of Foot, to Miss Sharpin, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Sharpin. Mr. Lockwood, liquor-merchant, to Miss Filby, of Yaxham.

At Halvergate, Mr. John Davy, to Miss Eliz. Wyland.

At Bungay, Mr. James Sexton, to Miss Symonds.

At Wiggenshall St. Mary's, near Lynn, Mr. Tho. Bouch, aged 65, to Mrs. Buffman, aged 52.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 80, Mr. Wm. Cooper, well known among the *bon-vivans* of that city, about 40 years ago. Mrs. Eliz. Shepperfon, widow of the late Mr. Shepperfon, leather-cutter. Mrs. Robberds, aged 17, Mr. Stephenson, jun. Mrs. Liddelow. Aged 56, Mrs. Raipner, widow of the late Mr. Peter Raipner, of Dickleburgh. Mr. Aldhouse, surgeon. In the Clofe, Mr. John Hill, aged 70.

At Thetford, aged 84, Mrs. Garnham, widow of the late John Garnham, gardener. Aged 82, Mr. Samuel Bird, formerly an eminent farmer at Barnham, Suffolk.

At Blowfield, aged 79, Mr. John Batchelder, gent.

At Bungay, aged 85, Mr. John Fossdick.

At Difs, aged 80, Mrs. Abigail Mofs.

At Edgefield, aged 67, Mrs. Woods, relict of the late John Woods, gent.

At Hackford, aged 72, Mrs. Eliz. Pefcod.

At Newton Fletman, aged 43, Mrs. Mary Musket, wife of Mr. Musket, quaker.

At Litcham, Mrs. Temple, wife of Mr. John Temple.

SUFFOLK.

The principal inhabitants of Bury have determined not to purchase butter in future at more than 14d. a-pound; and at Harwich they have resolved not to buy it at more than 1s. 3d. per pint. Some disturbances lately took place at Ipswich, which, by the vigilance of the magistrates, were suppressed.

At Harwich a mob assembled and seized all the butter, eggs, potatoes, and onions, that were in the market, which they disposed of among themselves at their own prices, paying the owners the produce; after

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which they dispersed, threatening to return the next market-day, which, however, by the activity of the magistrates, was prevented.

Married.] At Polstead, T. C. Harrold, esq. of Nayland, to Miss Sarah Whitmore.

At Nayland, Mr. Powell, of Dedham, to Miss Blackland.

Mr. Hicks, farmer, of Somersham, to Miss Rivers, of Nettleshead, near Ipswich.

At Bury, Mr. James Scott, to Mrs. Miller. Mr. Ezekiel Sparke, attorney at law to Miss Sturgeon, of Netherhall, in Thurston.

At Southwold, the Rev. Mr. Sheppard, dissenting-minister of Wrentham, to Miss Crisp, daughter of Mr. Crisp, merchant.

Died.] At Ipswich, Mrs. Peckover, wife of Mr. Peckover, woollen-draper. Mr. S. Harrison, ironmonger.

At Clavering, the Rev. Mr. Penn, vicar of that place.

At Beccles, aged 72, Mr. Harvey, taylor Also, aged 91, Mrs. S. Merk.

At Ashfield, in an advanced age, Mr. Bennett.

At Bury, Mrs. Ann Hawes, daughter of the late Mr. R. Hawes, apothecary. Mr. Tho. Crisp, of the King's Arms-inn.

In the 81st year of his age, the Rev. Dey Syer, D. D. rector of Kedington and Wretting, many years an acting magistrate for this county.

At Lidgate, aged 71, Mrs. Alice Isaacson, relict of Mr. R. Isaacson, late of Burwell.

At Bream-hall, in Brantham, Mrs. Heard.

ESSEX

At a late meeting of the Essex Agricultural Society, a premium of a silver medal was offered to the person who should, within the ensuing year, *drill* the largest quantity of wheat, not less than five acres. Also a silver medal to the person who should *drill* in the largest quantity of wheat, not less than ten acres. Twenty premiums of one guinea each were also proposed to be given to ten male and ten female labourers in husbandry, the most industrious, economical, and well-behaved.

The Commissioners under the Act for enclosing the heath and common lands of Dedham, have held their first meeting for carrying the same into execution.

Of the nine convicts lately executed at Chelmsford, most of them were for burglaries in the unprotected dwelling-houses of day-labourers.

Married.] At Harwich, Mr. Steele, of the Excise-cutter, to Mrs. Graham.

Mr. Wm. Sealy, of Rettenden farm, to Miss Easter, daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Easter, merchant, of Tollesbury.

At North Shoebury, Captain Foley, of the Marines, to Miss D. Lodwick, youngest daughter of John Lodwick, esq.

Mr. Jos. Beardwell, of Little Waltham, to Miss Martha Rands, of Little Warley.

Mr. Woodward, of Jarvis-hall, Thundersley, to Miss Sharp, of Latchingdon.

At Little Wakering, ——— Brown, esq. of London, to Miss Asplin, daughter of Fra. Asplin, esq. of Great Wakering.

Died.] Mr. Wm. Mace, blacksmith, of Chelmsford; who in a fit of insanity left home, and put an end to his existence, by stabbing himself with a knife, in a wood about 8 miles beyond Colchester.

At Tollethunt Darey, aged 79, Mr. John Keyes, farmer.

At Brick Earns Farm, in Chfgnal, Mr. Tho. Jolin, of the society of Quakers.

At Weathersfield, Mrs. Wiltshire, wife of Mr. Wiltshire, surgeon.

At Blackmore, Mr. Robert Polley, farmer.

At South-end, Mr. Waghorn, taylor, who had been bathing, and died instantly on his coming out of the water.

At Witham, Mrs. Shildrake.

At Hornchurch, Mr. Brookes, farmer.

At Farnbridge Ferryhouse, Mrs. Palmer.

At Bromfield, aged 76, Mr. Jos. Brightman, carpenter

At Brightlingsea, Mr. John Simons, an opulent farmer.

At Pagletham, aged 52, Mr. Henry Beckwith, farmer.

Mrs. Beard, widow of Mr. Joseph Beard, late of Stambridge Hall, near Rochford.

At Rochford, Miss Ann Maria Swaine, 2nd daughter of Thomas Swaine, esq.

At Leyton, aged 87, Mr. Robert Briscoe, apothecary, late of Walthamstow.

At Wickford, within a day of each other, the two eldest daughters of Mr. John Adney, aged six and eight years.

At Mill Green House, aged 72, Alex. Peter Allan, esq. a gentleman of an amiable temper and benevolent disposition.

At Harwich, aged 79, Mr. Alderman Tho. Shearman.

At Moulsham, Mrs. Brazier, wife of Mr. Brazier, butcher.

KENT.

Mr. Charles Coleman, surgeon, of Maidstone, has been honoured with the silver medal from the Royal Humane Society, for his late unremitting exertions in restoring to life three persons who were apparently drowned.

The indefatigable Duke of Bedford has lately been at Appledore-court-lodge, where he was met by several of the best breeders of cattle, and selected one cow each from Mr. Munk, Mr. Kingsnorth, Mr. Boon, and Mr. Strickland's stock, for the improvement of his own breed in Bedfordshire.

An History of the City and Church of Canterbury is now preparing by Mr. M. E. Hasted, in 2 vols. 8vo. printed uniformly with the History of the County of Kent.

The Collection at the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, in consequence of a sermon preached there in behalf of the Kent and Canterbury hospital, on the anniversary of that charity, amounted to the sum of £881. 8s. 6d. Many of the nobility and principal gentlemen of the county attended.

William Scott, esq. has presented a third benefaction of 25l. to this charity. From the commencement of this Institution, April 26, 1793, to Aug. 22, 1800, 2207 patients have been admitted, of whom 929 have been cured, 250 have received benefit, 112 remained under cure, and 195 have died.

Subscriptions to a very considerable amount have been entered into by the hop-planters of Kent, to enable them to apply to Parliament for a Bill to amend the late Act and the other existing laws relative to that commodity.

In the returns lately made to the Board of Agriculture, are some very important facts. Of the county of Kent, the square acres are estimated at 85,000; the population is about 200,000; the average rent of land 15s. per acre, producing a rental of 672,000l. and the whole extent of commons about 200,000 acres. Norfolk is stated to contain 1,094,400 acres; the population is estimated at 220,000; the average rent per acre, the same as Kent, and the whole rental 770,400l.; the unimproved commons are said to be 80,000 acres. Staffordshire contains 780,800 acres, and the whole annual rent about 600,000l.; the waste land 150,000 acres. Middlesex contains 175,200 acres; waste lands 16,650 acres.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Tho. Jarman, carpenter, to Miss Bradford.

Mr. John Southee, of Beakesbourn, to Miss Brice, of Patricxbourn.

At Minster, Isle of Sheppey, Mr. Kent, of his Majesty's ship Active, to Miss Ann Stuart, of Sheerness.

At Dover, Mr. R. Acres, clerk to Messrs. Fector and Menet, to Mrs. Gammon.

At Lydd, Mr. John Mecrow, of Dover, to Miss Gilbert.

At Smerden, Mr. Wm. Cafford, of Biddendenham, to Miss Sarah Weller.

At Biddenham, James Gower, aged 52, to Eliz. Morris, aged 22.

At Elmstead, Mr. Henry Collard, of the Hoath-farm, near Canterbury, to Miss Monday.

At Ashford, Mr. R. Hayward, coach-maker, to Miss Ann Tathwell, of St. Mary Axe, London.

At Rye, Mr. Wm. Dawes, attorney, to Miss Watton.

At Whitstable, Mr. Wm. Kemp, one of the company of Dredgers, to Miss N. Perkins.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. Tho. Bliss, of Sheerness. Aged 80, Mr. James Woodcock, who had been 50 years clerk of the parish of St. Margaret. Mr. John Jackson. Aged 84, Mrs. Lushington, relict of Thomas Lushington, esq. formerly of this city. Such was the native goodness of her disposition, that through the course of a long life, she made the duties of religion her first care—in her piety she was cheerful—her benevolence was without ostentation, and her relaxations only contributed to make all her duties pleasant.—She has bequeathed 50l. to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

At Selling, aged 40, Mrs. Margaret Rutton, wife of the Rev. M. Rutton.

At Hartlip, Mr. James King, farmer.

At Chatham, Mr. J. Goodchild, sergeant-pay-master of the garrison. Mrs. Susan Morris, second daughter of Mr. Benjamin Morris. Lieutenant A. M. Houston, of the 35th regiment.

At Lydd, Mr. William Baker, grazier, aged 55.

At Maidstone, aged 97, Mrs. Terry. Mr. John Stevenson, auctioneer.

At Mongeham, near Deal, Miss Shaftoe, eldest daughter of Wm. Shaftoe, esq. of South Lambeth.

At Ashford, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Jeffery, nearly 25 years steward to the Earl of Thanet.

At Cleve-court, Isle of Thanet, Edward Pitt, esq.

At Sandwich, James Frisby, aged 44.

At Folkestone, after a long illness, Miss Margaret Major, aged 16, second daughter of Mr. Henry Major. Mrs. Baker, widow of the late Mr. Tho. Baker.

At Stroud, whilst on a visit at a friend's house, Mrs. Stevens, wife of Mr. Alexander Stevens, of Rochester.

At Boughton Monchelsea, Mr. T. Martin, a wealthy farmer.

At Rochester, Mr. Robins, wife of Mr. Robins, baker. Mrs. Phoenix, of St. Margaret's Bank.

At Folkestone, after a short illness, Mr. John Beck, aged 43.

At Rington, aged 91, Mrs. Pattman, formerly of Easby.

At Tovil, Miss Pillow, eldest daughter of Mr. John Pillow.

SURRY.

Married.] At Camberwell, Mr. Henry Wansey, of Warminster, to Miss Elizabeth Wansey, of Camberwell.

Died.] At Leatherhead, Mr. Cooper, a brewer; who was coachman to the late Sir Charles Talbot, but died worth 80,000l. 12,000l. of which he bequeathed among his four children, and the remaining 68,000l. to his widow, a young woman whom he had lately married.

SUSSEX.

The whole of the property of Bognor was lately sold by auction, divided into lots. Sir Richard Hotham's residence, called Chapel House, with upwards of 39 acres attached to it, was purchased at 3650l.—Bognor Lodge, with upwards of 35 acres attached to it, was purchased at 3500l.—Northampton Place, consisting of seven houses, at 4400l.—East Row, containing six handsome houses, at 3100l.—The Lawn Cottage, at 560l.—The whole has yielded but about sixty-four thousand pounds, which cost Sir Richard upwards of one hundred and sixty thousand.

At a late meeting of the Suffex Agricultural Society, a very large concourse of nobility and gentry were assembled; the Duke of Bed-

ford was umpire to decide the prizes for the sheep and rams, and Lord Somerville for those of the bulls, oxen, and heifers, whose adjudications were highly satisfactory, and the number of stock was greater than at any former meeting. The proofs and reports of improvements in every branch of agriculture were allowed to be highly honourable to the farmers of the county.

The Lewes Paper states, upon the authority of Mr. Sloper, farmer, of Mayfield, that snow fell near that place on the 22d of August.

Married.] At Rye, Mr. Weedon Daws, to Miss Watfon.

Died.] At Stonehouse Warbleton, the Rev. Henry Harcourt, many years rector of the parishes of Warbleton and Crowhurst.

BERKSHIRE.

It is contemplation to obtain acts next sessions of Parliament, for dividing and enclosing the common and waste lands of the several parishes, hamlets, and lordships of Marcham, Cotwell, and Frilford; of Letcomb Regis, Letcomb Basset, and East and West Challow; of Shottelbrook and White Waltham, and of Winkfield, all in this county. Sparholt Ensham, and other inclosures, are proceeding on with due diligence.

The inhabitants of Windsor, at a late general meeting, unanimously resolved not to purchase any butter from that time forward, at more than one shilling per pound. At the same time a subscription was entered into for detecting and prosecuting forestallors, &c.

At Newbury they have come to a similar resolution; and the inhabitants of Wallingford having likewise determined to the same effect, they are now regularly supplied at their own price.

The corporation of Reading are building a new market, which it is expected will soon be finished.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. Long, of Great Newport-street, London, to Miss Richards. William Ruddle, esq. of Queen's-square, London, to Miss E. Smith, of the Ferbury.

At Tilehurst, the Rev. John Covey, vicar of Selborne, Hants, to Miss Chafe, of Calcot.

At Clewer, Rt. Cameron, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Harriet Haynes, of New Windsor.

At Purley, the Rev. Rich. Hutchings Whitelock, of Farthingoe, Northampton, to Miss Frances Storer, daughter of the hon. Mrs. Storer.

At Newbury, William Dyke, esq. of Woodborough, Wilts, to Miss Dobson, niece of the late Dr. Collett, physician, of Newbury.

At Bisham, near Marlow, the Rev. Wm. Digby, student of Christ Church, to Miss Almeria Cary, sister to Lord Viscount Falkland.

At Ealing, Middlesex, Mr. George Boyce,

of Winkfield, to Miss Martha Pearce, of Colnbrook, Bucks; also, Mr. Thomas Dalby, of Winkfield, to Miss Elizabeth Pearce, her sister.

Died.] At Tackley, aged 75, Mrs. Finch, mother of the Rev. Dr. Finch, rector of that place.

At Speenhamland, aged 60, Edward Sheppard, esq. one of the deputy lieutenants for the county, and many years adjutant of the Berks Militia: a man whose wit, spirits, and rich vein of anecdote were "wont to set the table in a roar."

At Holyport, near Maidenhead, aged 85, James Hayes, esq. recorder for Workingham and Maidenhead, and formerly one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for North Wales.

At Reading, aged 97, Mr. Joseph Minall.

At Abingdon, in an advanced age, Mrs. Payne. The Rev. John Cleobury, M.A. vicar of Great Marlow, Bucks.

At Harpsden-court, Mrs. Halifax, relict of the late Mr. Halifax, late of Reading.

At the seat of — Goodlake, esq. at Ham, near Wantage, John Page, esq. of Oporto.

At Leyton, in Essex, aged 87, Robert Briscoe, esq. father of Mrs. Mestayer, of Reading.

At the seat of General Rowley, at Binfield, in a very advanced age, Arthur Carr, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Sir Francis Baring has purchased the Duke of Bedford's estates in this county 120,000l. besides 30,000l. for the timber on it.

In consequence of the late high prices of provisions, the mechanics and workmen in the dock-yard at Portsmouth have resolved to abstain from the use of butter till it is nine-pence per pound, milk to two-pence per quart, and potatoes to sixpence per gallon.

Married.] At East Meon, J. Hector, esq. to Miss Eyles, daughter of — Eyles, esq. mayor of Petersfield.

At Hambledon, John Teckell, esq. to Lady Griselda Stanhope, second daughter of Earl Stanhope.

At Wainford, the Rev. Mr. Upton, to Mrs. Breeden.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Whitehead, mother in law to T. Jarvis, esq.

Mrs. Wray, wife to Capt. Wray, and daughter of the late Luke Idefon, esq.

WILTSHIRE.

At disposition to riot was prevalent at Devizes on a late market day, on account of the high price of corn, but by spirited exertions it was soon quelled.

Partial disturbances have taken place in other towns in this county, owing to the high price of provisions, but they have been quieted without violent measures.

The same dreadful storm of the 3d of Sept. the severe effects of which has been partially experienced in most parts of the kingdom, was also felt in this county, and particularly at Tisbury, where the damage done to the standing barley only, is supposed to amount to between 6 and 7000l.

The inhabitants of Salisbury have entered into resolutions for obtaining a supply of wheat in future from distant parts. It is intended to raise 3000l. for the purpose. No individual is to have more than twenty shares of 1l. each. The bakers are to be invited to supply the city with bread at a fair price, and, in case of their non-compliance, it is proposed to establish ovens, with proper superintendants, &c. Bakers are to have an equal opportunity with others of purchasing such wheat or flour as may be procured by the committee. An interest of 5l. per cent. only is to be shared every six or twelve months.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. Wm. Goodbody, to Miss Ann Footner, both of Christchurch. Mr. J. Lawrence of Alderbury, to Miss E. Roles.

Died.] At Salisbury, aged 75, Mr. Thresher, sen. Mr. Thomas Penniston, bricklayer, of the Close; who accidentally fell into the river near his own home, and was drowned. Mrs. Carent, a lady possessed of many amiable qualities, and a most retentive memory.

At Melksham, in an advanced age, Mr. J. Wiltshire, a worthy honest man.

At Petersfinger, near Salisbury, aged 90, the widow White.

At Clift Hall, Henry Chivers Vince, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Messrs. Henning and Green have opened a deposit of wheat at the County-hall in Dorchester, where they intend to keep a constant supply for sale to the poor in small quantities, and at a fair price.

The extravagant price of bread, butter, &c. have occasioned some riotous behaviour at Blandford, Poole, and other places in this county, which, however, has not been attended with any very serious consequences.

Died.] At Weymouth, Mr. John Jeffrey, writing-master. A man much respected, and the last of that family of West Orchard.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At the late Bristol assizes, a cause was tried upon an action brought by Mrs. Chambers, of that city, against Mr. Irwin, master of the Polly Tender, for wilfully seducing Ann Fusiell, her niece and servant; when, after a full hearing, and an excellent charge from Lord Eldon, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 2000l. damages.

By an experiment, last week exhibited to the Agricultural Society at Bath, it was proved, that potatoes, sliced in their skins, and afterwards dried in an oven or kiln, might be preserved four years without injury, and be as good for food as when they were taken from the ground. A portion of skinned potatoes, which had undergone this process, and had been ground in a mill to meal, were produced; they had been sent to Jamaica in a barrel four years since; but did not appear to be at all affected either by the voyage or lapse of time.

A balance lock, for transferring boats on canals

canals from one level to another, was tried on the Dorset and Somerset canal, at Mells, on the 6th of September, and found completely to answer. By this invention, the difficulties, which have so long existed of transferring boats on canals, without loss of water, are now fully removed; at a less expence than any scheme hitherto suggested, and it is very probable, that the necessity of tunnels will be thereby superseded. The experiment was made on a fall of 21 feet, and laden boats transferred up and down in much less time than is employed in passing in common. This invention is capable of being affixed to a fall of 40 feet, or a much greater depth.

The Wiveliscombe Agricultural Society have proposed to give premiums, at the next Wiveliscombe great market, for the best cow or heifer for breeding; for the best ten of store ewes; and for the best stallion, for roadsters, kept at Wiveliscombe market during the next season, each a piece of plate, value two guineas and a half: to the best ploughman, two guineas, and to his boy, half a guinea; to the second best ploughman, one guinea, and to his boy, five shillings.

On Thursday, the 24th of July, the price of the quarter loaf, at Wincanton, was one shilling and eight pence, the next morning it fell to eleven pence halfpenny, and in the afternoon of the same day it fell to nine pence halfpenny.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. Wm. Britten, of Northstoke, to Miss R. Powney, of Lansdown. Mr. James Phillips, accomptant, to Miss Dando. Mr. Thomas Hampton, of Stourbridge, to Miss Barlow, of this city. Mr. John Acraman, merchant, to Miss E. Hood. Mr. Joseph Bennett, of Wraxal, to Miss Bennett, daughter of Mr. Bennett, of Compton Martin. Mr. Thomas Jones, to Mrs. Weston. Mr. George Brittain, grocer, to M. A. Kinsman. Mr. Joseph Callaway, to Miss Mary Ann Lacon, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Lacon, linen-draper. Capt. Orr, of the ship Harriet, now at this port, to Miss Elizabeth Langley, of Queen's-square. Mr. T. Wheeler, of Road, to Miss Barry.

At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Jones, to Miss Walcot, daughter of Capt. W. Mr. W. Tier, miller and baker, of Widcombe, to Miss Eliz. Giller. Mr. John Lewis, of that city, to Miss M. Player, of Malmsbury. Mr. Smith, clothier, of Bathwick, to Mrs. Harriot. Mr. Geo. Dowling, of Dundry, to Miss Biggs, of Radford.

At Bedminster, near Bristol, Mr. Isaac Williams, of the Lamb, to Miss Martha Morgan, of the Red Cow-inn.

At Bitton, Mr. John Gay, of Oland, to Mrs. Baylis, of the same place.

At Limpley Stoke, Mr. T. Pratt, to Miss Smith.

At Weston, near Bath, the Rev. Wm. Stabback, of Exeter, to Miss E. Hoblyn, daughter of the Rev. J. Hoblyn, of Padstow.

At Bruton, Mr. Peter Dowling, of Kir-champton, to Miss Prankard.

Died.] At Bristol, Mrs. Langley, widow

of the late Captain Langley, of that port. Mr. James Baker Smith, a partner in the house of Baker Smith, and Ryland, linen-merchants. Mr. Burgam. Mr. Baylis, linen-draper. Aged 74, Mr. Parsley, many years barber-surgeon, in Broad-street. Aged 22, Mr. Joseph Bartlett, distiller, one of the Bristol volunteer cavalry. Mr. Charles Montague, formerly a stationer in Christmas-street. Miss Gresley, daughter of Dr. Gresley, formerly a physician in that city. Mrs. Sheddon, mother of Mr. Sheddon, druggist, in Union-street. Mr. Culliford, wine-merchant. Mr. Thomas Rutter, many years an eminent speaker among the people called Quakers. Mr. Thomas Westwood, son of Mr. Westwood, cyder-merchant. The Rev. Mr. Tommas, minister of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters, in the Pithay. Mrs. May, wife of Mr. May, North-street, St. James's. Mr. Weaver, tallow chandler. Mr. John Seede, formerly a bright-smith, aged 88. Captain Knighton, of the marine forces.

At Bath, aged 70, Mr. John Robbins, late master of the workhouse of the parishes of St. Peter and St. James. Mrs. Brydges, of the Vineyards. The lady of ——— Hutchinson, esq. barrister at law. Mrs. Hearne, of Barton House, Queen's-square. Mrs. Ourry, relict of the late Rear Admiral Ourry. Mr. W. Ford, whitesmith. Aged 70, Mrs. Lamb, mother-in-law of Mrs. Lambe, grocer. Mr. Tho. Clement, of Walcot, aged 28. At his lodgings, in Queen's-square, ——— Bonner, esq.

At the Hot Wells, the Rev. Thomas Burckhardt, minister of the Lutheran congregation in the Savoy.

At Dunster, Mr. Phillips, master.

At Clifton, Mrs. Purdon, a lady eminently distinguished for her virtues.

Miss Miles, daughter of William Miles,

At Wiveliscombe, the Rev. R. Parminter, minister of a Dissenting congregation there.

At North Petherton, Mrs. Terrett, widow of Mr. Terrett, formerly a baker, in Bristol.

At Freshford, Farmer Bailey.

At Stapleton, Mrs. Hill, at the boarding-school. John Moore, esq.

At Runnington, Mrs. Langdon, widow of the late Mr. Langford, of Kittisford.

At Pilton, Mr. Joseph Hancock, a well-known auctioneer.

At Witham Friery, Mr. Benjamin Muffell.

At Bedminster, Mr. Selby Jack.

At Beckington, Mrs. Skurray, widow of the late Stephen Skurray, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

At Axminster 18 houses have lately been destroyed by fire. The vicarage-house at North Molton has also been burnt down.

An immediate and very minute survey of Devonshire, and parts of the adjoining counties, is to be made by the draftsman belonging to the Board of Ordnance, under the direction of Capt. W. Mudge.

J. Worthy, esq. the present Mayor of Exeter,

Exeter, has interposed in a very patriot manner to prevent the inhabitants from being oppressed by the bakers, who had refused to bake at the assize fet, by which they had rendered themselves liable to be punished with fine and imprisonment.

In a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning on Tuesday, the 3d of September, the church of St. Edmund, on the bridge at Exeter, received material injury; and at Lyme three imprudent women were struck dead by the lightning, as they stood together for shelter under an elm-tree.

Many of the most respectable gentlemen in this county have called upon their tenants to send their corn to market immediately, and to sell it at a fair price; and they have threatened them with the consequence of a refusal.

Since the suppression of forestalling and regrating at Exeter, it has been found that the present market-place is much too small for the accommodation of the inhabitants, who are all obliged to resort thither for supplies of provisions; to remedy which inconvenience the magistrates intend to establish another market for the sale of potatoes at a different part of the city.

Married.] At Exeter, the Rev. Charles Tucker, of Kilmington, to Miss Symonds, of Holt, Cornwall.

At Plympton, St. Mary's, Geo. Soltau, esq., of London, to Miss E. M. Symons, eldest daughter of Wm. Symons, esq., of Plympton.

At Stoke Damerel, Mr. Richard Gifford, brewer, of Bristol, to Miss Davie, of Plympton-dock.

At Plymouth, Mr. Waugh, of Plymouth-dock, to Miss M. Macey.

At Barnstaple, the Rev. Daniel Palmer, to Miss Eliz. Alleyne, niece of Sir John Alleyne, bart. of Meiner-hall, Essex.

At Totness, E. Dix, esq., of the Royal Navy, to Miss Charlotte Edwards Gaverick. Mr. Fitzgerald, purser of the *Achille*, to Miss C. Tom.

At Exeter, Mr. Jacobs, to Miss Speart. Mr. Smith, quarter-master of the *Queen's Bays*, to Miss Hancock.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Toffwill, wife of Mr. R. Toffwill, maltster. Mr. Froit, serge-maker.

At Wolfordisworthy, aged 84, Mr. Wm. Comyns.

At Brixton, near Plympton, Mr. J. Benicke, to Miss Trescott, of Plymouth.

At Topsham, Miss Smith.

At Siabury, Mr. Arthur Parker, of Exmouth.

At Goodleigh, Mr. Henry Stebbing, farmer. He was a great fox-hunter, and his funeral was attended by the huntmen and whippers-in of all the packs with which he had hunted.

At Exmouth, aged 28, Mr. Partridge, farmer, of Kennerley, near Crediton, who being bathing in the sea, was carried off by the force of the tide, and was drowned.

At Axminster, aged 24, Mrs. Hallett, wife of Mr. Hallett, wine-merchant.

At Great Elford, John Culme, esq. jun. of Tottil, near Plymouth.

At Clannoborough, aged 91, replete with good works, the Rev. R. Feake, A. M. rector of Beaford.

At Plymouth, J. Kempthorne, esq. purser of a King's ship in ordinary, and lieutenant of the Cornish Marines.

At Exeter, Mrs. Buller, relict of the late much respected Bishop of the diocese. Mr. Tootell, stay-maker. Mr. Wife, hair-dresser.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Germans, Mr. Lawrence, of Liskeard, to Miss Hodge.

SCOTLAND.

Lately, at Singlee, in Selkirkshire, four young ladies who were bathing in the river Ettrick, at the foot of Mr. Scott's garden, were unfortunately drowned. Two of them were Mr. Scott's daughters, and the other two were his visitors. They were all amiable young ladies, just rising into the bloom of life, and one of them was upon the point of marriage.

Married.] At Comrie-house, Perthshire, David Wedderburn, esq., eldest son of Sir John Wedderburn, bart. of Balindean, to Miss Margaret Brown, daughter of George Brown, esq., one of the Commissioners of Excise for Scotland.

At Perth, Captain Tho. Robertson, of the 3d Battalion of the Breadalbane Fencible Infantry, to Miss Stalker of Coblesnough, near Perth.

At Edinburgh, Wm. Clarke, esq. merchant, of Ludgate-hill, London, to Miss Margaret Halkett, eldest daughter of Colonel Frederick Halkett, of the Scots Brigade. Captain Walker, of the 28th Light Dragoons, to Mrs. Erskine, daughter of Charles Sharpe, esq. of Hoddam.

At Leith, Wm. Turnbull, esq. of Belton, to Miss Magdalen Sharp, daughter of Francis Sharp, esq. Comptroller of the Customs there.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mr. James Muddell, printer. Mr. Tho. Elair, Deputy Comptroller of the Stamp-office.

At Kilwinning, Janet Dunlop, at the great age of 102 years; she was in full possession of her senses at the time of her death, but had been confined to her bed 25 years.

WALES.

The fire on the Forest of Radnor, near the vale of Llangollen, which raged for upwards of five weeks in every direction, was at length extinguished by the late fall of rain. At the end of a week it had exhibited one continued blaze of eight miles in length, on the Winstay side, and about four on the other side. Seen from any central mountain, it appeared like an immense volcano, thirty miles in circumference. Every thing vegetable, upon a surface of from 1500 to 2000 acres, was totally destroyed, and the fire had penetrated beneath the surface to a considerable depth.

Married.]

Married.] At Llanegryn, Merionethshire, Charles James Apperley, esq. to Miss Wynne, youngest daughter of William Wynne, esq. of Wern, Carnarvonshire.

At Ruabon, Divie Robertson, esq. of the Adelphi, London, to Miss Jane Rowland, daughter of Edward Rowland, esq. of Garthên Lodge, Denbighshire.

The Rev. William Evans, of St. Asaph, to Miss Goodwin, of Wirkworth, Derbyshire.

The Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of Kilrhedin, Carmarthenshire, to Miss Francis Jones, daughter of the late John Jones, esq. of Caynfryn.

At Llandilo, Carmarthenshire, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, of Troed-y Rhiw, to Mrs. Ed-

wards, relict of Mr. Lewis Edwards, of Heol-fawr.

Died.] Mr. Wm. Lloyd, son of Mrs. Lloyd, glover, of Mardol.

At Wrexham, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Rich. Lloyd, esq. banker.

At Welshpool, Mr. Charles Coppock, of the Eagle-inn.

Suddenly, at Aberdore Works, Glamorganshire, J. Hodges, esq. of Gotherby House, Staffordshire.

At Earlwood, near Britton Ferry, Glamorganshire, Mr. J. Jacobs, lieutenant in the 40th regiment of foot.

At Llanwyngerig, Carmarthenshire, Mr. Evan Davies.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN a late report, we noticed the state of the *Woollen* manufactory in the *West*, the depression of which arises in part from the relative situation of this country with the Continent, and partly from the progressive improvements which have taken place in other counties of England, tending to rival the manufactures of the western counties. However this may be the case at present, it is hoped that it will not continue on the return of peace; indeed many spirited individuals, looking forward to the return of that happy period, are now engaged throughout these parts in the erection of machines, in order to preserve their old fabrics, or at least to place themselves on the same footing with their rivals; for without the use of machinery, it has become almost impossible in many instances to fabricate goods that are now marketable, so very superior is the work thus produced. This spirit of emulation will, doubtless, be of essential service to all parties, with the exception of the unavoidable consequence of the introduction of machinery, that certain descriptions of people will lose their present employ; while a far greater number of all classes will be procuring a livelihood, of which they would otherwise be incapable.

The exportation from Exeter, included not only the coarser sorts of woollen goods which are made in Devonshire, but also the woollens of superior qualities, manufactured in the counties of Gloucester and Wilts, such as broad-cloths and kerseymeres; of these large quantities were required for the Spanish and Portuguese markets, so that in time of peace the foreign trade of this port gave considerable assistance to the manufactures of the neighbouring counties; those parts therefore suffer proportionably with Exeter, whose export in Woollens, when in full trade, has amounted to upwards of 7 or 800,000 pieces in a year, which may be valued at nearly £2,000,000, whereas now it does not amount to one tenth part of that quantity, and this is shipped from other ports, instead of employing from Exeter, as formerly, in a direct trade, eight or ten vessels for Spain, about six for Italy, and three or four for the North of Europe.

The exports of *Linen* from Ireland to different parts of England, are at present very considerable; on an average between 23 and 30,000 pieces are daily entered at Dublin only, besides what are sent from Londonderry, Belfast, and other parts of Ulster. This will shortly turn the course of exchange between Dublin and London more in favour of the former, which has of late been much against Ireland, on account of the shortness of its exports, particularly in the article of butter and other provisions. The imports of Corn into Ireland since the 25th of March last, amount to above one million sterling, and are still very considerable.

The quantity of *Clutton Wool* imported during the last month has reduced the prices a little, Surinam is at present from 2s. 9d. to 3s. 1d. Demerary from 2s. 7d. to 2s. 10d. St. Domingo 2s. 4d. to 2s. 7d. Grenada and Carriaco 2s. 5d. to 2s. 9d. Martinico 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. St. Vincents 2s. 1d. to 2s. 5d. Bahama 2s. 1d. to 2s. 9d. South Carolina and Georgia 1s. 7d. to 2s. 11d.

Raw and Thrown Silks, particularly the latter, are at such high prices, as seem to preclude even the possibility of this elegant material being again more generally adopted as an article of dress; at present, however, we believe, there are few persons in this line out of employ.

Raw Sugars have in general advanced about two shillings per cwt. St. Kitts are now 64s. to 86s. Montserrat 63s. to 84s. St. Vincents and Nevis 62s. to 83s. Jamaica 61s. to 84s. Granada, Dominica, Antigua, Tobago, Martinico, Demerary, and Trinidad 61s. to 82s. and Barbadoes 62s. to 82s. Granada clayed 71s. to 112s. Barbadoes ditto 80s. to 114s. and Martinico ditto 69s. to 110s. Refined sugars have experienced a similar advance, lumps are from 108s. to 122s. single leaves 115s. to 126s. and powder ditto 117s. to 135s.

Coffee continues to lower; fine Coffee is from 150s. to 164s. good from 136s. to 149s. middling 120s. to 135s. and ordinary 105s. to 119s.

Teas, particularly the fine kinds, have lately advanced a little.

Rice, a few weeks since, had advanced in price, but has lately fallen again; good Carolina Rice is at present from 24s. 6d. to 28s. per cwt. We are surprised, that at a time when all kinds of grain are so exorbitantly high, this useful article of food does not get into more general use.

The

The East India Company have declared for sale, private trade ground rattans, walking cones, whanghees, mother of pearl beads, cornelian stones, China ink, &c. on the 7th of October, prompt the 12th December next. Private trade drugs, coffee, elephants teeth &c. 9th October, prompt 12th December. Saltpetre, including privileged, 30,000 bags, more or less, 23d October, prompt 23d January, 1801; and that they will sell no more saltpetre until March sale, 1801, except such as may be damaged, uncleared, in private trade, privilege, or neutral property.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

FOR the most part during the beginning of the month the season continued favourable for the harvest, and of course most of the grain, even in the Northern parts of the kingdom, has been reaped and got into the barns or stacks in good condition. In the northern districts we find that the wheat crops, though in some places rather thin upon the ground, have turned out remarkably full in the ear, and fine in the quality of the grain. The barley and oats are also very heavy crops, except in such grounds as were cold and wet in the spring months, where they are light, but much better than might have been expected under such circumstances. So great has been the crop of oats in the Fens, and that neighbourhood, that a farmer of Ipswich, has offered a bet, that his produce of that grain upon 38 acres of land is 400 quarters, or upwards of 44 bushels per acre. On the 17th of this month 1279 quarters, and 34,942 bags of wheat; together with 1582 barrels of flour, had been entered within the last week at the Liverpool Custom-house, from the Baltic and America. At Bristol, 15,361 bags of wheat were imported the same week. The importation of corn at Newcastle likewise still continues to so great an extent, that many dwelling-houses are converted into granaries. The same at Hull, where some of the public buildings are also appropriated to the same purpose. In proof of the barley produce being great, Mr. Coke, is said, has caused an acre of barley, in his park at Holkham, to be measured, cut and threshed, the produce of which was 19 coombs, 1 bushel:—and Mr. Farthing, of Bakesey, has cut, and is now malting, the produce of 5 acres of the same grain, on which he grew nearly 120 coombs. These appearances and importations seem, however, to have yet had but a trifling effect in reducing the very extravagant prices of grain. The average prices of grain throughout England and Wales, at the last returns, were, wheat 107s.; barley 56s. 5d.; oats 32s. 2d. At Mark-lane, wheat 84s. to 110s. average 97.; barley 36s. to 74s.; oats 28s. to 42s.

The turnip crops have in general been greatly improved by the late rains, and are extremely valuable, especially on the more northern parts of the island, on account of the failure of deficiency of the fog on aftergrass crops.

Potatoes, on the dry and gravelly soils, have been much confined in their growth by the late very hot weather; but on other kinds of soil they are in general good.

The fallows have mostly been well prepared, and in some the wheat has been sown, and almost every where the land is in a state of readiness for its being put into the soil.

At Worcester, September 13, 68 pockets of new hops were weighed, prices from 17l. to 19l. per cwt. Yearling hops, of which 250 pockets were sold, went from 14l. to 17l. 10s. In Kent they are now very far advanced in their picking, which will, probably, generally close in the course of next week. The continued fine weather keeps the plant in full condition, although the hot sun upon the dew has taken off the brightness of colour. It is computed that they average 5 cwt. per acre. Upon the whole, the present liberal prices certainly makes it one of the most profitable seasons for the planter upon record. We learn from a well-informed correspondent, that Sussex will pay about the same duty as last year; Worcester falls short of expectation; Farnham, the North Clays, and Essex, are extremely short. The duty is now doing at 72,000l. At Canterbury, Sept. 18, the first Hop-market for this season was held at the Fleece Inn, which was numerously attended, by both buyers and planters; many fine samples were produced, and very considerable business done, the buyers being very inclinable to purchase, and the sellers ready to accept the following liberal prices:—Bags 15l. to 15l. 15s. Pockets 16l.—17l. to 17l. 5s. In Southwark the prices are, bags 14l. to 16l.; pockets 15l. to 18l.; Farnhams 18l. to 22l. and the market brisk.

Cattle. Fat stock still keeps to a high price, but lean cattle continue on the decline from the want of grass in many places. At Smithfield market, on the 29th, beef yielded from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8s.; veal from 4s. 4d. to 6s. 4d. to fink the offal. At Exeter last fair, cattle were offered 30 per cent. lower than they were 3 weeks before, yet refused. But at Carlisle Fair there was a pretty good shew of cattle, and those which were sold went off at tolerable prices. At Middleton Fair, Durham, fat cattle sold high; lean cattle low; but all were sold.

Sheep. Fat sheep still sell well, but lean ones in general experience a dull sale. Lambs go off pretty well. Mutton at Smithfield yielded from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb from 4s. to 5s. 4d. At Newgate and Leadenhall markets, the prices of meat are, beef 3s. to 4s. 2d.; veal 4s. to 6s.; mutton 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; and pork 5s. to 6s. 6d.

Horses. Good horses continue to sell high, but those of the inferior kind have a dull sale.

Hay. In the northern parts of the kingdom there has been but little fog, or second crop cut this year, and that which was cut, has in many places been spoiled by the wetness of the weather.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 65.

NOVEMBER 1, [No. 4, of Vol. 10.]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As you have given a place in your Magazine to two articles which contain animadversions, upon my examination of Mr. Hall's sermons, you will perhaps allow me the same privilege for a few words in explanation. Your correspondent M. H. in the number published in September, appears to doubt the truth of my assertion, that a change in the faith of a country would little affect the morality of it. Now this assertion must undoubtedly be understood to apply exclusively to the conduct of the million. The conduct of many individuals of every country is formed of those institutions in which such individuals subsist. An interested aspiring, restless corporation, formed by the clergy of every country, will be *influenced*, and most injuriously influenced, by the institutions which it supports, and which support it. The influence of this corporation arising from various causes, of which a tacit belief in the divine authority of the faith it defends is *not* the most powerful, will *sometimes* occasion considerable movements, like those of the Crusades, and thus affect the conduct of the great body of the people. It must also be admitted, as it certainly is admitted in the trifling publication to which your correspondents have done me the honour of alluding, that there are certain minds in every country, of a make so extraordinary and a temperament so sanguine, as to be much influenced, especially on great occasions, by religious enthusiasm, and motives which point to a future life; yet the *ordinary* conduct even of such individuals is but faintly influenced by such motives; and after the lapse of some considerable time, when the charm and power of novelty are gone, the enthusiast ends in the hypocrite or the sceptic. Minds of this class, if peculiarly great and vigorous, go to the one side or the other, and form for the historian his Gibbons or his Cromwells. These exceptions form no solid objection to the general assertion, which contemplates the conduct of the mass of every nation acting in ordinary life, and subject to the influences of daily and habitual occurrence. It is not surely too much to affirm, that the mass of the English nation are *practical* atheists at this moment,

and no change that timidity itself can dread, can make them less believers than they are.

Will any one say that the conduct of one in fifty of our whole population is determined in any ordinary case of personal or social morals by religious considerations? Nay, I would gladly put the question even to any religious man, if he can say, after the performance of any act of humanity or mercy: I would not have done this 'if I had not expected a reward in heaven.'

It is true in fact, that the same vices do prevail in the same country after a change in its faith, however opposite to that which it has last adopted; of which the shameful debaucheries of Italy are a sufficient proof. Not only the character of a country, but that of an individual, will remain marked by the same propensities after a change of faith. Paul the Jew pursued the Christians to death, and Paul the Christian wished that those who differed from him in his new faith *were cut off*; but he had ceased to be the agent of those who had authority.

I think that your correspondent, when he reconsiders his queries respecting the separation of moral from religious ideas, with which they happen to have been associated, will perceive that it must be admitted that nothing is more easy than this divorce; for we know in fact that this is often proved by the purity of the conduct of such as once had but have no longer religious motives of action. Neither ought we to forget, when meditating upon this subject, that all the present motives to morality have a real and obvious existence in the nature of things, which the imagination, as it has not created them, cannot annihilate. Religious motives sometimes favour the interests of morality, but they too often favour vice. The superstitious and the enthusiastic have been remarkable for inhumanity, and rarely, very rarely, have such characters been merciful and kind. Perhaps even we may have heard of some methodistical legislators in our days, whose conduct has betrayed few symptoms of humanity and charity.

Your correspondent M. H. seems to think that our sympathies are factitious, like the prejudices of superstition, and that, therefore, they are equally liable to be

overcome, and unable to secure human conduct against crime. My observations upon children have led me to an opposite conclusion. It is certainly necessary that reason dawn before sympathy can operate; for before a child sympathises with the sensations of other beings, he must be informed that such sensations exist. It will require time before such information can be given to a child: but when given, I have no doubt that his sympathies are sure, and that the work of stifling them is a work of difficulty indeed. An increasing knowledge will increase the circle of our sympathies, which always keep pace with our knowledge, and are only overcome by the pains attending want and desire, the force of opposing prejudice, or the petrifying influence of superstition.

We are influenced in all things by our sympathies with the feelings and opinions of others. Other motives have over us a partial influence, this an universal one. It is this which induces us to decorate our persons, build costly edifices, keep splendid establishments, bear the oppression of many servants, acquire knowledge, encounter fatigue, brave danger and despise death! Our early days are delighted with the praises of the dead, whose works we pursue with admiration; we sympathise with the opinion of such as utter these praises, and thus is generated the universal passion, unaccountable in every other way, *the love of posthumous fame*. None of the antisocial passions can boast of a power like that of this sympathy, the origin and guide of action in man. We do not however depend on this alone as the security of morals. *Man is necessarily social*. Obvious and immediate self-interest will in most cases guard other's rights from violation, and secure respect to the social relations. Indeed the conduct of tyrants and of courtiers can only take place in a corrupt state of society, in which their monopolies secure to them the fellowship and countenance of each other and their seeking sycophants. If men of common condition were to act like these, they would be exiled from society, and denied the converse of human kind; an interdict more severe than any which attended the worst offenders of ancient Rome. The whole education of a despot tends to stifle his natural sympathies; but thank heaven! many of the human race can never be placed in such a situation as makes him a monster. On the question how often men consult accurately their interest or their conduct, I may be permitted to offer a remark or two; for the mutual consideration of Mr. H.

and Mr. Cogan, whose letter is contained in your number for October. If it be contended by either of these gentlemen, particularly by Mr. Cogan, that man always pursues his greatest interest without any deduction whatever for its being present or future, it must be admitted that nine-tenths of mankind at least are not at all believers in religion or religious motives, or rather that men universally are unbelievers in them, since it is obvious that they do not always pursue the highest virtue in conduct, and yet the highest virtue is admitted, by the religious system which they profess, to be their *greatest interest*. Accordingly it ought to be admitted that no change of the faith of a nation can greatly affect its morality, since faith already is without moral effect. The truth is plainly this; man cannot by his constitution give to present and to distant good equal regard in his conduct. There is a misery which he cannot long endure, whatever were the future recompence which he was to have. The eye sees dimly a distant prospect, and the mind faintly desires future and indefinite good. The grand charm is wanting in prospects of future life. We cannot with effect realize there the sympathy of others. We may talk of God smiling, angels applauding, and men praising us in another state, but the sound passeth away and is gone, we have never mixed in such a scene, and with it we cannot sympathise. There is a philosophical sense indeed of the word interest, in which it may be said that man will pursue what he apprehends to be his greatest interest, but it is not true that he will ever apprehend, through a long course of years, that good in a future life is his greatest interest; neither is it true in this life, that man will always pursue, in any sense, his own selfish interest in opposition to that of other beings, and without any regard to their interest. If Christianity be a system of mere selfish calculation, it will be difficult for Mr. Cogan to assign any reason why our Creator should have directed us to look from one world to another, to learn this art, and to obtain this selfish comprehension of mind, as it appears that our stage of existence might have been fully adequate to this end. Without attempting to revive Lord Shaftesbury's objections to this selfish morality, it may not be improper to observe, that it differs nothing in its nature from the pursuit, according to Mr. Cogan, of every man, as every man still pursues his own interest. Is it easy then to say, that one man is more virtuous than another; or are not, according

ding to this philosophy, all men alike virtuous?

I certainly have no objection with your two able correspondents to discuss any subjects connected with those mentioned in this letter; but I should be unwilling indeed to see your agreeable miscellany converted into a magazine for the horrid weapons of religious controversy. Your correspondents disguise no opinions, and I meet them with equal openness; we leave others to discover *the disguise of such as pursue literature as a profession*, or that of *such as pursue religion as a profession*. That is an inoffensive hostility, a pleasing combat, where nothing is gained by victory or lost by defeat!

Permit me here to express my admiration of the papers in your magazine under the title of the Enquirer, and to intimate a wish that they may be soon made a separate publication.

A. ROBINSON.

London, 12th Oct. 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE explanation and solution, given by Mr. Dyer of those laborious trifles, the *ισοψηφα*, or (as the term may be translated) *parimnumeral verses*—which had so completely baffled the sagacity of the acute and learned *Stephanus**—having attracted my casual and momentary attention to the sixth book of the *Anthologia*, I there observed another species of poetic foolery, which I know not whether Mr. Dyer meant to include in the list of those he intends to make the subjects of his remarks. At all events, my object in noticing those *bagatelles* being altogether different from his, I trust that I shall stand exempt from any imputation of the slightest wish to encroach upon his province.

The *bagatelles* to which I allude are the *αυτιστροφοντα*, or pieces of which (not the individual letters as in the *καρκινοι* or *crab-verses* noticed by Mr. Dyer, but) the en-

the words, being read in inverse order, present the same kind of verse, and the same sense, as when read in the usual way. For example—

Πηνελωπη, τοδε σοι φαρος και χλαιναν Οδυσσευς
Ηνεγκεν, δολιχην εξανυσας ατραπον—

or, in retrograde order,

Ατραπον εξανυσας δολιχην, ηνεγκεν Οδυσσευς
Χλαιναν και φαρος σοι τοδε, Πηνελωπη—

of which, for the sake of such among your readers as happen to understand Latin without being acquainted with Greek, I subjoin a loose imitation, in which little regard was paid to either accuracy of sense or elegance of diction; bare exemplification being the only thing I had in view: for I should have actually deemed it a sin to waste precious time in so unprofitable an employment. Indeed, as an apology for having been guilty of even making the attempt, I think necessary to add that it was only during a solitary walk through the fields that I suffered it for a moment to engage my thoughts.

Penelope, tibi dat zonam hanc et peplon
Ulysses,

Optatus conjux, en, tuus, adveniens—

thus, backwards—

Adveniens tuus, en, conjux optatus, Ulysses.

Peplon et hanc zonam dat tibi, Penelope,

But, to proceed to my primary and indeed my sole object in adverting to these silly and contemptible productions of misapplied industry—I observe, among the number preserved in the *Anthologia*, the four following—

Κυπριδι κουροτροφω δαμαλιν βεξαντες, εφηβοι
Χαιροντες νιμφας ΕΚ ΘΑΛΑΜΩΝ αγομεν.

Αιδομεναις υπο δαριν ΕΝ ΕΥΡΥΧΩΡΩ πατρος
οικω,

Παρθενον εκ χειρων ηγαγομην Κυπριδος.

Οιδιποδης κασις ην τεκεων, και μητερι ποσις
Γινετο, και παλαμης ην τυφλος ΕΚ ΣΦΕ-
ΤΕΡΗΣ.

ΤΟΝ ΤΡΑΓΟΠΟΥΝ εμε Πανα, φιλον Βρομιοιο,
και υιον

Αρκαδος, αντ' αλκας εγραφεν Ωφελιων.

To read these backwards as verses, we are obliged to take *εκ θαλαμων* as a single word, and to do the same with respect to *ευρυχωρω*—*εκ σφετερης*—and *του τραγοπου*.

I know not what age gave birth to the trifler who wrote those pieces: but, from his example, I presume that the Greeks, at least the Greeks of his time were accustomed, in their pronunciation, so to incorporate the article with the noun to which it belonged (when no other word intervened), as to form of the two a single

* See his Greek Thesaurus, vol. iv. col. 724, g h.—And here I beg leave to enter my protest against a kind of national plagiarism of which many persons in this country are guilty, who convert *Stephanus* into an Englishman by calling him *Steevens*. His name was *Estienne* or *Etienne* (equivalent in French to our English *Stephen* or *Stevens*, as *Monsieur Le Blanc* is to Mr. *White*) which he translated into *Stephanus*, according to the custom prevalent among the literati of that age, as the reformer *Chauvin* latinised his name into *Calvinus* or *Calvin*.

word—and in the same manner, under the same circumstance, to incorporate into a single word the proposition and the noun which it governed, as the Germans frequently combine a preposition or adverb with the verb with which it is connected in sense*, thus producing Quintilian's "*dissimulata disjunctio*."

If I be right in the conclusion which I draw from the examples above quoted, I submit to the advocates of accentual reading whether such combinations of words, and consequent increase in the number of syllables to which a single accent was to be applied, must not have necessarily produced a deviation from the ordinary account of the individual words, as pronounced separate from the article or preposition. I submit to them whether the circumstance here noticed does not corroborate Quintilian's remark, and in some measure authorise the use which I have made of it in a late publication—"*Latin Prosody made easy*"—in that part where I touch upon the question whether the Greek and Latin poetry should be read by us moderns according to accent or according to quantity, and where, I am sorry to learn, I have given umbrage to some of those gentlemen who prefer the accentual mode. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

*Merlin's Place,
Clerkenwell, Oct. 13, 1800.* J. CAREY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE many useful hints for improving the condition of the poor, conveyed through the medium of your Magazine, encourage me to offer my sentiments upon a subject relative to the management of the female and infant poor confined in parish workhouses and similar institutions.

It may be proper to premise that I am not one of those bold projectors who are desirous of overturning the present system of society, by placing women on an equality with men in the senate, on the bench, or at the bar; but I am a strenuous advocate for the exertion of their abilities, natural and acquired, in every department consistent with their sex and the preservation of that delicacy of sentiment and manners which forms their distinguishing ornament.

Now, Sir, it has long appeared to me,

that without any deviation from the strictest propriety, women might be associated with men in the office of overseer, and take an active part in the internal government of parish workhouses and hundred houses, as far as concerns their own sex and the care of the children, with advantage to themselves, and to those who would be under their protection—I say with advantage to themselves, because multitudes in every degree of the class called gentlewomen are victims to ennui and the card-table, from want of objects sufficiently interesting to call forth the exertion of their talents: it remains for me to shew the benefit to be derived by the poor and the community at large from the execution of this scheme. It can scarcely be doubted, that a great number of infants have perished in these abodes of misery from unkind treatment and want of proper food and cloathing: women are, unquestionably, from their habits and education, more competent than men to judge of these points, and from the tenderness of their nature more likely to give them close attention.

The instruction of girls advanced beyond infancy, in the principles of religion and good morals, and in the useful arts of life, is of great importance to the public; and, if carefully attended to in every workhouse, would probably have a very extensive influence on the manners of the next generation: women, combining example with precept, are peculiarly adapted to the inspection of this department of the duty of the mistress of the workhouse.

With respect to the care of the mature and the aged, I leave it to the judgment of the unprejudiced, whether their wants, diseases and infirmities, may not with far more propriety be examined and relieved by their own sex, than by the other.

There is yet another class who are objects of the greatest commiseration; I advert to those who have taken the first false step, and are obliged from poverty, or the unfeeling conduct of their seducer and relations, to lie in a workhouse: overwhelmed with disgrace, and often corrupted by the profligate who are suffered to associate with them, they become hardened in vice, and add to the number of those who infest our streets; when, by the tender advice and discrimination of a female visitant, they might be snatched from ruin, and recalled to the paths of peace and virtue.

I would therefore propose that two female inhabitants of the most respectable character

* To say nothing of the Greek, Latin, or English words, *avowedly* compounded with prepositions, as ἐμμετρός *ubstrict*, income.

character should be annually chosen in every parish to perform this office; their department should be confined to the management of women and infants, of whom they should have the entire superintendence. The male overseers need not object to this assistance, as it would relieve them of a great deal of trouble, without infringing their privileges, their associates being made accountable to them for all monies distributed by their direction.

Experience would doubtless suggest many useful modifications of the plan, which the circumstances of different parishes would require; but the general principle of introducing women to be the public guardians of their own sex would I am persuaded, conduce to increase the comfort and improve the morals of the lower ranks.

P. W.

Oct. 9, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN I first determined to send you a communication for your Magazine, the subject I chose was very different from what this letter contains, and I should probably have finished it, and dispatched it to your publisher's, had not a friend popped in, and looking at part of the manuscript, exclaimed, "How shockingly unseasonably! Why nobody will read such subjects at present: if you wish to be read, you must give them a touch of the times, something about the scarcity and the dearth of provisions, because these are topics which all the world discusses, and all the world thinks it *understands*."

Mortified at this repulse, for no men are so sore on such occasions as authors, I threw down my pen, and determined to observe an inflexible silence, until people begin to take their thoughts off Mark-lane and Bear-key. An incident, however, induced me to change my opinion, and become reconciled to the popular conversation of the day.

Having occasion to visit a friend a few miles out of town, I stepped into one of those inviting vehicles called *Short stages*, and soon found myself one of six "agreeable companions," who resolved to shorten and sweeten their journey by a familiar exchange of sentiments. The *scarcity* occurred to us before we were off the stones. "It is all owing," said a grave looking gentleman, "It is all owing to the *war* in which we are engaged." "Nay," interposed a young gentleman in a smart uniform,

"It can't be owing to the war; you have had wars before, and no scarcity; and besides, *what should we have done without the war?* In my opinion, the *monopolizers* are at the bottom of the whole business."

"*Monopolizers!*" quoth a third person, in a drab coat, "that is easier said than proved! where are these monopolizers to be found? No, no, it is owing to the *millers*."—"The *millers* indeed!" exclaimed a very pretty country looking woman, who seemed to be possessed of the *clack*, "The *millers* indeed! I wonder people will allow their tongues such freedoms with large bodies of men; there have always been millers, and I should be glad to know besides *what you would do without millers?* It is very clear it is all owing to the *great farmers*." "I don't know, Ma'am," said the fifth person in our collection, "why the great farmers are to be blamed; a man may surely be a great farmer, without being a great rogue: people are not to bring their corn in hand-fuls to market: there have always been great farmers; besides, *what would you do without great farmers?* For my part, I have no doubt, the root of the evil lies in Mark-lane; look at your *corn factors*," added he with an air of triumph, and looking at me, as if he expected my opinion. I said it might be so, I was unacquainted with the subject; where all parties are blamed; it is probable some deserved it. The military spark, recollecting himself, declared he would be d——d if the *bakers* had not a share in this business; but the bakers soon found an advocate in the pretty female who pleaded the cause of the millers, and who exclaimed, "The *bakers*! Lord help them! the worst-used people on the face of the earth: when did you hear of a baker that was rich? Besides, *what would you do without bakers?*?"

This gave me an opportunity to sum up the evidence, by observing, that as *we could not do without war*, nor without *millers*, nor without *great farmers*, nor without *corn factors*, nor without *bakers*, we had nothing left but to sit down quietly, and submit to our grievances, as, notwithstanding so many persons are desirous of throwing the blame, it is impossible to make it stick any where. This seemed tolerably agreeable to all parties (each reserving his own opinion to himself), and peace was restored upon a tolerable footing, when an unlucky question started by one of my companions, again split the coach into parties. This was no other than "Was the scarcity *real* or *artificial*?" The officer and the enemy to corn-

factors

factors maintained, with great powers of vociferation, that the scarcity was *artificial*. They had travelled, they had beheld the harvest; they had seen things with their own eyes; they were convinced and all the world should not make them think otherwise.

On the other hand, the advocates for the *millers*, the *great farmers*, and the *bakers*, maintained with equal strength of lungs, that the scarcity was *real*. They too had travelled! they had beheld the harvest; they had seen things with their own eyes; they were convinced, and all the world should not make them think otherwise. The latter party, however, trusted that I would not be silent on this question; for, as there had been riots in London, undoubtedly I must know something of the matter; "and I perceive, Sir," said the pretty lady (she really was a very pretty woman, Mr. Editor), "I perceive, Sir, by the buttons on your coat, that you belong to one of the *corps*, so you must know something!"

I assured my hearers, that neither my situation in the *corps*, nor my residence in London, had qualified me to talk upon this subject; on the contrary, I was afraid that these circumstances were against me, for I had not, like them, "travelled, beheld the harvest, nor seen things with my own eyes;" that I had often heard the subject canvassed as it had been to-day, in which assertion was placed against assertion, hearsay against hearsay, and eye-sight against eye-sight, but that I remained as ignorant as before of the question in dispute, and feared I should ever remain so.

It appears to me, Mr. Editor (for I shall now leave the stage-coach, as I did after delivering the above sagacious opinion); I say it appears to me rather a hard case, that we cannot go into company without being obliged to listen to discussions which arrive at no conclusion, where opinions are given in lieu of arguments, and mere assertions substituted for proofs, and of which discussions the only object seems to be to prove how much a man can talk on a subject which he does not understand. Prejudice too is a gainer on such occasions, and, I am afraid, much of what we call a social interchange of sentiments tends only to the confirmation of certain pre-conceived opinions.

But, to return to the causes of scarcity, of which I hope your readers will not be doubtful after reading the many opinions I have recorded—Is not this way of tracing effects to causes rather common in other cases? Is it not by shifting from

each other's shoulders the existing evil that we fancy we account for it, and, having accounted for it, we think little else remains to be done? Ask what is the cause of the scarcity of morals, and you will be referred to the remissness of the *magistrate*—No, says the magistrate, I am not remiss, but the *laws* are deficient: the *legislature* never knows how to strike at the root of an evil—The *legislature*! exclaims a member of parliament, what cant is all this? What can the legislature do? Is not our statute-book already crowded with penalties? Is there a crime untouched? We may punish the guilty, but can we prevent their escape? Can we make men honest? No, the evil lies with the *clergy*—The clergy! O fie! what a jacobinical thought! The *clergy*! what can the clergy do? the people will not come to church; they leave the church for meeting-houses and conventicles: the *methodists*! the *methodists* have ruined the church!—Peradventure, says some disciple of Whistfield, the church is to blame; we have nothing to allure the people with but the *gospel*: preach that and the church will ruin us again—What do you give your flocks? ten or fifteen minutes of a dry, moral, perhaps logical, discourse, which touches neither head nor heart.—And thus, Mr. Editor, the *scarcity of morals* is accounted for.

To descend from great things to small what is the cause of the scarcity of good plays? Ask the *manager*, and he will tell you that no good plays are offered to him, and appeals, as he justly may, for proof of this assertion to such as do appear. But ask our *dramatic writers*, and they will tell you the managers afford no encouragement to good writing, and prefer pantomimical namby-pamby or translations, which can be got up cheap, to the *genuine English drama*. But ask the managers and writers when they happen to be together, and cannot abuse one another, and they will jointly assure you that the *town* is in fault, that the public taste is vitiated, and that good plays will not go down; besides, they add, in confidence, that there is a most pinching scarcity of *good actors*. And the actors, when consulted apart from either managers or writers, will assure you there is no encouragement to good acting; such trash given them to perform as does not require, and cannot therefore be supposed to draw forth, a display of genius!

This, I own, Mr. Editor, is comfortable. It is comfortable, that when the blame is too heavy for our own shoulders we

can shift it to those of another whom we suppose better able to bear it. You already perceive of what consequence this is on many occasions that concern the affairs of private life, and I doubt not but it is found equally useful in matters of more public and political importance. The scarcity of bread will not be a matter of greater difficulty to understand than the causes why wars are begun, and why not sooner ended. But on this subject I am afraid to trust myself, lest I not only trespass on your time, but add one to that happy number who mistake fancies for facts, and are inclined to triumph as much when they make a bold assertion, as when they advance a striking proof. And so I remain in my usual state of ignorance and uncertainty as to all the topics alluded to in this letter, and know only for certain that I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

SCEPTICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE laudable and useful past labours of Mr. Thomas Taylor, I, and doubtless many others, have observed with much satisfaction, as well as what he announces at page 205 of your last Number, for the month of October, concerning certain forms of nullities and infinite series; and shall be glad to see delivered in detail his development and demonstration of the curious properties he there alludes to, as possibly they may be different from what has before been given by another author. I say possibly, Sir, because it would seem he is not acquainted with any demonstrations prior to his own, as he speaks of these as new discoveries, viz. of the equality of $\frac{1}{2}$ or

$\frac{1}{1+1}$ and the series $1 - 1 + 1 - 1$, &c.

or of $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{1+2}$ and the series $1 - 2 + 4$

$- 8$, &c. If therefore, he is not already acquainted with it, it may be of use to inform him, that a demonstration of these and many other such equalities has been amply given many years since by Dr. Hutton, in his volume of *Traacts*, published by Robinson in 1786, particularly in the first and second of those *Traacts*, page 1 and page 11, &c. where the subject of such kind of series is amply treated of, with general rules for the summation of them, accompanied with strict mathematical demonstrations. The subject is also treated of in the *Mathematical Dictionary* of the same author, under the word *Series*. I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

Durham, Oct. 10, 1800.

R. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As the writer of an article in your intelligent Magazine in September is tolerably candid, and generally well informed, I will only beg leave to trespass upon a few lines for my reply. In the first place, his residence in a remote province may only be calculated to supply his want of information. As to the dangers of the church, I know of none that threatened any particular church, but rather the whole. I have probably a much more extensive idea of the Christian church than he is willing to impute to me. His inference that private assassination could not easily become a tenet, because it has not been defended here "in writers books," is inconclusive; for printed books and opinions have always resulted from tenets held by societies, and not, as he says, *vice versa*, unless he would insinuate, that printed books are anterior to the writers of them! I have no pleasure in dwelling upon the vices or follies of any man or men, I shall therefore admit that the ravings of the clubs, or what he calls *Schools of Theism*, were absurd, and that it was for that purpose I recorded them. Another mistake which my critic falls into, is his inference that an association is "atrocious, bloody-minded, and profligate," only because a few individuals were really so. Besides, I never knew any society where any member was accountable for the whims and fancies of individuals; or any proceedings, not the act of the body at large. I never said the infidel meetings produced, but only inclined to, acts of violence. As to its being the duty of every one to rejoice in their dissolution, I am not certain they are yet dissolved! I have now several reasons for supposing that the *Rise and Progress*, and not the *Dissolution* of Infidel, &c. would have been the most proper title for the book. As for pure theism, had the imitators of the worst periods of the French Revolution confined themselves to that, like Mr. David Williams, independently of politics, I believe they would have met with no more opposition from the magistrates than he did. The attempt of Jacob Illive, the printer, in 1733, to pay a lecturer on infidelity, I had forgotten.—Surely deism must be a barren soil, since this lecturer's diatribes consisted chiefly of scraps from Tindal. As for Illive's Modest Remarks on the Discourses of the Bishop of London, from my recollection, I doubt whether they are so modest as they should have been. But "the decencies of piety, &c." my critic says, "would have been taught to the worshippers of the Temple of Reason by the hostile comments

of rival sects."—Indeed! and did reformers in their first setting out thus stand in need of reformation? *Obe! jam satis, &c.*

Relative to the more sublime theories of Plato, I have perhaps wandered as far as the critic, or Mr. Taylor, whose laudable endeavours deserve the praise of every man of learning and ingenuity. I have not the least objection to the dissemination; but before we become too much enamoured with this philosopher's *fine impressions*, would it not be better to ask whether they can be so generally received, and so universally applied, as the more simple, but not less grand, truths of the Christian system.

W. HAMILTON REID.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM the recommendations of two correspondents in your Magazine of December last, I procured Jesse's Grammar as an auxiliary in acquiring the Spanish language. His course of exercises will be rendered more truly valuable by the publication of a key to it containing a corrected copy. A portable or 8vo. dictionary of the Spanish language is still a desideratum; at least I do not know of the existence of such a work either in English or French. If Fernandez or Jesse would supply the deficiency, the students of the Spanish will be much their debtors; for Gattel or Barretti are an incumbrance to those who must frequently consult them.

M. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Accidentally took a walk last year to Cullumpton, a large town about 12 miles from this place: it was just at the time that the church was undergoing a repair; and being told that the workmen had discovered some paintings on breaking down the mortar and white-wash on the walls, curiosity led me to look at them. Different parts of the church had been examined, and every where colouring was seen; in some places, whole figures and designs were met with perfect, under a very thick incrustation of lime. By the side of one of the galleries was a most grotesque figure, habited much like an Asiatic, with a large robe and turban or cap, I believe with strings of beads about him; in one of his arms he held a smaller figure, and which was of the proportion of a child to him, but the size of a full grown person. Over one of the pillars of an arch, in the middle was a head resembling by the dress our Mary or Elizabeth, on another was a small temple, in the

middle of which was the figure of a man ten or twelve inches high; over a third, a spear and a reed crossed, with a wreath above it, emblematical perhaps of the crown of thorns; the reed on which was the sponge dipped in vinegar at the crucifixion, and the spear to signify the act of its being thrust into the side of our Saviour when he suffered. These were, I believe, the only perfect designs that had been then discovered. The whole were surrounded with an infinity of *Runic knots* curiously involved, with a blue and red border containing mottoes and inscriptions in Saxon characters; and the church appeared to have been quite covered with these decorations, as even the doors had drawings and characters on them. The colours were fresh, but I do not understand that any one had discovered when these paintings were done. It is supposed that they were thus obliterated with the lime at the time of the Commonwealth, as it is known that this church was then converted into a place of accommodation for the Protector's troops, when his army was in the West, forming a chain of communication from Exeter to Taunton, which was at one time the head-quarters of his army; and it may be remarked, that the beautiful altar in our cathedral at this period was covered with a composition in order to preserve it from the unmerciful destruction and ravages committed every where against religion by this usurper.

Enquiring the other day whether the parish had continued the discoveries, I found that they soon stopped their pursuit, as there was a division on the subject; some were for seeing as much as they could of the curiosity, others grudged the expence that would attend it; and the good parson and some of his pious hearers, thought that the attention of the congregation would be more employed about examining the "old pictures and ribbands," than in listening to him, and saying their prayers. It was therefore determined that the whole should be again "closed from mortal eye," depriving the antiquary of a feast on these valuable "*morceaux*." In this church are two very large pieces of oak, four or five feet long, around which are carved cross bones and skulls; but there is not any inscription on them, and no one knows how, or for what purpose, they came there.

I send you this, merely observing, that it is to preserve the recollection of these antique paintings being to be met with in the church at Cullumpton, and I remain,

Exeter,

Sir, Your's, &c.

Oct. 4, 1800.

To

For the Monthly Magazine.

PRESENT STATE of the MANNERS, SOCIETY, &c. &c. of the METROPOLIS of ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 222.)

THE architecture of this country has been gradually improving during the last sixty years. The heavy fabrics of brick work, the uniform square mass of building, which were admired in the days of WILLIAM AND MARY, and which had succeeded the uncouth structures that braved both time and proportion since the reign of Elizabeth, now yield to the more light and finished elegance of Italian models. The introduction of Portland stone has tended very considerably to improve the beauty of English architecture; while the balcony window, the Venetian gallery, by admitting a larger body of air into the apartments, greatly contribute to the health of those who inhabit the metropolis. Dress has also been considerably improved by our intercourse with foreign nations: The women of this country now adopt a species of decoration at once easy and graceful. Nature seems to resume her empire, while art is hourly declining. The deformities of stiffened stays, high heels, powder, whalebone petticoats, and unmeaning flounces of many coloured frippery, now yield to the simple elegance of cambric and muslin drapery: thus health is preserved by an unconstrained motion of the body; and beauty is ascertained by the unequivocal testimonies of symmetry and nature.

The females of England are considerably indebted to our most celebrated actresses for the revolution in dress. Accustomed of late years to behold the *costume* of various nations gracefully displayed at our theatres, women of rank, who lead the capricious idol FASHION, through all the mazes of polite society, speedily adopted what they considered as advantageous to beauty. The Turkish robe, the Grecian drapery, the simplicity of the French peasant, and the natural graces of English symmetry, speedily united in presenting the most attractive models of dignity and taste. To the elegant attitudes of Lady Hamilton the female world is also considerably indebted. The form of this lady is not peculiarly gifted with loveliness, though she is unquestionably a charming woman; but she has made the motion of the human frame her study; and from her example the women of the present day in Italy and France, as well as in England, have been observed to acquire an easy elegance of manner, which was fo

finely imagined in the portraits of Sir Peter Lely, and our modern Apelles, Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Of our public *spectacles* I have already taken a retrospect. But the Oratorio has not yet been the subject of animadversion. This harmonic meeting, at a season when it is calculated to inspire a kind of religious enthusiasm, should not be intermingled with compositions of a less serious nature. The performance of DRYDEN'S ODE has ever been a violation of propriety. The triumphs of LOVE and WINE; the praise of BACCHUS, the feats of THAIS, are rendered ludicrous, when introduced among the most sacred subjects. However exquisite this ode may be in the opinion of literary judges, it has unquestionably no claim to religious veneration. Why then is it permitted to form a part of sacred harmony? An oratorio is calculated to soothe the imagination; to inspire, to awaken an holy zeal, a fervour of devotion. How then must reason turn disgusted from those passages in the Ode to St. Cecilia, which are scarcely decent; and unquestionably tending to the absurd superstition of the Heathen mythology.

There never were so many monthly and diurnal publications as at the present period; and to the perpetual novelty which issues from the press may in a great measure be attributed the expansion of mind, which daily evinces itself among all classes of the people. The monthly miscellanies are read by the middling orders of society, by the *literati*, and sometimes by the loftiest of our nobility. The daily prints fall into the hands of all classes: they display the temper of the times; the intricacies of political manœuvre; the opinions of the learned, the enlightened, and the patriotic. But for the medium of a diurnal paper, the letters of JUNIUS had been unknown, or perhaps never written. Political controversy and literary discussions are only rendered of utility to mankind, by the spirit of emulative contention. The press is the mirror where folly may see its own likeness, and vice contemplate the magnitude of its deformity. It also presents a tablet of manners; a transcript of the temper of mankind; a check on the gigantic strides of innovation; and a bulwark which REASON has raised, and, it is to be hoped, TIME will consecrate, round the altar of immortal LIBERTY!

There is nothing of more importance to the rising generation than the method of inculcating the early rudiments of education. Public schools have been found

of considerable advantage in forming early and honourable connections, and they are unquestionably far preferable to private tutors. The most distinguished seminaries are those of Eton and Westminster; and some of our most enlightened statesmen, orators, and literary as well as professional characters, have been the students of these celebrated colleges. Yet, by the absurd custom of taking school-boys from their half-finished scholastic labours, to place them in the ranks of military prowess, we often behold the stripling towering over the head of the veteran soldier; and the scented powder which floats round the soft features of a noble youth (scarcely arrived at the age of manhood) mocking the scars of the untitled HERO, whom he was destined to command, though not to imitate!

The frequency of divorces unquestionably tends to the contamination of morals: but these public examples are still less pernicious than the open and avowed indifference, the undisguised infidelities, which are daily witnessed in the fashionable world. Example is the sunshine or the poison of domestic life: and when we see the most polished women, the most enlightened men, assiduously pursuing a systematic plan of mutual seduction; when we behold females of known intrigue, and professors of notorious libertinism, received and sanctioned in the *very highest* circles; is it a matter of astonishment that the middling classes of society are only one degree less vicious? It is true that we have many literary characters who employ their pens in the cause of moral virtue; but they only excite a smile of ridicule, when they are daily seen in the society of those law breakers who are the subjects of their execration! The nobility, at least two-thirds of them, abhor French principles; yet they employ not only French domestics, but French governesses and preceptors for the education of their sons and daughters! Actuated by the same spirit of contradiction we daily contemplate men who assume the title of philanthropists, though their own relations are in want of bread. We see voluntary contributions (printed in conspicuous characters) from wealthy hypocrites, while they withhold the smallest aid from the complaining children of adversity; and we meet the venerable dowager quitting the altar of the Divinity on a sabbath morning, while she calculates the chances of the evening in the mysteries of a gaming table!

Among the liberal, the enlightened, and

the unaffectedly pious, truth must record the name of the Dowager Countess Spencer. Of the patronesses of literature and the arts, her all accomplished daughters, the Duchess of Devonshire, and the Countess of Besborough, unite their names with those of the Marchioness of Hertford and many others of our female nobility. To the improvement of taste and the increase of emulation the world must bear testimony in the sculpture of Mrs. Damer. In those inventive powers which produce new wonders in the labours of ingenuity, honourable mention must be made of Miss Linwood's genius. Of singular mechanism many public exhibitions present specimens that astonish the beholder; while the extensive warehouses of the metropolis display the perfection as well as the boundless variety of British manufactures.

The streets of London are better paved and better lighted than those of any metropolis in Europe: we have fewer street robberies, and scarcely ever a midnight assassination. This last circumstance is owing to the benevolent spirit of the people; for whatever crimes the lowest orders of society are tempted to commit, those of a sanguinary nature are less frequent here than they are in any other country. Yet it is singular, where the police is so ably regulated, that the watchmen, our guardians of the night, are generally old decrepit men, who have scarcely strength to use the alarm which is their signal of distress in cases of emergency. It does credit, however, to the morals of the people, and to the national spirit which evinces that the brave are always benevolent, when we reflect that at a period when all kingdoms have exhibited the horrors of massacre, and the outrages of anarchy; when blood has contaminated the standard of liberty, and defaced the long established laws of nations, while it sapped and overwhelmed the altars of religions this island has presented the throne of Reason, placed on the fostering soil of GENIUS, VALOUR, and PHILANTHROPY!

M. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A N admirer of your excellent and useful publication solicits a little space in it for the expression of a grievance, which may most likely receive an alleviation from some of your ingenious correspondents.

I am at present a member of the Church of England, although it has been my lot to suffer on account of some institutions necessary

cessary to its establishment;—the tithe-laws in particular bear so unreasonably hard, that to yield to them, according to their modern complexion, is to submit to the most irrational and most cruel usurpation.

My present cause of complaint is the following: the law of tithes compels the breeder of lambs and pigs to pay the tenth of the young, as I apprehend, *when they are capable of living without their dam*. To this I am as willing to submit as a rational creature can submit to impolitic laws: but this will not satisfy the present proprietor—No, he will not consent to take the tithes of young stock until the owner of the stock *weans his own*. It now, Sir, remains to explain the hardship and cruelty of my situation. My lambs begin to drop about Christmas, and continue dropping some weeks afterwards. On May-day I expect the tithe-lambs to be taken from me; they can then live upon the same food upon which their dams live: but, Sir, I do not conceive myself obliged to wean my own, because my ram lambs must undergo the operation of cutting, and for a few days the comfort which a wounded lamb receives by sucking his dam is very considerable.

It cannot be expected that I should either be at the expence of, or run the risk of, cutting the parson's lambs! indeed if I chose to do it, I must not; he may choose to preserve them in a state of virility. And should I even be disposed to let my lambs suck the year through, have the tithe-laws the power of compelling me to be a good farmer, if I chose to be a bad one?

The admitting the above into your next month's collection will be esteemed a favour. The attention to it of some of your correspondents will be highly gratifying; and if they would point out where the best information can be procured on the subject of the tithe of agistment, another fertile source of vexatious dispute, it would bear additional favour.

Aug. 5, 1800.

N. S.

P. S. The point wished to be obtained by N. S. is how to proceed so as to compel the parson to take his tithe; or should he refuse, how to act, so as to throw the commencement of an action on the parson.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
WHEN I proposed my *simularit* for *simularat* on Virgil *Æn.* vi. 591, I was more anxious about the mood than the tense. A few days after, as I was feasting my fancy on Mr. Wakefield's

Lucretius, I cast my eyes on his *simularet*, and saw *quasi per nebulam* the reason of his preference of the imperfect tense. I know nothing that can be replied to the remark with which Mr. Wakefield has honoured me, unless it be that perhaps the verb *simulo* implies merely the act of imitation, without any reference to its success; so that the action, with respect to Salmo-neus, might be complete, while the imitation itself was awkward and inefficient. Might we not with propriety say in English, 'Madman! to have imitated the inimitable thunder?' However, whatever becomes of the tense, I am glad to have agreed with Mr. Wakefield and Mr. Carey as to the subjunctive mood; in favour of which let me add Stat. Theb. v. 172:

Miseri, quos non aut horrida virtus

Marte sub Odrysiō, aut mediū inclementia ponti

Hauerit!

Mr. Carey, as I learn from your correspondent E. W. page 236 of your last Number, prefers, *simularet*, partly on account of *ibat* and *poscebat* in the description preceding. I, on the contrary, should, I think, prefer the perfect tense if admissible, as drawing a clearer line of distinction between the epiphonema and the tale; and I should point with a colon at *poscebat honorem*, which is not done according to my copies by Burman or Heyne. I shall not wander far from the present subject, if I remark, that the first aorist of the Greeks is sometimes used instead of the imperfect *de conatu*. On Euc. Orest. v. 906, ὅποδ' ἔπειν Τυρδαρεως λόγους τῷ σφῷ κατακτείνοντι τοις τερος λεγειν, Mr. Porson's note is as follows: "κατακτείναντι Ald et MSS. quidam. Parum refert." This *parum refert* at first startled me, and my pencil spontaneously wrote on the margin *Immo permultum, et fallor*. But from a memorandum subjoined, I learn that I have found the aorist of the very verb *τεινω* twice in the Ion alone used of the attempt, not of the effect. One of the passages lies before me in Mr. Wakefield's edition, v. 1310: ἐκτεῖνα δ' ὄντα πολέμῳ δομοῖς ἐμοῖς.

I wish to suggest a doubt, whether the ablative case in the Latin language be not sometimes used with a double reference, I do not love whims; but if I am whimsical in this, I err in good company. Dowering on Catullus, 64, 251,

Multiplices animo volvebat saucia curas.

has this note: "*Saucia* percussa dolore, nisi quis *animo* tam ad *olvebat* quam ad *saucia* referre malit. *Exempla* enim, ubi

unum nomen ad plura trahendum est, haud rara sunt. I am, Sir, Yours,

Chephant, Oct. 3, 1802. E. COGAN.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL of a TOUR through SCOTLAND,
made in 1798, by JOHN HOUSMAN.

(Continued from page 275.)

JEDBURGH is a small market town, in a deep valley, washed by the River Jed: it is the capital of Roxburghshire, and has a good town-house with a spire. The market place is spacious, but most of the streets are narrow and dirty. Buildings are chiefly of white freestone, partly covered with blue slate, and partly thatched. Here are the ruins of a fine abbey, which seems to have been extensive; part of it has been made the parish kirk, and is now rendered light and neat.

I leave Jedburgh, and continue my journey to Melrose, which is eleven miles distant. The road soon quits the vale, and conducts me over a rising ground on the left for two miles, when the vale of Tiviot again opens before me, still more extensive and beautiful. As I descend to the Tiviot, whose waters have just been swelled by those of the Ale, a fine cultivated country, with the windings of the river, presents itself and extends towards Kelso, which is not many miles to the right. The hills in this district are low, and cultivated generally to the top: farms are large; a gravelly loam is the most prevalent soil, and the turnip and barley culture is chiefly pursued. In this district, however, I observed some good wheat. I also here noticed more woodland and trees than had lately occurred within my view. A pleasant seat of Sir John Scott, called Ancram Place, is right before me, and is surrounded with a large collection of the finest old trees I have yet seen in Scotland. These are mostly beeches, elms, limes, chestnuts, and oaks. Rent of land in this vale is from 15s to 21s per acre (English) on large farms; and 30s. to 50s. per acre for small parcels. Leaving the vale of Tiviot, I go northwards: the soil changes to a sort of clay; fallows are substituted for turnip crops, and wheat for barley. The surface very uneven, which makes the road disagreeable. Many tracts of barren and uncultivated land intervene: that in a state of nature is principally covered with ling or heath, but the farmers are proceeding rapidly with its cultivation. Extensive plantations of Scotch fir, intermixed with larch, frequently occur on these barren heats, and seem to thrive. I

suppose they have been planted about ten to fifteen or twenty years since; and it is worthy of remark, that the larch overtops all the other trees, not only here, but in every other place within my observation. In this part of my tour, I frequently have a view of the country to a great distance, which has the appearance of a wild desert, emerging progressively from its original barrenness, and putting on the smoother garb of cultivation. The hills for several miles round are much humbler than those at a greater distance, except the Eildon hills just before me. The horizon on the north and west is bounded with high but heavy-looking mountains. As I approach the Tweed, the soil increases in fertility, and the country in beauty: that noble river at length appears, and nearly at the same time the ruins of Dryburgh Abbey on its northern banks. A mile or two further up the Tweed brings me to the pleasant village of Melrose. The soil in this neighbourhood is for the most part of gravelly loam: farms are generally extensive, and the turnip system prevails. The Eildon hills on the south are high eminences, and far overtop all the others within view. Towards their tops, the surface is covered with heath and shiver, but they are cultivated round their bases. The vale is distinguished by the course of the Tweed: its surface and breadth are irregular, but the soil is generally very fertile, and lets at from 10s. to 50s. per acre. A range of mountains bounds each side, the fronts of which, and even some of their tops, are now improved, and bear astonishing crops of corn, turnips, clover, &c. The soil is indeed better and deeper than that which covers most hills of equal height in England. In plowing the sides of these eminences, the farmers have adopted a mode different from any I ever saw: they plow them diagonally, and find it much easier for the horses. The greatest difficulty in tilling these declivities is conveying thereon the lime and manure. That, however, they contrive to do by means of diagonal and winding roads. The farmers in this part of the country seem well informed, and good agriculturists. The fields are in neat order, and the country in a progressive state of improvement. Farms are generally extensive; some even contain upwards of 2000 acres; but in these are included large elevated sheep-walks. Melrose is a small neat market-town, not larger than many villages, and situated on a tract of good land by the side of the Tweed. Here is one of the finest ruins in the island

island of Great Britain, the remains of the abbey. This edifice has been extensive and grand; built in one of the finest styles of Gothic architecture; the carving, of which there has been a great profusion resembles lace-work. A small part of this venerable pile yet stands, a memorial of the magnificence of the entire building.

I am now on or near the borders of Roxburghshire. This county according to the Agricultural Report, contains about 472,320 acres (English), and its annual value is estimated at 100,000 sterling. It consists of a beautiful succession of hills and dales, and is watered by a number of fine rivers: indeed every hollow or dell has its brook. The vales are generally narrow, and well cultivated, even, in some places, almost to the tops of the hills. The mountains, or ridges of hills, are for the most part delightfully covered with a verdant carpet of grass; and are universally depastured with large flocks of sheep. The soil is principally of two sorts, viz. gravel or gravelly loam, and clay: the former is much more prevalent, and produces turnips, barley, clover, &c. and the latter wheat, oats, &c. The mountains are not common, as such are chiefly in England, but private property: indeed the greatest part of the county belongs to great proprietors. There are few farms so small as 100 acres; they contain from 120 to 2000 acres, and there are some even of 4000 acres. This great accumulation of land in one hand is considered by some as a public evil; I, however, rather think it injurious to individuals of small capital than to the public at large. The annual rent of land in tillage is, on an average, about 14s per acre; hilly pasture 1s. to 3s. per acre; and some rich grounds near market-towns, 30s. or more per acre. The terms of leases are generally nineteen or twenty-one years. Here is much open field, and a great want of wood; but much improvement in inclosing and planting is now going on, and has been for some time back; so that it is said the value of the county is doubled within the last forty years. Farm houses and offices are generally modern, good and convenient. Some on the Duke of Buccleugh's estate cost from 400l. to 1000l. each.

In improvements, hollow draining is understood and practised by few, but much more ought to be done in that way. In irrigation, the Duke of Buccleugh as observed before, has engaged a person well skilled in the practice, to water those parts of his estate which will admit of it. This

mode of improvement is much the best and cheapest, and, it is hoped, will in time be universally adopted. Roxburghshire affords in several places the finest shell marl, which is used to the greatest advantage, and preferred to lime.

The most approved rotations of crops are, 1 oats, 2 turnips drilled and hoed, 3 wheat or barley with grasses, chiefly ryegrass and clover, 4 hay or pasture for one year. Another system is as follows: 1 oats, 2 turnips, 3 oats, 4 turnips without dung, 5 wheat or barley with grasses, 6 hay or pasture for one year. On clay soils—1 oats, 2 summer fallow, 3 wheat, 4 peas, 5 barley, with clover or ryegrass, 6 hay, 7 hay, 8 pasture for two or three years. The farmers of this county excel in the cultivation of turnips, which is indeed the foundation of all improvement on light soils. That useful root is universally drilled and hoed: the system of drilling turnips in the fields on a large scale was it is said, first practised by Mr. Dawson of Frogden, in 1753; it had, a few years before, been successfully attempted in gardens and small inclosures. The farmer's servants are mostly hinds, shepherds, barnmen, &c. who live with their families in cottages on the farm. They are hired for the year at Whitsuntide, and generally have a shilling per day, with victuals in harvest. Some barn-men have their wages in kind, at the rate of the twenty-fifth part of the grain threshed.

Most of the milch-cows in this place are a mixture of the Dutch, French, and English kinds. They are short-horned, deep-ribbed, and of a white and red colour, and weigh when fat about forty stone. Roxburghshire is at present stocked with about 260,000 sheep, which pasture nearly on an equal number of acres of land. The quantity of wool annually shorn from these sheep is estimated at 780,000 lb. valued at 27,625l. They are principally of the Cheviot breed, but latterly a mixture with Mr. Culley's stock has been tried on the lower grounds, and found to answer very well. It is the universal practice in this county to milk the ewes, and to make cheese from the milk. This cheese is not often relished at first, by an English palate. The milk taken from an ewe is common y estimated at one shilling per week, and the whey from that milk at four pence. Scalded whey, that is, whey boiled along with a little oatmeal, is, during summer, a common article of provision among servants and cottagers.

The roads that I have seen in this county are uncommonly fine, but might have

have been made much easier, if, instead of going over every small protuberance, they had been directed round them, for the hills removed.

July 24, I proceeded from Melrose to Peebles, in Peeblesshire, through Selkirkshire, twenty-two miles. I soon cross the Tweed over a good stone bridge, and presently afterwards enter Selkirkshire. I closely pursue the course of that river along its northern banks about 4 miles, when, leaving it a little, I reach Galla-shields, a pleasant village on the woody banks of the river Galla. This village is remarkable for carrying on a great woollen manufacture. The vale has hitherto been dry and gravelly, and containing a fine turnip soil; and the high hills on each side partly green pasture, and partly cultivated: but on leaving Galla-shields, the soil becomes more cold and sterile, the adjacent hills rocky and precipitous; and the vale contracts to a dreary dell. I have already left the Tweed, and am ascending Galla-water. A mile or two further brings me to a romantic turn of this dell, where an elegant seat of Mr. Pringle's stands on an eminence, and commands a full view of the valley to the east. Here the vale becomes a mere chasm, leaving just room for the river, which rattles along the bottom, confined with rocks, and overhung with large impending trees. I now leave this river and the Edinburgh road, and turn to the left along another narrow dell towards the Tweed. I observed a wood near Mr. Pringle's, which seems a sort of rendezvous for herons: an astonishing number of these birds were flying about, hovering over and lighting upon the trees. The country now wears a more dreary aspect; one heathy hill appears behind another on every side, and cultivation is almost precluded. The eye is not long disgusted with this uninteresting district; I soon arrive again on the banks of the Tweed, having left Selkirk on my left, and crossed the road from thence to Edinburgh. The vale now becomes exceedingly beautiful, but narrow: the road winds along by the side of the river, while ranges of mountains rise irregularly on each hand, whose sides are variegated with rocks, woods, and green pasturage, and occupied with flocks of grazing sheep. Sometimes the valley expands, leaving on one or both sides of the river tracts of fine holm or haugh land; and in other parts the hills descend to the very margin of the water, so that it is necessary to cut away the earth or rock for a road.

Several old castles in ruins appear on the sides of the adjoining mountains in places very difficult of access. A gravelly turnip soil chiefly prevails, and many neatly cultivated farms add beauty to the country, which, though confined between two ranges of hills, continues to exhibit the most pleasing rural scenes. Frequently an opening among the hills exposes the bosom of another still more secluded retreat, than which fancy cannot paint to the imagination a more proper place for the enjoyment of rural happiness. I now reach the village of Innerleithan, where a woollen manufacture is carried on. This village is most pleasantly seated in an extensive vale, surrounded with high mountains: on the sides of some of them, large and thriving plantations of fir have a good effect in the general view. Towards the south end of this expansive valley is seated the noble mansion of the Earl of Traquair, adjoining which his lordship has a large estate. The house is old, but the situation fine; and, besides the extensive fir plantations of his lordship, a great number of old trees of different sorts embellish this rural seat. Leaving this place, the vale again contracts, but continues pleasant and fertile. Good crops of turnips, clover, oats, and barley are generally prevalent; but the ground seems too gravelly for the production of wheat.

The custom of females going without shoes and stockings continues to prevail, but the novelty of the appearance now wears off, and does not strike me as on my first entry into Scotland. A Scotch girl has no more scruple in exposing her naked legs and feet, than an English woman in showing her hands and arms. I do not however conclude, that therefore the former do not possess as much real modesty as the latter; nor that they are more open to seduction: on the contrary, I believe, the Scotch country lassies, though less decorous in public than those of their class in England, have more solid virtue. Greater care is generally taken in giving them a virtuous education: this, added to their want of opportunity of seeing or knowing more of the vices and follies of the world, the respect they bear their clergy, and the fear of their censures on making a false step, is the cause why we do not find a criminal intercourse between the sexes as frequent as in England. A stranger, however, coming into Scotland would at first be apt to form a contrary opinion, from the apparently loose demeanour of the plebeian females, and even of those in higher

higher stations of life. I observed a young lady to-day in a fashionable dress, with a white gown, and veil over her face, stretched, like a shepherdess, at full length on the side of a green hill, a few yards from the road. She was reading a book, from which my approach scarcely drew any attention; she just turned more on one side, adjusted the bottom of her petticoat, and continued her application to her book. This incident, though trifling in itself, marks, in some degree, a trait in the manners of the people.

I pursue my rout upon an excellent road (but with the same general fault I mentioned before) along the margin of the Tweed, which divides the pleasant vale, to Peebles. Before I reach that town, the mountains recede a little, and make room for the vale to expand itself.

Peebles is the principal town of Peeblesshire or Tweedale. Its situation is excellent, and buildings generally good. The town chiefly consists of one long street, which is clean and open: the Tweed washes one side, and Eddlestone water, a smaller river, the other. The church is modern and neat, and a new prison is now erecting. The tower of an old church stands a little way out of the town, where there is also the burial ground. About a quarter of a mile from thence, another ruin of a large church or abbey remains. Buildings are formed of white freestone, and blue rag; and partly covered with straw, but generally with blue slate. The country around this town is very agreeable, the surface, as far as the base of the hills, is tolerably level, and the soil a gravelly loam, and very fertile in the production of turnips, potatoes, barley, clover, peas, and oats. Edinburgh is at the distance of 21 miles from hence.

I have all along taken notice of a peculiar mode of washing practised by the Scotch women. They put the cloaths to be washed into a tub, and take them to the side of a river; then fill it with water from thence. Being already divested of stockings and shoes, they pull up their petticoats, at least as high as the knee, get into the tub with their feet, sometimes two at a time, and paddle about, with great exertion, first one way and then the other. After using this exercise for about ten minutes, they descend from the tub, change the water, and proceed as before, repeating this operation till the cloaths are sufficiently clean.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH ever ready to allow due credit to the ingenious efforts of conjectural criticism when exerted with cautious moderation and in cases of acknowledged necessity, yet I cannot equally approve any unnecessary attempts at the emendation of evidently sound passages in the classic text. Upon this ground, I profess myself no very warm admirer of Mr. Cogan's proposed alteration of Æneid vi. 242.

Unde locum Graii dixerunt nomine Aornon,
to Unde locum Graio*—

an alteration which to me appears not only unnecessary, but even detrimental.

To be convinced of its non-necessity, we have only to advert to

—— crudelem nomine dicit.—Georg. iv. 356.

—— sic illos nomine dicunt.—Æn. vi. 441.

—— Chaonios cognomine campos,
Chæoniamque omnem, Trojano a Chæone, dixit.
Æn. iii. 334.

A quo post Itali fluvium cognomine Tybrim
Diximus.—Æn. viii. 331.

—— Hesperiam Graii cog nomine dicunt.

Æn. i. 534, and again Æn. iii. 116.

Hence we see that "*nomine* (or *cognomine*) *dicere*," without any adjective, is a phrase familiar to Virgil, in the sense of simply *naming* or *calling*, consequently not objectionable on the score of propriety in the line which Mr. Cogan wishes to alter.

I consider his proposed alteration as detrimental, inasmuch as it destroys the distinction which Virgil intended between the Greek and the Latin name; because, depriving us of the particular nominative *Graii* to *dixerunt*, it gives us to understand that mankind in general had bestowed on the place the name of *Aornos*, and that the same appellation was still universally prevalent, which is contrary to fact, since the Italians did not use the Greek name *Aornos*, but the corrupted term *Avernus*. Virgil's meaning evidently is, "The original Greek settlers gave the name of *Aornos* to that place which we modern Italians call *Avernus*," as, in one of the above quoted passages,

—— Itali fluvium cognomine Tybrim
Diximus—

not *Italo*: and thus

—— Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt—
because the Greeks *alone* gave to the coun-

* See our last Month's Magazine, page 233.

try the name of "*Hesperia*," whereas the natives called it, "*Italia*"—

—nunc fama minores
Italiam dixisse, ducis de nomine, gentem.

In the passage

—Strophades *Graio* stant nomine dictæ,
Æn. iii. 210.

the case is altogether different; for the Romans retained the ancient Greek appellation; and the addition of the epithet *Graio*, if not absolutely necessary, was at least extremely proper on the part of the poet, for the sake of informing or reminding his readers from what language the name was derived, and thus, *en passant*, directing their attention to the historic anecdote which had given rise to it.

Begging Mr. Cogan's pardon for the freedom with which I have ventured to animadvert on his criticism, I conclude,
October 1, 1800. Sir, Yours, &c.

J. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE justly celebrated Dr. Herschel conceives the sun not to be a body of solid or grossly liquid fire, as has been usually imagined, but an opaque, habitable globe, surrounded by a deep, clear, harmless, luminous atmosphere; of the nature perhaps of the Aurora Borealis. I have however seen it advanced in some astronomical works, that the sun looks brightest in the centre. If this be a *fact*, how can it be reconciled to Dr. Herschel's theory? For if the degree of brightness depend on the quantity and depth of the sun's atmosphere, the *edge*, and not the centre, of the disc would appear brightest, for *there* the vital ray passes through the greatest quantity of atmosphere. I do not mean to dispute the existence of the solar atmosphere, called the zodiacal light; but if Dr. Herschel's hypothesis be true, the sun has two atmospheres!

With regard to the *lunar atmosphere*—Ought we not to admit the phenomena of lunar volcanoes among the proofs of its existence? for what idea can we form of the combustible fire which has no air to feed on? I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM confident that your correspondent who signs himself G in your Magazine for last month, is actuated by a benevolent principle. He merits indeed the thanks of his country, for his share in the attempt

to introduce a plan for the effectual relief of the labouring classes. But surely there is something objectionable in the rule which he has exhibited for estimating the wants of that description of persons. Let us examine it according to his own explanation. He states (or rather his Berkshire table states) that the income of a man, who has a wife and one child aged two years, ought to be 13s. 1d. per week, when bread sells at 4d. per lb. He allows that these persons shall consume 31 lb. of bread each week, viz.

Man	-	14 lb.
Woman	-	12
Child	-	5
		31

And I think the quantity is fairly rated; certainly it is not excessive, if it be the only food. This 31 lb. of bread will cost 10s. 4d. To procure other necessities there remains then 2s. 9d. per week, or 7l. 3s. per annum, of which he thus disposes:

Rent per annum	-	-	£2 10s.
Cloaths	-	-	2 10
Soap, candles, firing, and all etcæteras	-	-	1 10
Beer and animal food	-	-	0 13
			£7 3

Now I am astonished that any person, possessing the smallest portion of liberality, should assent to the propriety of such a statement. If no more than 2l. 10s. be expended by this family for cloathing, the variety of their garments must be small indeed. Is your correspondent prepared to prove, that it will not cost a *labouring man and his wife* one half of that sum for shoes, if they be allowed to wear those articles? But, supposing the expence of this *necessary* to be only 20s. will the remaining sum enable them to provide themselves with any, the cheapest, covering that may in the least protect them from the inclemency of the weather, and correspond with the commonly received notions of decency? This question must, I think, without a moment's hesitation, be decided in the negative. Frugal industry is oppressed and insulted when it is compelled to appear in rags. The persons of whom we are speaking ought always to be comfortably clad: and who that deserves to sit a higher station in society would object to their having a suit rather cleaner and better for Sundays? Upon this principle then, I should think, that for cloathing
this

this family three times the sum which your correspondent allows would be expended. The allowance for sundries, if firing is to be purchased, and the parties do not reside where it is peculiarly cheap, ought to be doubled. Of animal food and beer the family may consume as much in the course of the year as 13s. will purchase! for those articles are not admitted by your correspondent, and the Berkshire magistrates, into the catalogue of necessities. Certainly if animal food should be relatively very cheap, an additional quantity of it might be obtained in the place of bread; but we cannot imagine, that the opportunity for this enjoyment would frequently offer itself. Yet ought not the labourer to have the means of recruiting that strength which he expends in the service of society? Will bread and water repair the waste? Inhuman idea! to condemn the honest industrious man to subsist upon prison allowance. With this nourishment indeed life might be supported for some time; but youth would be robbed of half the spirit and vigour, which, according to nature's design, belonged to it, and wretched decrepitude would precede the approach of old age. I am persuaded, however, that very few of my countrymen, who have any pretensions to the character of humane, would endure the thought that their laborious brethren should be reduced to live upon such meagre fare. How the poor in Berkshire (where your correspondent assures us that his calculations are acted upon) have been satisfied with their treatment, we are not informed: for, when he speaks of the good effects of his plan, I suppose he alludes to the facility which it communicates to the business of an overseer. Were I to correct his table in the instance which has been brought forward, I should state the account thus: viz.

Eighteen pounds of bread per week, which I think might be sufficient, if the meat were generally made into soup, with a liberal use of potatoes and other vegetables, which we may imagine are the produce of the labourer's garden—	£.	s.
per annum - - -	15	12
Beer, milk, cheese, butter, and groceries, 3s. per week, or per an.	7	16
Seven pounds of meat each week,		
at 6d. per lb. is per annum -	9	2
Cloathing and chamber linen	7	10
Rent - - -	2	10
Soap, candles, firing, and all et-		
ceteras - - -	3	0

Yearly expence - 45 10
or 17s. 6d. per week.

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I have little doubt myself of the justice or policy of a law that should regulate the wages of labour, at least in husbandry, according to the price of bread corn. The price of labour will be far from finding its proper level, when, in consequence of an extraordinary increase of the signs of wealth, and a rapid accumulation of public burdens, the nominal value of all the necessities of life experiences a great and sudden advance. While combinations are prohibited, the employer will, in almost every instance, have an advantage over his workmen. He possesses the means of subsistence; he would soon meet with persons willing to perform his work; and it could very rarely happen that his affairs would be materially injured by a small delay. They in general depend solely upon their labour for their support: and of course if they ceased to work they must starve.

In the present state of things, therefore, the condition of this class of persons will inevitably become, in a progressive degree, more hard as the value of money decreases. The inconveniences and difficulties attendant upon a law for their protection, which should as equitably as possible regulate the price of ordinary labour, may be detailed and exaggerated by those who are not troubled with an excess of philanthropy. But I feel persuaded, that, if the plan were intrusted to skilful hands, all serious objection to it would vanish. In its formation very little use could be made of the Berkshire table, which has a reference only to cases where parochial assistance is claimed. A man should always, in my opinion, earn by a common day's labour a sum sufficient for the maintenance of two or three young children, and in part of a wife, as well as of himself. His wages should, I think, in the country, be about three times as much as in that table is stated to be necessary for the support of a single man.

But lest I should trespass too far upon the pages, of your valuable miscellany, I will conclude, with earnestly recommending the minute discussion of this subject to all your intelligent readers who feel a sympathy with that large portion of their fellow citizens, whose lot is toil and poverty.

N. H.

London, Sep. 6, 1800.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the RE-APPEARANCE of SICARD, TEACHER of the DEAF and DUMB in PARIS.

TWENTY-EIGHT months had the man, whom the Abbé de l'Épée chose for his immediate successor, the celebrated

brated and modest SICARD, been the object of a proscription in which he was undeservedly included.

Concealed in the house of a trusty friend, who for two years risked his own life to save a head of such value, Sicard undertook the task to bestrew with flowers the first studies of children, to facilitate their progress, and to render the performance of their duty easier to the fathers of families. In a narrow cell, by the light of a lamp, whose faint glimmer seemed loth to discover the venerable traits of the estimable recluse, and to betray his place of refuge, he wrote his *Universal Grammar*; thus revenging himself of the injustice of men, only by heaping new benefits upon them.

In the mean time, the deaf and dumb of every age and sex lamented the absence of their teacher: sometimes they looked up to the windows of his apartments, and their eyes were bedewed with tears: or they would regard with fixed attention the arm chair, where Sicard had been wont almost daily to expand their souls, and render them susceptible of the impressions of nature; and of the significant and various gestures that at other times animated their countenances, the expressions of dejection and sorrow alone remained.

One of them in particular, *Jean Massieu*, the fifth of the same family who had enjoyed the instructions of the venerable Sicard, was so affected by the loss of his teacher, that, to pacify him, they were obliged to make him acquainted with his place of refuge. This young man, whose understanding and talents all Paris admires, and who, notwithstanding his weak state of health, had been promoted to the place of *repetiteur* in the school, with a salary of 1200 francs, repeatedly offered to share his small income with Sicard: "My father (said he by means of rapid signs) has nothing: I must provide him with food and cloathing, and save him from the cruel fate that oppresses him." He accordingly took the necessary steps with prudence, engaged some of his friends to assist him in putting his generous project into execution, and kept himself in readiness to lay hold of the first favourable opportunity. At length the ardently wished-for moment arrived. A dramatic poet, whom the enthusiasm of his heart rendered courageous (*Bouilly*), formed the resolution to interest the public in favour of the successor of the Abbé de l'Épée by producing on the stage a memorable scene from the life of that celebrated founder of the Institution for instructing the Deaf and

Dumb. The undertaking was dangerous, but the motive irresistible. The audience shed tears to the memory of the Abbé de l'Épée; and whilst his sainted name was repeated the unfortunate Sicard's likewise rebounded. O that from his asylum he could have heard these affecting exclamations of a numerous and respectable assembly, this consoling burst of enthusiasm from a people, which paid homage to virtue, and pleaded the cause of innocence.—"Sicard!" they exclaimed from every side; "Restore to us Sicard!"

From the emotion that animated every countenance, from the applause that was clapped from every hand, and especially from the indescribable transports of the author (*Bouilly*), it was easy for Massieu, notwithstanding his deafness and dumbness, to form an idea of the interest which the audience expressed in favour of his preceptor: and he so well contrived matters, that a few days after, he and Bouilly met together at the house of a legislator, who is a friend of men of merit, and of the unfortunate, and where a brother of the Chief Consul of the French Republic happened to be on a visit. Having here, by the affecting answers which he gave to the questions put to him, softened the hearts of a great number of persons to a participation of his feelings; he gave to the brother of the Consul a letter which he had written in his presence, and which concluded with the following remarkable words: "Promise! O promise me! that you will speak for us to the Chief Consul: they say he loves those men who labour for the happiness of others; surely then he must love Sicard, whose sole happiness it is to render the poor deaf and dumb happy!"

This touching language of nature excited the admiration of all present, and produced the most lively emotion. Massieu observed this: immediately he flung one arm round the neck of Joseph Bonaparte, and the other round Bouilly; and all three melted into tears. Joseph Bonaparte, who was most affected, pressed the amiable pupil of Sicard to his heart, and requested his worthy friend to signify to him, that he would on the same evening present his letter to the Consul, and that he would venture to promise him that it would have the wished-for effect.

Massieu's hopes were not disappointed: the Consul ordered Sicard's name to be erased from the list of the proscribed; and soon after he was restored to the right of again giving instructions to his pupils.

The 14th of February, 1800, was the day on which this good father appeared again in the midst of his children.

It was about eleven in the morning: already was the hall appropriated for the public exercises of the deaf and dumb, filled with celebrated men, among whom, those in particular were observed who dedicate their talents and labours to the instruction of youth, and to the promotion of the happiness of the human race. In the midst of the hall stood the deaf and dumb pupils of both sexes and different ages: the vivacity of their looks, and the rapidity of their signs, by which they mutually communicated their sentiments, indicated that this day was the happiest of their life.

The friends of the venerable proscrip-t, among whom was likewise the excellent man who had sheltered him from the storm of party rage, enter the hall in crowds; and a number of beautiful ladies embellished the company by the lustre of their charms.

At once a penetrating cry of joy escapes Maffieu: every one rises up; a respectful silence reigns throughout the whole assembly;—SICARD appears—Maffieu is already in his arms, his mouth is joined to the mouth of Sicard; his whole soul seems to be transfused into the soul of his preceptor; he takes him by the hand, and conducts him to his chair. Immediately the male pupils rush towards him: the more adult among them surround their adored master, press him to their hearts, and hold them in their arms; the little ones kiss his hands, cling to his garment, and climb up to his breast and his head: he is covered with the most tender kisses, caressed with the most affecting signs, with the tears of the adults and of the children.

Sicard endeavours to speak, but his emotion deprives him of the power of utterance. He wishes to communicate to each of his pupils what passes in his heart, but all at once fix their eyes upon him, embrace him, caress him;—to extend over them his beneficent hands, to tell by signs that he loves them all with the same paternal affection, that he receives them all into his bosom, is all he has power to do, all that the blissful intoxication of his soul inspires him with.

As however nothing escapes his penetrating glance, he now observed that his female pupils, restrained by the bashfulness peculiar to their sex, venture not wholly to give way to the emotion which radiates from their eye, and glows in every feature

of their expressive countenances; affected by this struggle of modesty and sentiment, he goes towards them, stops for a moment, then stretches out his arms, and receives their caresses with a tone that seems to say, "Should a father blush to embrace his children?"

Whilst these bashful maidens are expressing to their teacher the joys which his return occasions them, the boys who have made the greatest progress approach the table, and delineate with letters of fire, and the rapidity of lightning, the emotions which animate them. One of them thanks the Consul and his brother for having restored to them the man from whom they received their moral existence: another describes the anxiety and melancholy with which they were overwhelmed during the absence of their beloved preceptor: a third writes down the sentence, "That virtue and truth sooner or later will triumph over the artifices of the wicked." At last, Maffieu himself appears at the table, and while he presents to the eyes of the admiring spectators the profoundest truths of the physical and moral sciences, a blooming maiden places on the head of Sicard a wreath of poppies and heliotropes, emblems of the sadness of his pupils during his absence, and of the immortality with which his genius, his patience, his beneficent labours, will be crowned,

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

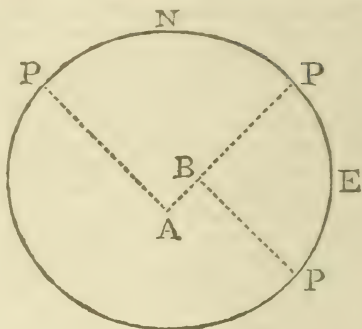
SIR,

THE works of St. Pierre have been much read and much admired. His astronomical tenets are, however, so glaringly erroneous that no eminent astronomer has (to my knowledge) condescended to notice them. I own, however, that I (who do not pretend to much knowledge of the subject) was a little staggered at his position, "That the polar diameter of the earth was *greater* than the equatorial." And yet I was astonished to find, that he should not only imagine that Newton, Huygens, and those who had ever maintained the contrary opinion were deceived, but likewise the two Cassinis, Bernoulli, De Mairan, and all those who had countenanced a similar opinion, but had exploded it ever since the year 1735, when the celebrated controversy on this subject was determined in favour of Newton, by the measurement of the degrees of latitude at the equator and at the polar circle. Fearing therefore that many other young

astronomers might likewise be deceived by the confident assertions of St. Pierre. I have troubled you with what I conceive to be a satisfactory confutation of them.

In order to set aside truths which the immortal Newton brought to light, and which the concurring wisdom of succeeding times have established, St. Pierre brings forward what he is pleased to call a figure, but which is a mere *axiom*, and takes much pains to shew, that of two figures, one containing the other, the figure contained must be the smallest; and if the whole is smaller, the parts must likewise be smaller! Can we wonder that such weapons glance from the impregnable armour of Newton, and fall harmless and unnoticed to the ground? St. Pierre might by reading have informed himself that he was wrong in the beginning. For what he calls the known art of the meridian is not a strict segment of a circle of the same size as the equator; or, in other words, a degree of latitude at the equator is not equal to a degree of longitude on the equator, but is smaller—the meridian being an ellipse.

The degrees of latitude on the earth are measured by the apparent motion of a fixed star caused by the real motion of an inhabitant; the star moving an equal number of degrees in a contrary direction, and serving as an index to his motion. All circles have an equal number of degrees—were there no curvature of surface there would be no degrees at all; and the more abrupt the curve, the smaller the degrees, because it is the segment of a smaller circle. A meridian (or any ellipse) may be conceived to be formed of the segments of various circles blended into each other. The inhabitant has a decided method of finding whether he is on the segment of a larger or smaller circle, by measuring the length of a degree. The degrees of latitude about the pole are larger than at the equator, the meridian is consequently more depressed at the poles, and more curved at the equator; and consequently the equatorial diameter of the earth is greater than the polar diameter. Let the annexed very simple figure rudely represent the earth: let N be the north pole, E the equator, and P the regions about the polar circles: let the arc P N P be ninety degrees of the segment of a circle, whose centre would be at A, and let P E P be likewise ninety degrees of the arc of a smaller circle whose centre would be at B.



Now it is evident that the arc P N P is larger than the arc P E P, the degrees larger, and the surface more depressed, which is all this figure pretends to demonstrate. An accurate delineation of the exact figure of the earth, with the degrees gradually diminishing from the equator to the pole, would be very complex. The above is sufficient to demonstrate St. Pierre's error. I shall not urge the evidence of this shape of the earth from the known laws of centrifugal motion, but refer my reader to any philosophical or astronomical work.

St. Pierre's theory of the tides is equally absurd. He supposes that the sun and moon melt the ices at the poles. In this case, the tides caused by the sun would be greater and higher than those caused by the moon, which is not the case. And in summer, the sun constantly melting the ices of the north pole, would cause an unremitted summer spring-tide to the northern hemisphere, which does not exist. Besides philosophers have never been able to obtain a particle of heat from the moon, even with the most powerful burning glasses, and in regions where she is most vertical.

St. Pierre is equally mistaken in his attempt to account for the earth preserving its parallelism of axis, by the attraction of the sun on the accumulated ices of the poles, which are alternately rendered lighter than each other by melting and freezing! Does he account for the parallelism of Saturn's ring in the same manner? But the fact is, there is no reason why the planets should *not* preserve their parallelism unless they were heavier on one side than another, which is supposed to be the case with satellites, which therefore always present the same side to their primary.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

C.
To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a philosophical examination of trifling circumstances sometimes leads to important discoveries, I wish to draw the attention of some of your scientific readers to a commonly received maxim among the ladies, that tea made in a silver or japanned tea-pot is better than that which is made in China, or earthen ware. The reason they allege for it is, *that it draws better*; and as far as my observation has gone the maxim appears to be founded on fact. I imagine the difference must be occasioned by the action of the heat, which, passing with more facility through the metal than the earthen substances, may probably have a greater effect in extracting the virtues from the vegetable infused. Upon this principle I conceive it might be a desirable improvement in brewing or distilling, if copper or iron were substituted instead of wood for the mash tuns, as the latter must greatly retard the action of heat. Should you think this hint deserving a place in your valuable miscellany, it may be the means of inducing some of your experienced readers to investigate the subject more minutely; and should it be attended with any advantage, it will afford some pleasure to your constant reader,

ONYX HOILE.

Goodman's Fields, Sep. 10, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A COMPLETE translation of Klopstock's *Messiah* into English is devoutly to be wished. It may probably be expected from the hand of SIR HERBERT CROFT (see his Letter to the Princess Royal). He projects a prose translation line for line, and has enjoyed so much of the author's acquaintance as occasionally to have consulted him about the meaning of those obscure passages, which even Germans interpret with faltering. Such a version would however not preclude the wish for a *metrical*, polished, and less anxiously verbal translation: but I cannot agree with Mr. Good * (p. 1) in recom-

mending to the future translator, by his example at least, the adoption of five-foot couplets, or heroic verse, as our most customary metre is sometimes called. So much English poetry has been written, since Dryden, in this form, that all possible structures of line are familiar, and all sources of variation exhausted; every cadence is an echo, every pause expected, every rhyme foreseen. It bestows therefore, even on novelty of thought, a flat featureless mien, an insipid treacly sameness, a terse quotidian triviality, very unfavourable to impression, and wholly impervious to peculiar and characteristic sallies of genius and originality. The use of heroic verse, for rendering the work of a mannerist is like adding to wine milk, which turns hock or sherry into the same undistinguishable posset. How much more of variety there is in the Homer of Cowper, or in the Tasso of Fairfax, than in the couplets of Pope, and Hoole. Had Macpherson versified all Ossian, like the specimen in his preface, would he have detained to the end our attention so delightfully? To a majestic simplicity of style, to the sublime of thought only, heroic verse seems peculiarly fatal—consult the rhymed book of Job—it is more insufferable than the Alexandrines of a French tragedy.

The very metre employed in the original *Messiah* is no less adaptable to the other Gothic dialects than to the German. In all of them stress makes quantity. An emphatic syllable is long; an unemphatic syllable, short. The scanner has to consider neither the articulation of the vowels, nor the position of the consonants: two accented syllables form his spondee; one accented and two unaccented, his dactyls. With such feet Klopstock composes *Hexameters*, carefully putting a dactyl in the fifth place, unless a peculiar heaviness of cadence is requisite; and indulging frequently in the licentious substitution of trochees to spondees, not

is reddish); "*converse still*," (a language of the eyes); *childless mother*," (she is already robbed of her babes); "*dull sexton*," (a possible accident, but not significant here); "*deserts drear*," (a tautology); and "*righteous judgment*," (the approach of Satan is not compared to that of a righteous or merited judgment.) In all this, not the rapidity of the writer, the metre itself must be in fault; for, if report says true, specimens of a Translation of Lucretius by Mr. Good have been handed about, which display not only ample powers of language, but *precision of style*, and great felicity of imitation.

* If your Correspondent were to review his own lines through the microscope of captious criticism, he would be become aware that they occasionally tolerate the insertion of redundant or improper epithets: such are, surely: "*wearied city*," (for it is also said to sleep); "*pest malignant*," (a tautology, for all pests are so); "*pale lamp*," (the flame of a lamp

only in the sixth place, as was common among the ancients, but in any other. This form of line is usually fluent to rapidity: it invites and favours a frequent use of compound words, which abound in Klopstock, and which, like every peculiarity of a great master of song, ought in a version carefully to be retained. Such compounds, especially when they consist of two monosyllables, would read harsh in English, in rhymed, or even in blank verse; and would appear to clog the iambic step with spondaic ponderosity. Hexameter is therefore better adapted than the metres in use to transfer with faithfulness the manner of this writer. Take the passage already produced in rhyme, as a specimen.

So at the midnight hour draws nigh to the
slumbering city
Pestilence. Couch'd on his broad-spread wings
lurks under the rampart
Death, bale-breathing. As yet unalarmed are
the peaceable dwellers;
Close to his nightly lamp the sage yet watches;
and high friends
Over wine not unhallow'd, in shelter of odorous
bowers,
Talk of the foul and of friendship, and weigh
their immortal duration,
But too soon shall frightful Death, in a day of
affliction,
Pouncing, over them spread; in a day of
moaning and anguish—
When with wringing of hands the bride for
the bridegroom loud wails—
When, now of all her children bereft, the
desperate mother
Furious curses the day on which she bore, and
was born—when
Weary with hollow eye, amid the carcases,
totter
Even the buriers—till the sent Death-angel,
descending,
Thoughtful, on thunder-clouds, beholds all
lonesome and silent,
Gazes the wide desolation, and long broods
over the graves, fixt.

Perhaps some other writer will throw this fine picture into blank verse so well, as to convince the public, that the beauties of Klopstock can be naturalized without strangeness, and his peculiarities retained without affectation; that quaintness, the unavoidable companion of neologism, is as needless to genius, as hostile to grace; that hexameter, until it is familiar, must repel, and when it is familiar, may annoy; that it wants a musical orderliness of sound; and that its cantering capricious movement opposes the grave march of solemn majesty, and better suits

the ordinary scenery of Theocritus than the empyreal visions of Klopstock.

Yet these considerations can all be enfeebled. The unusual in metre, as in style, must appear strange, affected or quaint at first, but with each successive act of attention this impression by its very nature diminishes; it arising solely from want of habit. When the latent utility and adequate purpose of innovation comes at length to be discerned, the peculiarity commonly affords an additional zest. The employment of hexameters would obey this general law. Use would render their cadence soothing. All supposed association between metre and matter is in a great degree arbitrary, and is commonly accidental. The first classical and popular work produced in a given measure decides the reputedly appropriate expression of that measure. Double rhymes, which are thought to have a ludicrous effect in English, are in every other modern language essential for sublime composition. Anapaestic metre would have passed for elegiac, if Shenstone, Beattie, and the plaintive poets, had not been interrupted in the use of it by the author of the *Electra*-ball. Il Penseroso and Hudibras scan alike: and hexameters may again, as of old, serve both for an *Iliad* and a *Margites*. In short, the matter not the form, constitutes the essence of a work of literary art; and where the matter is fine, the form will soon be supposed to have contributed to its spirit, and to its beauty. The adoption of hexameter would afford that sort of delight which arises from the contemplation of difficulty overcome. It would necessarily introduce many novelties of style: and variety is the grand recipe of gratification. It would banish, from metrical reasons, half the established phrases and hacknied combinations of the rhymer's dictionary. It would arouse the industry of the composers, who, not finding a ready made acquaintance of substantives and epithets well pair'd, and rhythmically drilled, would have to contrive fresh unions, and would often accomplish happier matches. While some withering words would drop from the foliaceous tree of our language; the light green leaves of many a new and fairer sprout of expression would spread abroad, and fresh blossoms of diction unrimple their roseate petals.

When Klopstock published the first five books of his *Messiah*, hexameter was assailed by the critics as a most unnatural costume for the German Muse: the poet persevered,

persevered, and the nation is converted. Why should not his future translator anticipate a similar success?

It may be doubted however if the most fortunate englisher of Klopstock would obtain that national popularity and gratitude, that recognition of his work as a perpetual classic, which Mickle, beyond our other epic translators, seems to have attained. Klopstock's *Messiah*, why should it not be owned? will appear dull in English; because it is really so in German. The plan was not struck out at a single effort; it is all piece-meal soldering, instead of being melted in one cast. It wants distinctness, proportion, cohesion. The fable is consequently deficient in interest. Where there is no wholeness, there can be no care for the one great end. Nor does all the topical application of the poet overcome this constitutional imperfection of his work. The crucifixion and the resurrection ought to have been the focuses of expectation, the centres of attraction along the whole orbit of his cometary course: they are lost sight of in favor of a galaxy of minute anecdotes, and a zodiac of mythological apparitions. What the action wants of extent as to time, the poet has endeavoured to supply by extent as to space, and beckons spectators from every cranny of the universe. He seems aloof and adrift in a crowded atmosphere of spirits and angels, where every little groupe is gibbering, and occasionally veers to look at the execution that is going on: but his mortal astonishment, instead of selecting the mightier business for record, thinks every character in the throng worth describing, and gets bewildered in the infinitude of his task. No epopœa exists, out of which so many passages and personages could be cut without mutilation. Distracted by the multiplicity of subordinate objects, the curiosity excited concerning each is inconsiderable. That headlong participation in the pursuits of the heroes, which bawls aloud along with Hector for fire, is no where felt in the *Messiah*. Every secondary incident should have found a place only in as much as it tended to advance or retard, or influence, the grand catastrophe. An anxiety about the chief business of the poem might thus have been inspired. Now, the parts withdraw attention from the whole: one sees not the forest for the trees. Instead of bearing down on the point for which he is bound, and sailing with full canvas toward his main destination, Klopstock is continually laving: beautiful or sublime as the islands and rocks may be which he thus

brings into view, they indemnify not for his forgetting the voyage. One as willingly begins with the second book as with the first: one as willingly stops after the eighth canto as after the tenth. The thousand and one epîodes of the second half of the poem have interrupted many a reader, and one translator, in his determination to travel to the end. The multiplicity of the pietistical rhapsodies would weary even Saint Theresa.

Another fault, or misfortune, of Klopstock, is his hyperorthodoxy. Those doctrines of the theologists, which wander farthest from common and natural sense, are precisely the ideas which he most delights to embody, and officiously to present in all the palpability of his poetic sculpture. The identity of different persons of the godhead, the pre-existence of the unborn, the migrations of Omnipresence are scarcely marvellous enough for his transubstantiating fancy. His very luxury consists in

Explaining how perfection suffer'd pain
Almighty languish'd, and Eternal dy'd;
How by his victor-victim Death was slain,
And earth profan'd, yet blest, with Deicide.

That the hallow'd waters of Phiala* had been handed by Ceva, or Socini, to the poet! By endeavouring to sublimate his Jesus into a Jehova, he inhumanizes the most lovely of characters, and greatly lessens the sympathy, the personal attachment, the impassioned adherence, which a being more like ourselves might have inspired. The God-man, as Klopstock calls him, is by all his godship, in point of pity, a loser; the temptation, the agony, the crucifixion, are no burdens for the shoulders of Omnipotence: the resurrection—no miracle, no triumph, no recompense. The attempt to elevate other characters into fit companions for the Omniscient produces on all the Disciples a similar disinteresting effect: screwed up above the pitch of human nature, they insensibly become aliens to our regard. They act and speak rather as the puppets of cherubim and seraphim, than as living feeling irritable sons of clay. The author of the *Odyssey* would have attempted no such hyperbolical idea-

* Ought the reader to be informed that Phiala, the source of the Jordan, is, in Klopstock, the Helicon of sacred song; and that Ceva (author of *Jesus Puer*) has treated the mythological, and Socini, the human personages, of the Christian system, with less mythicism than any other writers within the pale of faith?

lizations. He would have described in picturesque detail those familiar patriarchal employments of the Galilæans, which no native Sannazarius had painted, their unaffected manners, their easy hospitality, their generous industry, their sweet equality. Knowing that a hero is still great in the cottage of a swine herd, he would not have feared to involve his personages in the humble every-day business of life, to repeat their table-talk, and to make us acquainted with their personal peculiarities and foibles. Alfred toasting oat-cakes, or Jesus serving out wine at the feast of Cana, lose nothing of their real dignity: it is squeamish for an historian, or a poet, to hide in allusion incidents so notorious. More of those affectionate traits, which the original records have preserved, might have been interwoven with advantage in the character of Klopstock's prophet: they are well adapted to endear the memory of his love; and to impress lastingly on our recollection the most beneficial idea of human excellence, and the immortal model of the most usefully virtuous. Klopstock has been more successful in delineating the manners of Philo, Caiaphas, Pilate, and the other enemies of Jesus, than in portraying those of the Disciples. His fancy tends exclusively to the heroic: and heroic manners are better suited to the pharisee, the high-priest, and the governor, than to the honest Galilæan fisherman. But if from such wholesale animadversion on the plan and manners, one turns to a retail examination of the perpetual beauties of style and composition, to whom may not Klopstock confidently be compared? There is usually a wide wing'd colossal sublimity in his imagery, which outsoars all precedent, which is worthy of Young, now that he is expanded into a seraph. There is often a tenderness yet a probingness in the pathos, which reminds of Euripides and recalls Tacitus. There is at times a completeness of expression, a polish, and a force of diction, as if obtained by the joint use of Tasso's file and Milton's hammer. But short efforts suit Klopstock best. He darts too high to fly long. His lyric therefore surpasses his epic undertakings. In the perfection of minute parts he especially excels. Produce his comparisons, and Aikin will tremble for the similes of Milton,—his descriptions, and Deille will question the inimitability of Virgil,—his lyric passages, and Lowth will weigh them against the reliques of Isaiah. The bishop however would find him wanting: for those odes of Klopstock which really approach the

best Hebrew remains, do not form parts of the Messiah. And, after all, what are fine passages and beauties of detail, numerous, intense as they may be? Miniatures at best. Miniatures by Van der Werff, which to the grace and beauty of the Italian unite the truth and finish of the Flemish school—but they must not be hung against the walls of the Sixtine chapel—I want to see the Last Judgment of Michael Angelo—away with such 'rabbits'-hair pencilling!

But the pictures of Milton, and Herder, are the frescoes of that wall.

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE suggestions of A. B. in the 9th volume of your Magazine, page 444, respecting a periodical law publication, have induced me to trouble you with a few observations on the same subject, which you will please to insert in your much esteemed miscellany.

Several Law Magazines have appeared within the recollection of the present members of that profession, and have successively sunk into oblivion, principally from the defects in their respective plans.

One attempted to give a comprehensive abridgment of that very extensive science, by devoting about sixteen pages of a monthly publication to this object; another proposed to furnish, almost imperceptibly, at the trifling expence of 1s. 6d. a month, a complete library of the law. In a similar publication were long accounts of trials, which, however interesting they might be at the moment to the public at large, did not at all add to, or render more clear, the law on the subject. It cannot be matter of much surprize that such productions were soon discontinued.

The best plan, I apprehend, for a Law Magazine, intended for the Profession, (and upon the Profession must such a Magazine depend for its support) would be to give an account of those alterations in the law, which have taken place from a certain period, up to which a general system or abridgment of the law, of considerable respectability, has furnished, in a reasonable compass, a tolerably satisfactory, though perhaps, not a complete account of that science. Bacon's Abridgment is the best work of this description extant, a new edition of which, edited by Mr. Gwyllim, appeared in 1798. This production, though it is acknowledged by the editor, to be far from

from a complete abridgment of the whole body of the law, is a work upon an extensive plan, and very deservedly held in high estimation. We have also some excellent books of practice up to that period, and even later.

It is well known that the law and its practice can only be altered by the statutes enacted by the parliament of this realm, the determinations of the courts of law and equity, and by the rules and orders from time to time made by these courts respectively: I should think, therefore, a *Law Magazine*, which contained a complete though as concise an abridgment as possible (consistent with perspicuity) of the acts of parliament of general concern passed since the time to which the law is brought down by the editor of the last edition of *Bacon's Abridgment*, and the like abridgment of such statutes as shall in future be passed, an account of those determinations of the courts of law and equity which have confirmed a doubtful point or altered the law since that period, or which shall in future confirm or alter the same, by a brief statement of the point determined, and the principles upon which it was decided, the name of the parties, and the court and term in which each case was adjudged, with references to the reports in which such case may be found, and correct copies of the rules and orders of the respective courts which have been or shall be made after that period, could not fail of meeting with great encouragement, if properly executed.

The execution of a *Magazine* upon this plan, however extensive it may be thought by some, is certainly practicable, if a due regard is paid to brevity; and there would be an inexhaustible fund of materials for its support. The statutes should be abridged clause by clause, exactly in the order those clauses stand in the original acts of parliament, without any attempt to digest or methodize the different parts of the acts. At the end of the year, a supplementary number might be published, containing a digested index to the abridged statutes and adjudged cases, with a list of the cases, and references to the pages which contain them. To the above may be added, a list of all law publications, as they are, from time to time, published, and strictures upon those which are entitled to particular notice.

Until the *Magazine* is able in some measure to keep pace with the statutes as they are passed, and the adjudged cases, it would be right to employ a larger quantity of letter-press monthly than it is in-

tended in general to furnish, and the price must of course correspond with the size of the pamphlet. When this object is attained, the price may be reduced, unless the editor should feel himself qualified and disposed to supply those titles which are wanting in *Bacon's Abridgment*, or to improve those which it contains. I very much wish some person or persons competent to the task would undertake such a publication as the one above described; it would not only, as I have before observed, meet with great encouragement, but would render an important service to the greater part of the profession, particularly the practising attornies and solicitors, and especially those who reside in the country, who frequently err for want of being apprized of some recent alterations which have been made in the law, either by some new statutes, or by the decisions of the courts.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

15th Sept. 1800.

R. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the means of your useful Miscellany the *Monthly Magazine*, to request the opinion of your intelligent correspondents on the following effects said to proceed from excessive grief or fear:—

It is related of a boy, in one of the rudest parts of the county of Clare in Ireland, that, in order to destroy some eaglets lodged in a hole 100 feet from the summit of a rock which rose 400 feet perpendicular from the sea, he caused himself be suspended by a rope, with a scimitar in his hand for his defence, should he meet with an attack from the old ones; which precaution was found necessary, for no sooner had his companions lowered him to the nest, than one of the old eagles made at him with great fury, at which he struck, but, unfortunately missing his aim, nearly cut through the rope that supported him. Describing his horrible situation to his comrades, they cautiously, and safely, drew him up; when it was found that his hair, which a quarter of an hour before was a dark auburn, was changed to grey. Another instance is given in a *Selection of Anecdotes, &c.* by L. J. Rede, under the article *Affright*; and a similar account is reported of the late unfortunate Queen of France, during her first night of arrest and imprisonment; but as circumstances of this nature have been heard of by almost every one, it would only be wasting time to notice more.

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If there are any of your readers who have been witness to fear or grief having this effect, or can assign any probable reason why they produce this phenomenon, their information, through the same medium, will be considered as a particular obligation. It is well known that grief, fear, surprize, rage, &c. when violent, affect the hair; but whence that partial change of colour, and in the two first instances only (for I never heard that surprize or rage ever caused it), is what I cannot at present account for. Until I am more convinced of the truth of this, I shall think it wrong to conclude, that premature grey hairs are an indication of their possessors being either more susceptible of those passions, or that they have unfortunately experienced more circumstances that give rise to them, than any other persons.

Hinckley, Sept. 6, 1800. J. HAYS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your Magazine has such an extensive circulation, more especially among what are denominated *les hommes libres*, I make no doubt but some of them will embrace the opportunity your Magazine offers to throw some light on the subject of the life of our esteemed historian, Alex. Cunningham, which still remains involved in a mist, and which it would be desirable should be cleared up.

In the first place, allow me to inquire, has any light been thrown on the question, whether this learned man was the author of the Notes on Horace, and Commentaries on Virgil, the latter of which was published in 1742, at Edinburgh. On this subject, Dr. Watkins, in his "Biographical and Historical Dictionary," has not hesitated to say, "There was another Alexander Cunningham, who published an edition of Horace at the Hague, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1721, which is held in great esteem."

Now, Sir, as the communications to your Magazine from Dr. Watkins's pen, and his late very excellent Dictionary, have shewn what vast biographical knowledge he possesses, I hope he may be induced to favour the public with his observations on this delicate subject, more especially as Dr. Thompson has bestowed great labour and pains to shew they were one and the same person; and indeed it would be a most astonishing circumstance if there should be at the same time, two persons of the same name, born in the same country, contemporaries, both at the Hague, with the same connections both living to an

old age, both skilled in the game of chess, and both whigs!!!

Certainly this is a subject that cannot fail to be interesting to your readers; and if these few observations should be deemed worthy a place in the Monthly Magazine, I make no doubt they will excite attention, and you would much oblige

Yours,

London, Aug. 16.

R. J. P. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BELIEVING the following will add to the curiosity of the specimens of the Lord's Prayer in an hundred languages, though it is only a copy from a German Chronicle of the Paternoster as said and written in the reign of Charlemagne, and also furnish etymologists with some speculation, it is at your service.

Yours,

SALUTOR.

Fatter unser du im himmle bist, dien namo werde geheiligt. Din riche chome—Din willo geschehe in Erdo, also im Himmle. Unser tagliche Brodt gib uns heuto. Umde unser schulda beladzuns, als auch wir belasent unseren schildigiren, und im Chorunga nit leytest du unsich nun belose um sich von ubele. Am.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the purchase of books, it has more than once happened that I have been obliged to content myself with the leavings of the moths, whose devastations had cheapened for me some valuable volume which otherwise would have exceeded the reach of my purse. Although on such occasions I was glad, so far as concerned myself alone, of the mischief they had done, yet I could not forbear regretting, for the sake of the community at large, that no effectual mode had been adopted for banishing them from libraries. Of these, the most extensive and valuable are the most exposed to the ravages of the moths, as containing a greater number of uncommon books which are seldom taken from the shelves by any person, whose handling might dislodge or disturb the devouring insects. But exclusive of the greater or lesser number of volumes, I conceive the libraries of rich men to be more exposed to that pest, from the manner in which they are fitted up and decorated, than those of less opulent individuals. In the former, the shelves are frequently covered with woollen cloth, which affords a convenient harbour and breeding place

place for successive generations of moths, while, in the latter, the books more frequently stand upon naked or painted boards, which are less favourable to the propagation of the insect.

To diminish the evil in great libraries, I would recommend that woollen stuff of every kind be either entirely banished from them, or, if suffered to remain, strongly impregnated with an infusion of worm-wood, aloë, or some other bitter, that may prove disagreeable to the moths; and, moreover, that it be not permanently fastened to the shelves, but fitted on in a loose manner, so as to admit of its being occasionally taken off to be aired, sunned, and brushed.

But, whether the woollen stuff be excluded or not, it would, I think, be advisable to have the shelves well painted with white lead, since we frequently see proofs that deal boards, as well as paper, are liable to the ravages of some insect of the moth-kind, which, from the shelves, may perhaps invade the books, but which might be prevented by the paint from lodging in the wood. Should a predilection for the favorite green colour prove, with the proprietor of any library, an objection to the use of white lead, a good thick coat of verdegriſe-green would, I apprehend, afford no very agreeable gnawing to the insect.

Were cedar less expensive in this country, many gentlemen would, no doubt, have all their book-shelves formed of that wood, and experiments might be made to ascertain the most eligible mode of applying its oil or essence to the covers and edges of books, as the ancients successfully applied it to their volumes. But this I leave for the consideration of others.

Without cedar, however, much might be done for posterity if we could prevail on the book-binders to take a little extra trouble in the performance of their task. I have observed that the covers and backs of books are the places where the moths are most apt to fix their residence, and thence make inroads upon the leaves. If, therefore, care were taken to mix some bitter dug with the glue and paste used in binding, this precaution might probably be attended with the desirable effect of preserving many a valuable book which now stands an unprotected prey to these devouring insects.

I do not indeed expect that any book-binder ever will spontaneously submit to that additional trouble and expence. But, if gentlemen, who bestow new binding on rare and curious books, made a rule to

insist on the use of medicated glue and paste on those occasions, perhaps *some* good might be effected.

While on the subject of preservation, allow me, Sir, to add a few words in favour of another class of the fine productions of genius—that of pictures. I have frequently observed the paint to be perfectly sound, though the canvas was decayed and rotten. In this state, a picture is liable to have a hole broken through it by a slight stroke which would perhaps do little or no injury to one that had a back of sound canvas to support it. To strengthen, therefore, a decayed canvas, and to preserve sound canvas from decaying, I propose that the back of every picture receive two or three good thick coats of white lead, or whatever other cheap pigment is most recommendable for tenacity and strength.

In many instances it may not perhaps be advisable to detach the canvas from the strainer or inner frame for the sake of completely backing the entire picture; but wherever that happens to be practicable without danger, it would certainly be the more eligible mode:—where otherwise, at least the chief part of the picture may be secured without unailing it, and no part of the canvas left exposed to decay, except two or three inches of the margin on every side.

So much for the pictures already in existence. With respect to those which may hereafter be produced, I hope that every painter—(that is to say, every *artist*; for I except all those mere canvas-colourers who feel a conscious conviction that their productions are not worth preserving)—will henceforward take care to have his canvas well backed with a good strong coating of paint, previously to its being nailed to the frame, to secure it in every part from damp, mould, and mildew; in consequence of which simple precaution, his piece may live one or two centuries longer than other contemporary pictures whose backs are naked canvas.

Submitting these hints to the consideration of those who have the good fortune to possess valuable books and paintings, I conclude,

Oxford 2, 1800.

J. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO pursue a subject agreeably commenced in your useful Magazine, I shall endeavour to give you a sketch of Exeter, and the present state of its society,

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hoping that similar attempts will be excited in other quarters.

The entrance to the city by either of the great postroads is over a gently rising hill, from whose descent is gradually opened a view of the place; at the "west end" of the town is an elegant stone bridge across the river Exe, erected about thirty years ago, after many unsuccessful trials, owing to the rapidity of the stream, which is often very great. In one of these attempts, the mayor of the city who laid the first stone, was called "Flood," and the following *admirable couplet* was deposited with it among the other valuables.

"Flood many a bridge hath wash'd away,
But now Flood says this bridge shall stay."

It unfortunately happened, notwithstanding, that the poetical prophecy was not verified; the flood was again unruly, washed down the bridge, and laughably exposed the vanity of the punning magistrate.

The population is generally estimated at about 30,000 inhabitants, who are divided into religious societies of various denominations: we have a Jews' synagogue, a Quakers' meeting, an Arian, a Calvinistic, Baptists', Unitarian, and two Methodists', and a Catholic chapel, besides twenty-one churches and chapels. The Calvinists' meeting has been but recently built—it stands on the same ground as did the old county gaol, whence it is remarked that the "den of thieves is made the house of prayer." At the Roman Catholic meeting attend a number of the French emigrant clergy, who reside in the city; these unfortunates used to attract a number of people to witness their ceremonies, but I do not hear that any converts have been made by them; they conduct themselves, with scarcely an exception, with much deference to the inhabitants, and they are esteemed for their inoffensive manners. Many of them live genteelly by teaching the French language, which, by the bye, is not their vernacular tongue, they having come from that part of the province of Brittany, now the departments of the Ille and the Villaine, where the common and only language commonly spoken is similar to the dialect of our Welch countrymen; and not long since they gave a proof of it by conversing with some North-Walian militiamen who were marching through the city.

Among our citizens are to be ranked a great many who have amassed considerable fortunes, as country traders' and export-

ers of woollens; but as you have already given a view of the depreciation of this trade, I shall forbear saying more on it, merely remarking, that the poor here are become extremely burdensome and numerous for want of regular employment, and a willingness to earn a something; perhaps this latter may be in some degree accounted for from the care taken of them, which procures their maintenance without the trouble of seeking it. There seems to be uniformly among the poorer class a predominant idea that they must be provided for by the rich in one shape or another; and if they get only half a loaf in indolence, they are equally contented as with a whole one from their labour; unthankfulness and ingratitude often await the person who does not satisfy the wants which they themselves could relieve by the sweat of their brow. To assist our poor this year past has required three times the additional sum of former years, although very judicious regulations are adopted to prevent abuses: and 10,000*l.* nearly have been collected for this purpose.

Exeter was once noted for cheap living, and many strangers, formerly came here for that advantage: but these days are no more; every article of life is exorbitantly dear, and luxury keeps pace with the advance; we may repeat

"Ill fares our town, to hast'ning ill's a prey,
Where pride predominates and men decay;"

for amid all our distresses, there are those who "spend their time in wanton, often cruel, riot," little thinking "how many suffer death, and all the sad variety of pain," while they are sporting their demoiselles, gigs, horses, hounds, &c. in every direction of extravagance. This does not, however, belong to the superior orders any more than to the other classes; for it is nothing uncommon to see half of our shopkeepers imitating Johnny Gilpin's expedition more or less every day in the week. We have numberless places for killing of time in our neighbourhood, either at watering-places, tea-houses, &c. where

"Alike the busy and the gay
May flutter thro' life's little day,
In Fortune's varying colours drest."

Assemblies, balls, &c. are frequently held here; and we have a very neat theatre, whose manager has at times procured us the pleasure of witnessing the performances of Messrs. Kemble, Holtman, and Bannister, as well as Mrs. Siddons and Mrs. Crouch. If we were to judge from the conduct of the latter when on the stage,

we should scarcely hesitate to pronounce her calculated

“ To raise the virtues, animate the blifs,
And soften all the toils of human life.”

To such as were not born within the sound of Bow bells, the gratification of their acting is great, although their brilliancy is often obscured when the *tout-ensemble* of the *Dramatis Personæ* does not correspond; which in a country theatre must of course be the case; and it was once rather impolitely expressed by the manager, that one good actor is enough for us at a time: but if there were no theatre nor actors, I much doubt whether we should be losers at the consummation of the good and bad tendency they produce on our morality and our pockets.

We have public and private societies of various descriptions, whether for extensive benevolence or confined amusements; many benefit-clubs among the mechanics and inferior tradesmen, and literary ones among the “learned.” Of the former sort of institutions, enough has already been said in your Magazine in favour of them; and it is needless more to appreciate the latter, since no one can deny that their increase tends to lessen the accumulation of vice, and to soften the virulence of our manners and dispositions. An agricultural, and a bee society are established likewise—or, to apply its own name, an Apian Society, whose aim is to ascertain the best methods of treating that industrious and cruelly abused insect, as well as to promote a more universal attention to the value of keeping bees in a country so well calculated for them as this; and a tract has lately been published by the secretary, containing some curious observations respecting the treatment of them. A weekly music-meeting was formed during the two last winters, of which the directors were the chief performers in the city. This science is much followed, and very few families are without some instrument or other: our cathedral perhaps is one occasion of its being so generally liked, and where Mr. JACKSON assists at an organ which perhaps is not equalled in size or tone. Mr. DAVY’S talents have likewise been of service to the cause, besides many of inferior note whose livelihood depends on this profession.* Painters, poets, sculptors, and engravers reside among us—men, who

though far from the great city, have earned a just praise for their abilities. The “Infancy” of DOWNMAN, the “Odes” of TASKER, and the “Fairy Fantasies” of KENDALL, have a good claim to a niche in the pillar of modern poets both for genius and harmony of versification: a brother of the latter has considerably augmented the embellishments of our churches with monuments; and Mr. EZEKIEL has taken care that his *burin* should leave with us elegant and faithful portraits, of some distinguished citizens. *Tasker* was unluckily a poet—for his pecuniary muse was not altogether propitious in her inspirations, and he seemed doomed to *creep* through life, although he had mounted the lofty back of Pegasus. I met him, not long before his death, ambling on a steed which reminded me of Parson Yorick, and his *Rosinante*—Sterne’s natural and artless tale well corresponds with this brother of the gown, whose aspect is accurately described in Boswell’s *Life of Johnson*, during the critic’s examination of the “Warlike Ode to the Genius of Britain,” which its author confidently asserted will go down to posterity:—a subscription for his works has lately been advertised for the benefit of his widow.

We have among us mechanics of all descriptions, and who are not deficient in abilities if due encouragement were given to them; but perhaps for lack of this or some unknown cause it happened not long ago that one architect sent home to his employer the plan of a house without fire-places (it might have been intended for an economical plan), and another omitted a staircase; indeed *he* went so far as to begin his building, and was under the necessity of begging a space out of an adjoining passage to run up his stairs in. It were not highly to be wondered at, if by this time there was not an Exonian capable of driving a nail or writing his name in a public capacity, as whatever undertaking of this kind starts up, a stranger, comes from the Lord knows where, is proverbially certain of a preference: it is similar to the representation in a letter you gave us from the merchant of Tombuctoo, who said that the rage for foreign importations into his country was so great, as even for his countrymen to be fond of importing their kings. But, for all this, friends and foes are well agreed in the cause of general good. Their loyalty is not to be exceeded; we can muster several different corps of cavalry and infantry, who will face to the right, and partake a beef steak and brown October with any others

* Of Mr. Jackson some account may be seen in the first volume of British Public Characters; and Eastcott’s Sketches of Music contain some information respecting Mr. Davy, who, I now hear, is in London.

in the kingdom. The benevolence of the Exonians is great: they support eight schools for educating and clothing; and two for maintaining, poor children; Sunday-schools; and numerous donations to the hoary head of poverty, in alms-houses and annual charities: the Devon and Exeter hospital will remain to perpetuate the memory of Dean CLARK and a long list of friends to humanity, who still increase, and who have adopted a plan for a lunatic asylum; a considerable sum is already subscribed towards it, a building is fixed on, and the surgeons are appointed, with the proper officers for its management. Should this war continue, probably many more such undertakings may be requisite to provide accommodations for those who are verging to such an abode, from the consequences of its duration. Among all the new regulations here to soften the sufferings of the unfortunate, none is more to be wished than a proper place of reception for the felons who commit crimes within the city. Though we have a general quarter sessions, and frequent gaol deliveries, the punishment arising from the abode of the criminals is often enough to atone for their transgression. Their confinement is in the lower part of a tower of one of the gates leading into the city, and where there is not the possibility of breathing a pure air after once within it. When Mr. Howard visited this place, he declared it to be equal to any of the worst he had seen out of England, and it is only to be hoped that some plan may be devised to render more comfortable this horrid cell, where misery seems more miserable. The prison for the county of Devon forms a wide contrast, if it may be contrasted, to that for Exeter; it has been built about six years, on a scale and elevation by the celebrated Blackburn; and were it not for the massy iron window frames, and its concomitant gloominess, it would bear the resemblance more of an elegant brick mansion, than a dismal security for our fellow creatures. Though built at a great expence, with every artful caution and contrivance, several prisoners have escaped, though it is surrounded with a very high wall, and guarded by a dog whose barking, like Cerberus, seems to defy one's courage:

———“Who soon begins to rear
His crested snakes, and arm his bristling
hair.”

Those whose fate brings them to the scaffold, are executed at the porter's lodge; and it may be remarkable that the first person hung there was a Negro, for mur-

der, who with his last words expressed a belief of again visiting his friends in his own country.

Near this gaol are the barracks, which contain about 200 dragoons; this is also a recent establishment, but it gives only a partial relief to the publicans, who bear the burden of nearly 2000 men at a time in the city. Both of those buildings are opposite to a most delightful and perhaps unequalled terrace walk, shaded by fine elms, and surrounding the ivy-clad walls and towers of the castle, from whence is an extensive view of the river Exe and harbour, overlooking Torbay and the North east coast towards Sidmouth and Lyme, and which has often afforded a noble sight of our commercial and grand fleets when at the entrance of the Channel, as well as the adjacent country for a circumference of fifty or sixty miles, including every object that can gratify the eye in rural scenery or sea prospects.

“Majestic woods, of every vigorous green,
Stage above stage, high waving o'er the
hills;
Or to the far horizon wide diffus'd
A boundless deep immensity of shade.”

Within these few years past many elegant buildings have been erected in the city and suburbs; but a material accommodation is still wanting and that is, clean streets, convenient avenues, and wholesome lanes: a proper attention to these requisites is become really indispensable: to stir abroad, either by day or by night, there is a certainty of our senses being offended; and while neighbouring towns, labouring under the same general infirmities of a want of trade as ourselves, are not incapable of accomplishing regulations to this effect, it is surely a disgrace to the populous and ancient city of Exeter not to bestow more attention to those objects of public concern, as well as of individual convenience. It was intended, four or five years ago, to make improvements in the city, but the design was soon frustrated; the estimated expence amounted to 30,000*l.* and upwards, and if the undertaking had been begun on a scale so large as was proposed, and continued, we should have been involved in a debt which generations of us would hardly have extinguished. This proposal was therefore abandoned, and, in consequence of so burthenome a scheme, we are longer to be doomed to the traveller's remark, of being “a century behind other places in improvements.”

In the article of dress our belies and beaux are not very deficient; rather than this, perhaps at times they exceed the

standard of taste; the former at least may have derived a variety from the Monthly Publication of Fashions, and have undoubtedly rescued themselves from the irony in No. 176 of the *Spectator*, which proposed "that no person or persons shall presume to appear singularly habited in any part of the country without a testimonial from the society in London for the inspection of modern fashions;" and as the *Exonians* were once stiled the "truly fair," we may now well say of them

— "A native grace
Sits fair proportion'd on their polish'd limbs,
Veil'd in a simple robe, their best attire,
Beyond the pomp of dress."

Exeter, Sept. 1800.

For the Monthly Magazine.

*Amisimus, mi Pomponi, omnem non modo
succum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et
speciem pristinam civitatis. Cic.*

THE manners of a people are merely the habits which predominate among individuals. In an early state of civilization such habits are stronger and take more tenacious hold, than where the minds of men are occupied by a multiplicity of pursuits and a variety of passions. The civilized man can accommodate himself much better than the savage to great change of circumstance or situation. The habits of the Irish commonalty are derived chiefly from their religion, their political insular position, their ignorance, their hopelessness, and their intemperance in the use of spirituous liquors.

1. The influence of religion, whether false or true, upon manners, even on modern manners, is much greater than is generally represented; not only on the vulgar, but even on those of a higher order, who perhaps are little conscious themselves of this latent but operative influence. The early impressions made on the senses by the ceremonial rites and pompous observances of the Catholic worship are never totally effaced from the mind even of the deist. It has been observed, "that every mode of religion, to make a deep and lasting impression on the human mind, must exercise our obedience by enjoining practices of devotion for which we can assign no reason;" and it is by acting upon this shrewd remark, by exterior ornaments, by the use of pictures and images, by frequent and forcible appeal to the senses, that the Catholic religion has attached *not only* that mass of mankind, who have no mind, but merely senses, whose impressions

stop in these avenues to mind, and never go forward into the cabinet of reflexion; but those of superior rank and education who, however loosely they wear their creed during the prime of life, and in the working sunshine of their days, yet in periods of sickness, in reverses of fortune, in their declining years, the original principle or prejudice with which the childish mind has been tinged or stained, again makes its appearance through the varnish; then even the disciple, the devotee of infidelity, the bigot of deism, generally reverts, or relapses into the quiet bosom of what he once deemed an ignorant and servile superstition. "Being upon the point of death, he sent for his landlady, and desired that he should not suffer any minister to see him in that condition, fearful that the weakness of his senses might make him say something against his principles." This testifies a hardihood of scepticism which nevertheless was fully conscious of the strength and tenaciousness of early impressions, even against the sway of subsequent conviction; and I should wish to know, whether in the last hours of Edmund Burke, while his thoughts hovered over the dark and terrific unknown, he did not make use of all the anodyne formularies afforded by the most ancient faith, to assuage the pricks of memory, and strike some light from the chaos of futurity. I am inclined to believe (without the smallest disrespect to this mode of faith), that Edmund Burke was as much and as real a Catholic, as he was a pensioner, although in both cases this was kept a secret from the world, and, such is the power of self-deception, he might not himself be perfectly conscious of the fact: but if a mind of such active and diversified employment still passively retained its early impressions (like an ancient missal partly erased and written upon in a more modern character); it is not to be wondered at that the common Irish should retain their spiritual subjugation, and be inclined, by a second nature, to yield with blind astonishment to the most impudent pretensions of sacerdotal authority*.

* "Andrew Kelly, a child of ten years old, sworn, and gave testimony against his father! W. Farmers, Esq. questioned by court. Has often heard the child give an account of the circumstances of the murder, and in wanting the child to give examinations, he said he would not take an oath until he kissed the priest's knee, and got leave of his clergy, which having obtained, he gave the examination in the most circumstantial

Ireland has, for some centuries, presented the singular spectacle of a constant, and often sanguinary, conflict between the government, and the manners of the inhabitants, as formed, in a great measure, upon their religion. The penal laws of the state were always struggling against the penal laws of religious faith; the temporal persecution against the eternal damnation, and is it wonderful that the miserable inmates of 420,000 hovels, out of 700,000, the number of houses in Ireland, that this mass of suffering humanity, thus brayed in the mortar, under the pestle of the state, and under the pestle of the church, should possess manners at once ferocious and fawning; that all the seeds of sentiment and social virtue, thus bruised and beaten down, should turn into a vicious bitterness and acrimony; that warm affection should turn into a secret looking out for a day of vengeance; that a natural candour and sincerity, and credulity should be changed into a sort of national taste for conspiracy, and into dissimulation, and dissimulation of character. O! how soon is it possible to change what is called national character, by a proper mode of managing the very same materials. So far from our virtues being only vices disguised, I think both our personal and national vices were originally *virtues* perverted and misapplied; and, as a different arrangement of the very same component parts turns a bit of charcoal into a diamond, so a change in the organization of the social body would convert a dark, sullen and vindictive national character into active benevolence and sparkling animation.

In this terrible intestine war of government against habit; of the penalties of the state against the threatenings of the church; the bands of that state would long ago have been broken, even by the instinct of asinine nature, had not the terrors of religious superstition conspired with the effects of the civil code, in depressing and humiliating the natives into a state of brutal servility; and thus in a civilized era of the world, the influence of priests had corroborated those defects in law and order, under the consequences of which they themselves had groaned with the rest of their countrymen. The spirit of the

Catholic faith is certainly against innovation. It is a spirit of surrender and yielding up of the intellect to the supposed '*semper eadem*' of one invariable belief, external to the mind; and this primary association must certainly have a dominant influence over the general disposition and cast of character; but in particular with respect to civil and political liberty. In the American question, the Catholics were almost universally either ignorant of the subject, or engaged in the cause of the mother country; and it is but of late years, and from peculiar circumstances of the times, that a political schism has taken place among their clergy (the parochial class, from the prelatical) which, without lessening as yet the attachment of the lower laity to their religion, has accelerated the diffusion of a democratic spirit throughout the whole mass. This spirit was imbibed by those whose hatred to the English government (now acknowledged by cabinet authority to have been a most harsh and injudicious one) prevented their receiving it through the strainers of the British constitution. The spirit was drank, as it were, hot from the still, and its effects upon the brain were extraordinary among the Catholic community, so remarkable as it had been for a political apathy. This strange and sudden tendency to republican principles so opposite to the tendency of their religious persuasion, and to the tenor of their conduct, which seemed always to manifest a settled though sullen subjugation, happened to coincide, in degree of temperament, with the political fervour of the Presbyterians in the North, whose anxiety for a reform in parliament, and vexation at the repeated disappointments now began, from a belief in the impracticability of gaining their object in the ways of the constitution, to diverge into speculations about the rights of persons, most inconsistent with the principle of such a constitution founded as it certainly is, not on representation of persons, but of property; and which, therefore, must of necessity exclude the great mass of the people. In reality the friends of constitutional reform were rendered desperate by the obstinacy or inflexibility of the ruling power, and this despair of any salutary innovation turned into disaffection, and at length into foreign intrigue. At first accused falsely of sedition and conspiracy, they were provoked into both; and, driven by a new penal code, from an open expression of their sentiments, they became secret associators; at first by the tie of a test, and at last by the sanction

manner, and appeared to have had a sense of religion strongly on his mind."

"But Kelly (the murderer) would not drink any himself, saying, he drank no liquor in Lent!" Trial of Carrol at Tathgar, 14th of March, 1798.

of an oath, which in its nature and effects completely alienated the lower classes of people from the highest, and widened still more the chasm of social order.

I have no design, at present, of recounting the different steps in this strange and dreadful hostility of power against opinion; nor shall I investigate which party, in this reciprocation of animosity, was the aggressor: but I mean merely to state that the effect on national manners has been of the worst kind, and has illustrated, even to the eyes of ministers, the perfect inefficacy of religious or political persecution, in comparison with that management and influence which very lately has been used with such superior success, particularly among the clergy both of the Catholic and Presbyterian persuasion; the Catholic hierarchy, and Presbyterian party, being alike the pensionaries of royal bounty. The Presbyterian synod of Ulster is at this moment debating, whether they will accept a large augmentation of this bounty lately offered—that they will do most thankfully; but they only hesitate whether the principles of their persuasion allow them to be arranged in distinct classes, which are to be remunerated in different proportions, at the pleasure of Government. The ancient habits of the human mind have loosened their hold.—Every symptom foretels or forebodes not merely a schism in the sect, but a more extensive schism of the Laity from the Clergy. The influence of priestianity in all persuasions is much diminished, and it is probable that the richest Presbyterians will soon melt into the religion of the state, little caring what it may be, while the poorer will embrace, for a time, the tenets of methodism, whose motto is pleasing to every government—"Let every soul be subject to the higher powers, for the powers that be are ordained of God." The missionary spirit of the Evangelical Society, who send popular ministers to preach the Gospel of Grace throughout the country, "to cause a shaking," as they call it, "of the dry bones," and to bring converts into their own fold, without obliging them to change their religious denomination, has obtained the patronage of Government, with a view of turning the minds of the people from political topics; but it will in reality sap the establishment.

D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of requesting you would insert the following query in
MONTHLY MAG. No. 65.

your useful Magazine, wishing that some of your correspondents would favour me with an answer:

"What is the best method of preventing the saline, or other moisture from oozing out of walls; as it frequently injures the paper or colouring of rooms?"

Your's, &c.

July 11, 1800.

G. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the causes of the high price of provisions, none has appeared to me more correct than those contained in the following passages, which I have extracted from a small pamphlet published by a Mr. Joshua Collier. If any of your readers see reason to doubt their sufficiency, their remarks, in a future Magazine, cannot fail, at this crisis, to be highly interesting to all your readers.

"The causes are a subject not understood either at court or in the senate; still less by professional men, or by men of letters; little understood by the middling classes, and not at all by the lower; but they are known to the wholesale dealer, to the merchant, to the negociator of foreign exchanges, to town and country banks, and it is known, if it dare be reflected upon, at the Bank of ————.

"And what is the more extraordinary, it proceeds from a system morally good. It is abstractedly good that I should love my neighbour, that I should wish to serve him, that I should extend my good offices something beyond the limits of common prudence; in short, "to do by him as I would be done by:" hence arises among other things a disposition to place confidence in him, and to allow him an extensive credit; joint engagements, paper accommodations, and the like, are reciprocally entered into, as occasion requires; and these are nursed and encouraged by the pernicious system of banking.

"It also frequently occurs on the Royal Exchange, and within the immediate sphere of my own knowledge, that a parcel of goods is sold and resold many times before the credit on the first sale expires. What is the consequence? Eight or ten parties value on each other for the very same goods. Bills are, perhaps, at one time under discount at the Bank, or elsewhere, for eight or ten times the amount of the property they represent; these enable eight or ten buyers to return into the market, with an aggregate increase of capital in the proportion of eight or ten to one; which still increasing, as it is easy to conceive, in geometrical progression, circulation, and consequently middle buying, in this single instance may be carried on to an enormous extent.

"The means that some houses can employ in foreign exchanges, by drawing and re-drawing between London, Hamburgh, Liff-

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bon,

bon, or other ports, is also absolutely in many cases unlimited.

"In provincial situations likewise the assistance given of late years, through the establishment of country banks, either directly or indirectly, to steady people, farmers, and others, exceeds the experience of any former times. Two or three of these people, possessed of little or nothing of their own, join in a bond on which they are allowed to draw, or are furnished with negotiable paper for the amount demanded, by which means they can buy their neighbour's stock, or keep their own, until markets are so bare as to enable them to obtain their prices.

"The liberality of the Bank, since the stoppage of its payments in specie, has also very much accelerated the progress of this system throughout the country; for if I am well informed, the extent of the accommodation

it gives, is as ten to one a few years ago; and it is worthy of remark, that at the period above alluded to, when a momentary check was given to the facility of discount, and the circulation of paper, most articles of merchandize, particularly grain, experienced a sudden and unusual depreciation in the markets.

"Though it is highly probable that the amount of paper in negotiable forms may by no means equal the wealth of the country, yet it is not an uncommon case, where it represents ten or twenty times the capitals of those engaged in this kind of traffic; their means, therefore, are multiplied in the same proportion as is their ability to buy up or monopolize such commodities as would in the natural course of things be brought fairly to market.

Your's, &c.

"AGRICOLA."

"Cornhill, Off. 16, 18co."

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SOME ACCOUNT OF PASSWAN OGLU, or PAZMAN OHLU.

OSMAN, Pazman Ohlu's grandfather, had been in Philippolis, Adrianople, and Widdin, one of the watchmen who in the large Turkish cities are appointed to guard during night the warehouses of the merchants. He was poor: but his integrity acquired him the favour and esteem of his superiors. At the commencement of the war with Russia, in 1753, he entered into the army; and so distinguished himself at an attack in the Kraina, that the Grand Vizier, as a reward for his valour, raised him to the rank of a *Serdengets* *Hi-Agazi*, or nobleman and land owner. Osman continued with the army during the whole war; and his sovereign, the Grand Signor, as a mark of his satisfaction and favour, conferred upon him the lordship of Parabin, in Moldavia, with all its appurtenances. On his newly-acquired estate he endeavoured by every means in his power to gain the affection and attachment of his subjects: he resided at Widdin, where a son was born to him, named Omar Aga, to whom he gave a good education, after the Turkish manner. Omar Aga, as well as his father, enjoyed the favour of the Grand Signor, who appointed him a *Bassi-Aga*, i. e. chief over several districts. He had two sons: one of them was called Osman, and has become famous by the name of Pazman Ohlu; the other, Ibrahim Beg, is at present a merchant at Constantinople, having been from early youth educated for that profession. Osman, or Pazman Ohlu, i. e. Son of the Night-Watch-

man, whom his father caused to be instructed in different branches of knowledge relating to politics, economics, and military affairs, resided at Widdin. In the year 1785, a quarrel ensued between him and his father, who lived upon his estates. Both raised men in their respective possessions; and the son made frequent and successful attacks on the troops of his father. The principal inhabitants of Widdin, however, interposed; and in 1788 the father was obliged to submit to the humiliation of suing for peace. Concord being thus re-established betwixt them, they immediately joined their forces in Widdin, over which city they afterwards exercised a sovereign power independent of the Grand Signor; and from the whole district either expelled by force, or, by politic and artful measures endeavoured to frighten away all those who might have been able to oppose them.

In 1788, the Seraskier Melek Mehmed Bassa was sent with an army of 12,000 men against these usurpers; and the bassahip of Widdin promised him, if he should succeed in driving them from that city. For three months the contest continued with various success, and in the many conflicts that took place a great number of men fell on both sides: at last, however, Osman and his father, finding it impossible to maintain themselves against a regular army, fled with 600 of their adherents to the Prince Mauroény in Wallachia. The prince received them under his protection, appointed them *Bir Bassas*, i. e. commanders of 1000 men, and sent the father, Omar, to reside at Csernetz, and

Pazman

Pazman Ohlu to Gyugyero. On the approach of the Imperial troops, Omar Aga found it impossible to remain any longer with safety in Csernetz, and was forced to fly across the Danube; and, accompanied by only seventeen men, continued his flight as far as Kulla, about eighteen miles distant from Widdin. As soon as the Bassa of Widdin was informed of his arrival at that place, he immediately dispatched 1000 men, under the command of Ibrahim Bey, to intercept and seize him. Omar Aga retreated into an old castle in the neighbourhood, where, with his seventeen followers, he valiantly defended himself for three days, received seven wounds, and lost one man. On the fourth day the Bey took the castle by storm; when the sixteen soldiers were, by his orders, cut to pieces, and Omar Aga, and his secretary, Mula Ibrahim, taken prisoners. As the Bey approached Widdin, the people assembled tumultuously in great numbers, and demanded of the Bassa to release the captives. A general insurrection in favour of Omar was apprehended. But the Bassa, to prevent the evil consequences that might ensue from the presence of his enemy, dispatched a courier to the Bey, with orders to cause the two prisoners to be privately beheaded. This order was immediately executed; and a report being spread abroad that Omar Aga had saved himself by flight, they succeeded in pacifying the people.

No sooner was Pazman Ohlu informed of the death of his father, than, meditating revenge, he collected about 2000 men, passed the Danube in 1789, and posted himself in Banya Luka, betwixt Widdin and Nissa, where he kept up a correspondence with his friends at Widdin, and on every occasion endeavoured to increase the number of his troops. Many of the inhabitants of Widdin especially joined his standard; and by degrees his little army was augmented to 5000 men: many, who remained in the city, but were dissatisfied with the Bassa, promised to open the gates to him. Encouraged by these promises, he attacked the city in the night, and, with the assistance of the inhabitants, got possession of the fort without firing a single shot. He now called the Bassa to account; but on his producing a *firman* from the Sultan, authorising his proceedings against Omar Aga, Pazman granted him his life, but forced him to disband the 1000 soldiers under his command, and allowed him to retain only his household.— Having thus become master of Widdin, he committed the administration of all affairs to a certain Bekir Aga, a man above sixty

years of age, and nearly related to him: but he himself repaired with his troops to join the army of the Grand Vizier, Isuf Bassa, in Netissam: the Vizier received him with particular marks of friendship, and put an additional corps of 6000 men under his command, with whom he was ordered to pass the Morava, and hinder the siege of Belgrade. At the Morava he fell in with an Imperial free-corps, which, after a bloody conflict, in which he lost 3000 men, forced him to fly with 300. After this he continued three months with the Vizier, and then returned to Widdin, where he lived in tranquillity and retirement till 1792, without interfering in political or economical affairs. At last he demanded of Bekir Aga, who had amassed very great riches, an account of his administration; and on his refusal to justify himself, Pazman Ohlu ordered him to be fabled to pieces, and seized his immense property.

In the mean time a new Bassa, called Alchio Bassa, was sent to Widdin. He acquainted the Porte with the power of Pazman Ohlu, and the support he might derive from the attachment of the inhabitants of Widdin; and requested a reinforcement of 12,000 men to enable him to remove this dangerous man out of the way. In consequence of this representation, a *firman* was issued to send Pazman Ohlu's head to Constantinople; but the Bassa could not put it in execution without being supported by a sufficient body of troops. On receiving intelligence of the *firman*, Pazman Ohlu hastily collected all his forces, and with 2000 of his faithful adherents attacked the Bassa, who had 3000 men under his command, defeated him in the midst of the fort, forced him to surrender, to dismiss all his troops, except a body-guard of 300 men, and to promise to obtain his pardon from the Porte. For some time after this the Bassa and Pazman Ohlu lived together on apparently friendly terms. But when in May 1792 the latter went into the country with sixty of his retinue, to leave, agreeably to the custom of the Turks, the horses at pasture; the Bassa hastened after him with about 300 soldiers and domestics, and came up with him at the village Laetsar, nine miles from Widdin. A bloody conflict ensued: Pazman Ohlu, with thirty of his men, was surrounded in a house; but escaped in disguise with a few followers. His pursuers again overtook him: but Pazman Ohlu having now collected a considerable number of his adherents, the Bassa was, after a battle which lasted three hours, obliged

to retreat, wounded, and with the loss of about 200 men. Pazman Ohlu retired to Sewerlik Bânya, concealed himself there about fifteen days, founded the sentiments of the inhabitants of Widdin and the surrounding country, and, the people being every where much attached to him, soon assembled a body of about 3000 men. In June, 1792, he a second time took Widdin by surprise, having kept up his former secret correspondence with the citizens; and in the same night chased the Bassa and all his adherents out of the city; after which he garrisoned both the city and the fort with his own troops. The Porte now sent Pekmekts Bassa to Widdin, with a commission to propose a reconciliation to Pazman Ohlu. This envoy remained two years inactive, and with a narrowly circumscribed authority in Widdin. Soon after appeared the edict of the Sultan, by which the Janissaries as well as Spahis were to be abolished, and from a part of them a regular standing army formed like that of the other European powers. On this subject there were great disputes and divisions in the Divan itself. The chief Musti, who was at the head of the party which opposed the measure, caused the notion to be secretly spread among the people, that this innovation was contrary to the doctrines of the Great Prophet, and that true believers were not only bound not to co-operate in putting the decree in execution, but even enjoined to oppose it with all their might. The Janissaries, however, who had behaved badly in defending against the Austrians and Russians some fortified places where they were stationed in garrison, were, notwithstanding all opposition, driven, with the loss of all their goods, from their dwellings, and the Mountaineers (*Kerschalikis*), who had offered their services to put the Sultan's order in force, were appointed to supply their places. Pazman Ohlu did not let so favourable an opportunity pass without turning it to his advantage; he declared himself the defender of the Janissaries and the Spahis, and thus every where acquired a great number of adherents. The opposition party in the Divan itself sided with him; and the Janissaries, and all the mal-content's throughout the empire looked up to him as their guardian-angel.

In the year 1794, another commissioner, Hassi Musti Bassa, was sent by the Porte to Widdin, to endeavour to come to some agreement with Pazman Ohlu. Hassi Musti Bassa spoke of the clemency of the Sultan, and entered Widdin without any guard; but the attempt to bring about an

accommodation failed; and in the year 1795, Pazman Ohlu had already greatly extended his power. In the spring he sent a detachment of about 1000 men, by water and by land, to surprise Nicopolis. The first attempt was unsuccessful; the town, however, was forced to surrender after a siege of twenty days. Pazman Ohlu appointed one of his most faithful adherents, who was wholly devoted to his will, *Ajan* (or first magistrate) in Nicopolis. In the month of December of the same year, he sent against Belgrade the Janissaries who had been disbanded. After a number of men had fallen on both sides, the Janissaries succeeded in taking the city and the old castle; but in July of the following year, after Hassan, then Bassa of Belgrade, had long employed all his forces against them in vain, they were again, during a bloody conflict, driven out by the Servians and Kerschalikis.

The Sultan now ordered Rumeli Wallei (then first officer of the empire after the Grand Vizier) to attack, in conjunction with the Bassa of Belgrade and four other Bassas, the rebel Pazman Ohlu with a mighty force. In 1796, an army of 50,000 men was collected about Widdin; but then Pazman Ohlu had with him for his defence 40,000 of his adherents. He was strongly intrenched in the city and fort, which he had taken care to supply sufficiently with provisions and ammunition. After many fruitless attacks, in which a great number of the Grand Signor's troops perished, Rumeli Wallei again offered favourable terms to Pazman Ohlu, and promised to obtain his pardon at the Porte, on his paying 500 purses. This proposition was approved of by the Porte, and the treaty seems to have been actually concluded; and after a siege of three months, the Grand Signor's troops decamped from before Widdin. But Pazman Ohlu made use of this opportunity to strengthen his party, and to add new fortifications to the city; and in the year 1797 sent large detachments of troops against Nicopolis, Adrianople, and Sophia on the one side, and against Belgrade on the other. Nicopolis and Adrianople surrendered: but at Belgrade and Sophia the assailants were defeated with great loss, and several hundreds taken prisoners, who were all executed as traitors. After this the Grand Vizier himself received a commission from the Porte to collect a large army for the purpose of annihilating the daring and contumacious rebel. In the year 1798 he assembled about 60,000 men, with whom he besieged Widdin. But
Pazman

Pazman Ohlu had put himself in the best posture of defence, being strongly entrenched, and the entrenchments defended by batteries with a well-served artillery. The Sultan's troops encamped around the city; but were not able to approach close to it. Pazman Ohlu made frequent and successful sallies; and by degrees gained over a large party even in the Grand Vizier's camp. At last, the whole situation of the besiegers having been betrayed to him, he sallied forth and attacked them in the night, killed 6000 men, and so quickly dispersed their whole army, that the Grand Vizier himself was obliged to leave his baggage behind him, and order his camp to be set on fire.

In the treaty of alliance that was soon after concluded between the Russians and Turks, one of the conditions was, that Russia should, in case it should be required, furnish an auxiliary army of 40,000 men against Pazman Ohlu; to whom, however, favourable terms of reconciliation were again offered. The Russian troops that were assembled on the borders of Wallachia added considerable weight to the propositions of the Porte: and at last an agreement took place, by which the Grand Signor was obliged to reinstate the Janissaries in their former possessions, to permit Pazman Ohlu to remain in Widdin as *bassa*, and to raise him to the dignity of *bassa* with three tails; and hostages were given on both sides.

All the subsequent shews of hostility on the part of Pazman Ohlu were probably only intended to accelerate the fulfilment of the promise of the three tails; and had for their ostensible pretext the subduing of some bands of robbers who infested the country. He has now attained that dignity; but the same pretext still continues. Pazman Ohlu is affable, humane, compassionate, and condescending; but a strict lover of justice, and punishes even slight transgressions with great severity. He has already founded several establishments for the relief of poor widows and orphans; and on several roads built caravanseras for poor travellers, where they are for two days supplied gratis with every thing necessary.

ANECDOTES of the late celebrated PROFESSOR MICHAELIS, of GÖTTINGEN.
By one of his DISCIPLES.

AT many of the German universities it has long been a fashion among the students to be continually surrounded with an unsuitable number of dogs. Even in

the lecture-room appears many a beardless Telemachus,

Οὐκ οἶος, ἄμα τρυχεῖ δυνάμεις ἀργοὶ ἔποντα.

At Göttingen especially had this indecorous practice become prevalent: to bring at least one dog into the lecture-room was considered an indispensable mark of distinction for a young student of rank and fortune. The professors had expressed their displeasure at it, especially Pütter and Michaelis: the former was particularly expert in hurling down, by a well-aimed kick of his foot, such of the canine intruders as chanced to ascend his professional-pulpit, so that they flew howling far beyond the seats of the auditors: the latter could not do this, as he delivered his lectures sitting only behind a table. He, however, frequently expressed his indignation, and said, "Can you be answerable to me and the other auditors, if any of those dogs should be going mad, and the madness break out just in this place, that he shall not bite one of us, and thus cause our death, or at least the loss of our reason? It would be better if at home you repeated and prepared yourself for the lecture, instead of losing your time, by amusing yourself with your dogs. And if you have much bread left, are there not many poor people to whom you may give your superfluity, and who will be thankful for it. But the dog is merely your parasite. The first dog that causes here any disagreeable disturbance I shall kill with my own hand." And an opportunity soon after occurred to put his threat in execution.

Whether it happened in the winter of 1778 or 1779, I cannot now with certainty recollect. During a very severe frost at that time, a Livonian Baron had brought a greyhound with him into the lecture-room. The professor, as usual, ordered a good fire to be kept up: the warmth was very agreeable to the dog, who lay stretched out under the almost red-hot stove. But soon the animal was convulsed, and began to howl, to pant, and to foam at the mouth. One of the auditors exclaimed, "The dog is mad." At once a dreadful death-silence reigned throughout the lecture-room, and dismay sat on every countenance. Suddenly one half of the auditors thronged towards the door; some flew up the stairs to the loft; others hurried precipitately into the street, and lost their inkstands, hats, and cloaks. The greater part jumped upon the tables, and prepared, as well as they could, for defence; and there too I took refuge. Michaelis alone stood before his table, undaunted

undaunted, like a man; held with uplifted arms, in both hands, a huge folio (I believe it was Norden's *Travels through Egypt*) ready to be hurled at the foe, and smiled at our timidity. With unaverted eye he observed the motions of the animal, and, having watched an opportunity, marched, as usual, with a firm step out at the door: but immediately returned with a servant holding a drawn sword in his hand, and ordered him to kill the furious animal. Immediately one of the students exclaimed: Hold! it's a pity to kill the dog.—To whom does it belong? asked Michaelis.—To me!—Well then, take your favourite in your arms, carry him out, and give him some medicine. Excuses and repugnance were here of no avail: the Baron was obliged to retire with his patient. When he was gone, Michaelis said with a smile: "That gentleman is a great genius indeed! he should be employed in secret expeditions, for he has his heart upon his tongue." He then made useful reflections and applications, shewed us how with only his folio he would have been able to defend himself, and related to us the following incident: "During my travels, when I was one day walking by the side of the Thames, near London, a mad dog, whom they were pursuing, jumped towards me. On this side of me was the Thames, on that another water; it was impossible to escape from the animal, except by jumping into the water, which I accordingly did without much hesitation."

Some of the students had one night broken his windows with stones, for the purpose of having some *fun* at the expence of the professor in the morning.* But Michaelis did not wait till morning, but had the windows mended in the night. What he had expected happened. The perpetrators of the blackguard deed, who came early in the morning to divert themselves, passed by disappointed, chagrined, and ashamed. But Michaelis opened his window, and in a friendly manner saluted them. From that time no one ever threw stones at his windows.

In the winter of 1781 there was so little snow, that the students could not enjoy the usual diversion of making excursions on sledges. Some Englishmen, however, would not leave unemployed the bells and decorations which they had purchased at a great expence. They accord-

ingly hired two-wheeled cabriolets, and had the tinkling apparatus put on the horses. Thus they drove through the town in the midst of the rain. Michaelis was just reading his lectures, and he, as well as his auditors, was astonished at hearing the unexpected winter-music, as they drove past his house. He rose very calmly from his seat, looked out at the window, and said with a smile: "'Tis the foreign birds of passage. The storks are travelling after the dog-days!"

ARTICLES of NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY.

Account of Henry Clarke.

HENRY CLARKE, an ingenious mathematician, was born at Salford, Manchester, in 1732, and served his apprenticeship to the business of a taylor: but being a proficient in the mathematics, and an admirer of fine writing, he set up a school in his native village, and taught there for several years with reputation. At the conclusion of the American war, upon a disappointment he met with in his family, he went over to New York, where he established a school, but left it though in a flourishing state, for a more advantageous settlement at Baltimore, where he died in 1793. He had two brothers, taylor and mathematicians, likewise deceased. His works, most of which are scarce, from the small number printed, are as follow: *Practical Perspective*, with 33 plates, vol. 1, 8vo. *The Rationale of Circulating Numbers*, 8vo. *A Synopsis of a Course of Lectures on Geography, Astronomy, and Navigation*, with Schemes, from which B. Donne took the hint of his *Planetarium*. *A Dissertation on the Summation of the Infinite Converging Series*, with Algebraic Divisors, from the Latin of Lorgna, 4to. and several tracts, some of which are supplements and appendixes to the above.

N. B. For the characters of the above Treatises, see *Critical Review*, vol. 42, 1776, and vol. 45, 1778, and the *London Review*, vol. 6, 1777.

Account of Stephen Philpot.

STEPHEN PHILPOT, the author of a smart little treatise entitled "*An Essay on the Advantages of a Polite Education*, joined to a learned one," was originally a Merry Andrew at country fairs, and travelled with a company of his own through most parts of England. About the year 1746, he settled at Petworth, where he kept a dancing-school, but removed some years afterwards to Lewes, where he died in 1764. He was a musician in the royal band to his late and present Majesty.

Account

* This blackguard practice is still so common at some of the German universities, that "Broken-windows" are a standing article in the treasurer's accounts.

Account of John Oakman.

JOHN OAKMAN, an engraver and wood-cutter, was born at Farnham, in Surrey, in 1738. He served his apprenticeship to Emanuel Bowen, geographer to the King, and at the conclusion of his time married his young mistress: soon after he joined in partnership with the noted Darby, the caricaturist; but the love of pleasure and good company got so much the better of his judgment, that he was soon put to other contrivances to obtain a living. The Nobles, booksellers, at that time in full business, were a sure market for such as could stoop to write such stuff as filled the shelves of a circulating libra-

ry. He wrote for two guineas a set of two volumes; and such was his rapidity, that he could produce one work a week. The Life of "Ben Brals," was one in which he has delineated some of his youthful scenes. He never excelled as an artist, but he was a good-natural lyric poet, and wrote for the gardens of Marybone, Vauxhall, and latterly the burlettas for Messrs. Astley and Hughes. A small book of fables, in the manner of Gay, was brought out by Mr. Newbery, in 1764. Skillern, and the music-shops, lost a useful composer in him. He died in indigence, in the summer of 1795.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

APPLICATION and STUDY exemplified
in the EDUCATION of the EMPEROR
CHARLES V.

THE study of history appeared so important in the education of a prince, to Chièvres, governor of young Charles, that he entrusted the care of teaching it to none but himself. He began with giving his pupil an acquaintance with history in general. He then proceeded to that of those European nations with which Charles was likely to have most concern. He particularly dwelt on the histories of Spain and France, which then also comprehended that of the Low Countries. He made his pupil read every author in his own language and words, persuaded that to a prince nothing in history is useless, and that those facts which appear of no consequence at the time of reading them, will sooner or later be found applicable to after views.

When by means of history he had given him the necessary general information, he gave him particular lessons concerning his true interests with respect to all the powers in Europe. Thence he brought him to practice, without which he knew that speculation is of little avail. Chièvres was governor of the Low Countries, and it was there that Charles received his education. At an age in which children are usually engaged only in sports and amusements, he would have the young prince not only a member of the council of state, but as really so, and as assiduous in his attendance as any other of the councillors. He enjoined him to examine, and to report to the council all important petitions addressed to the governor from the different provinces; and apprehend-

ing lest he should excuse himself from the necessary attention and exactness, were he permitted to follow the opinions of the other councillors, he obliged the prince always to speak first.

When any important dispatch arrived from foreign countries, Chièvres caused him to lay aside all other employment to read it. Even if he were asleep, provided a prompt answer were required, he awakened him, and gave it him to examine in his presence. If the prince made a mistaken judgment of the affair, the governor immediately set him right. If he at once comprehended it, and found the proper expedient to overcome the difficulty, still that did not suffice: he was expected to support his opinion by good reasons, and make a pertinent reply to the objections which Chièvres never failed to raise against it.

When a negotiation of length was entered upon, and a foreign prince sent his ambassador into the Low Countries, the prince's labours were redoubled. His governor never gave audience but in his presence, never transacted business but with him, or gave answers but by him. If the ambassadors delivered in propositions by writing, Charles was employed to inform the council of them, and to state the arguments for or against, in order that they who were to pronounce after him might speak with full knowledge of the case. If the ambassador chose to explain himself by word of mouth, and the affair in agitation was too secret to be committed to paper, Charles was required to retain, precisely and distinctly, what he heard, so that not the least circumstance should escape him; otherwise, his defect of me-

mory would have been exposed in full council, and his negligence exaggerated, in the place where he had most at heart to acquire esteem. Such was the life of Charles before he had reached his fourteenth year.

Hengeft de Genlis, the French ambassador to the Low Countries, seeming apprehensive lest the excess of labour and application should injure the constitution and faculties of the young prince, *Chievres* replied, that he himself had entertained the same fear; but that, after reflecting on the subject, he was persuaded that his first duty was early to enable his pupil to do without a tutor; and that he would want one all his life, were he not accustomed from his youth to gain an exact knowledge of his affairs.

GAMING

It is always censured as a new vice. It is one of the earliest we meet with in the history of civilized nations, and even among a barbarous people it is to be found. Perhaps in more correct language we ought to say, that it is the universal passion, the sin that most easily besets (and besets) all nations. In England, its influence is neither greater nor less than in former days. How absurd it is for men of property to hazard their money among strangers and in strange places, will perhaps appear from the following anecdote, not generally known; for Nash, when he came to be a king, continued to obtain a princely character for the moral government of Bath. It is sometimes necessary to promote a thief to the rank of a thief-taker.

Wriothesley, the third Duke of Bedford, had many qualities that recommended him in society: but an unconquerable passion for play was very pernicious to him, it being so violent, that, though he had the strongest suspicions of the probity and integrity of those who played with him, he still persisted in the pursuit, even after losing very considerable sums, which greatly hurt his fortune, and brought him into such necessitous circumstances as were scarce credible for a man of his vast estate. He was at Bath one season, when a conspiracy was formed against his Grace by several first-rate gamblers, among whom was Fleetwood, the manager of Drury lane Theatre, and Nash, the master of the ceremonies. A party at hazard had already deprived the Duke of upwards of seventy thousand pounds, when his Grace got up in a passion, and put the dice in his pocket. The gamblers were terrified, as they knew they were loaded,

and as he communicated his suspicions, intimating his resolution of inspecting them. His Grace then retired into another room, and, flinging himself upon a sofa, fell asleep. The only step that appeared practicable to the winners, to avoid disgrace, and get their money, was to pick his pocket of the loaded dice, and supply their place with a pair of fair ones. They accordingly cast lots who should execute this commission, and it fell on Fleetwood. He performed the operation without being discovered, after which his Grace having closely inspected the dice he had then in his pocket, and finding them just, he renewed the party, and lost near thirty thousand pounds more. The gamblers had only received five thousand pounds of the money, yet they could not divide this sum without quarrelling; and Nash thinking himself ill-used, divulged the whole imposition to his Grace, by which he saved the remainder of the money. His Grace made Nash a handsome present, and ever after gave him his protection, the Duke thinking the secret was revealed through friendship and probity.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.

It is well known that the publication of the proceedings of parliament is a liberty of a very late date. It is permitted, but not sanctioned; and in times when men are given to change, and *litera scripta manet*, it is not wonderful that some are of opinion that it ought to be totally suppressed. In former times, however, it was prohibited under penalties that were at least gentle, as the following process will show. This relation is the more curious, as it involves the mention of a name of some note afterwards in the literary world, Edward Cave, the architect of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. It is so slightly hinted at in Dr. Johnson's *Life of Cave*, that it is probable he had never seen the following particulars:—

March 14th, 1728, a complaint was made to the House of Commons of a printed pamphlet entitled, "The Gloucester Journal, with the most material occurrences foreign and domestic, Tuesday, March 12, 1728. Gloucester: Printed by R. Raikes, where advertisements are taken in; also by J. Wilson, bookseller, in Horse-street, Bristol." This R. Raikes, by the way, was father to the present worthy proprietor of the Gloucester Journal. "In this pamphlet," it was stated, "the resolutions and proceedings of this house are printed in contempt of the order, and in breach of the privilege of this house." The said pamphlet was delivered

delivered in at the table, and several paragraphs having been read; it was ordered, that R. Raikes should attend the house that day fortnight. On the day appointed, Mr. Raikes and Mr. Wilson, the Bristol publisher, appeared, Mr. Raikes owned the printing of the pamphlet, and said he had the intelligence therein mentioned from Edward Cave, of the Post-Office, London, and that J. Wilson had no concern in the printing thereof. On his withdrawing, it was resolved that R. Raikes was guilty of a breach of privilege; and it was then ordered, that 1. The said Robert Raikes be taken into the custody of a serjeant at arms: 2. That the said J. Wilson be discharged: 3. That Edward Cave, of the Post Office, London, do attend the house on Saturday morning next,

On that day, Mr. Cave was called in and examined, and owned that he had sent to Robert Raikes several written newsletters, which did contain intelligences relating to the proceedings of the house; it was then resolved that he was guilty of a breach of privilege, and ordered to be taken into custody. A few days after, Mr. Raikes was brought to the bar, reprimanded and discharged; and Edward Cave, upon his humble petition, also discharged. The only notice Dr. Johnson takes of Mr. Cave's transactions in the Post-Office, is in these words: "By the correspondence which his place in the Post-Office facilitated, he procured country news-papers, and sold their intelligence to a Journalist in London, for a guinea a week." All Cave's punishment, however, was the reprimand; and for he remained in the Post Office, and was afterwards raised to the office of Clerk of the Franks. In this situation, indeed, he was treated with peculiar severity; and at length turned out, as it appears, because he discharged the duties of his office with too much strictness.

CARRONADES.

This species of great gun, so much used in the last war and the present on board of ship, is usually accounted a modern invention, and takes its name from the Carron foundery where they are made. We find, however, in the Patent-Office a notice, September, 1727, "That his majesty was pleased to grant to Henry Brown, Esq. a patent for the sole use and benefit of his new invention of making cannon and great guns, both in iron and brass, which will be much shorter and lighter, and with less powder will carry farther than those of equal bore now in use, which it is said will save great expence to the public."

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FORGERY

Is one of those crimes, the frequency of which seems to increase with the certainty of punishment. Excluded in almost every instance from the royal clemency, it is daily becoming more common, and the alteration of the punishment to death has had no terrifying influence. The punishment of this crime formerly was perhaps thought too sanguinary by some, and too merciful by others, so difficult it is to apportion punishments to crimes, and so short-sighted are legislators when they consider death as a preventive as well as a curb. In a Journal for the year 1731, we find the following detail of the then mode of punishment, which to many of our readers is probably unknown.

June 9. "This day, about noon, Ja-phet Crook, alias Sir Peter Stranger, was brought to the pillory at Charing Cross, according to his sentence for forgery. He stood an hour thereon; after which a chair was set on the pillory, and he being put therein, the hangman with a sort of pruning-knife cut off both his ears, and immediately a surgeon clapt a styptic thereon. Then the executioner, with a pair of scissars, cut his left nostril twice before it was quite through, and afterwards cut through his right nostril at once. He bore all this with great patience; but when, in pursuance of his sentence, his right nostril was seared with a hot iron, he was in such violent pain, that his left nostril was let alone, and he went from the pillory bleeding. He was conveyed thence to the King's Bench Prison, to remain there for life. He died in confinement about three years after."

OXFORD.

The following is among the MSS. of Anthony Wood, as a specimen of the logic and learning which prevailed at Oxford in the beginning of the fourteenth century. "In king Edward II's time, as I remember (says my author), at which time the university of Oxford was much addicted to the learning of those, who by some were called *Nominals*, for that they were strict in examining the nature and signification of every word, Merton College being seated upon the walls, and the master and fellows of the house being desirous to walk in the meadows that lay close to the walls, thought good to send three of their company to the king, then at Woodstock. There, being admitted into his presence, one of them signified to his majesty, that they were sent by the college, to demand *Licentiam faciendi officium*, "A licence or liberty to make a

X x

door."

door." The second, presently interrupting him, said, "that he was mistaken, for that a liberty to make a door was not a satisfaction to them, for so they might have a licence, and yet the door never made; and therefore his desire was, to have *ostium fieri*, "A door to be made." Whereunto the third replied, they were both mistaken, for so it might still be *in fieri*; but his petition was to have *ostium factum*, "a door made." Whereunto the first replied again, that they were not so unmannerly as to desire a *door made*, for that was to demand the king to make them a door: and he therefore desired they might have leave *posse ostium fieri*, "to have it in their power to make a door." But the second again opposing him, and the third opposing the second, and the king growing weary, his majesty answered them, "that though he understood their request, he would not give them satisfaction till they should agree *in modo loquendi*."

The following fact is curious in the history of gardening. In the time of Charlemagne, this prince possessed an orchard in Paris, which was then considered as a very rare luxury. It contained *forb* or service trees, filberts, chestnuts, plums,

pears and apples. The rarity of these fruits is shewn by a bishop in 606 sending from Tours, as an acceptable present, some chestnuts and crabs to his mother and sisters who were at Poitiers. The orchard of Charles V. in Paris, the site of the present botanic garden, is also cited as a remarkable circumstance. It contained cherry, pear, and apple trees. Afterwards, under Francis I. Oliver de Terres, by his excellent writings, and the Cardinal of Bellay, bishop of Mans, by his personal exertions increased the orchards; and the friend and correspondent of the latter, the physician Belon, who travelled into Syria, Egypt, and Persia, sent seeds and grafts from those countries, which were distributed through Maine, Anjou and Touraine, and succeeded there so well, that these provinces have long been, and still are, considered as the gardens of France. Under Lewis XIV. the taste for symmetric gardens introduced by Laquintinie, caused the preference to be given to espaliers instead of orchards, though these latter still are much attended to in some of the finest provinces in the centre of France.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE PURSUIT OF QUIET.

In a Series of Elegies, by JOHN DELL, of DOVER, in KENT, now first published. Continued from page 244.

ELEGY THE THIRD.

FAREWELL, my friends! to solitude I fly,
Anxious to find that *quiet* which I prize:
No more for wealth, or fame, or pow'r, to to
sigh,
Or mourn the fatal glance of beauty's
eyes.

Farewel! for all my dreams of joy are o'er!
And Hope, who nurs'd such flattering vi-
sions, fled!
With adverse fortune I can war no more
My heart's exhausted, and derang'd my
head!

Let honour frown upon my useless day
And urge those duties which to life I owe:
Let Friendship call—I care not what they say!
Life's active paths are but the paths of woe!

Still do I languish from a social wound,
Still mourn my hopes, my loves, my wishes
cross'd!

In every hope was disappointment found,
Yet I pursued till every hope was lost!

Alas what sorrows nurs'd my infant years!

Guileless I sunk beneath misfortune's
power!

Nor aught avail'd my overflowing tears,
Nor aught my pray'rs in faith's inspiring
hour!

Oh memory! what a ghastly train arose,
Arm'd by the Fates for many a deathful
blow!

They, spoke, predictive of my coming woes,
Then hurl'd the venom'd dart that laid me
low.

What pangs my wasting frame was doom'd to
prove!

Oh added anguish to my sickening mind!

Slow thro' my veins I felt life's current move,
And half my limbs their useful pow'rs re-
sign'd!

Chang'd was that form which nature's hand
bestow'd,

And broke the native spirit of my soul;

My soul, where all the warmest passions
glow'd;

All, all subdued by ruthless Fate's control!

"Savaged by woe," by desperation led,
O'er the full bowl I wasted half the day;

And long, alas! this unprotected head
Was little anxious what the world might say.

See

See! see! the pen drops from my trembling hand,
 As memory drags to view that fatal day!
 O, like each scroll imprinted on the sand,
 Had the next moment worn each trace away!
 Source of my crimes, and cause of all my woes,
 Oh Fortune! here my supplications end!
 I seek the bow'rs of silence and repose,
 Nor fear thy frown, nor want thee as my friend.
 Come Peace! with thee to wear my life away;
 No more beneath my conqueror, Grief, to weep?
 No more to waste in sighs and tears the day!
 No more to curse the night devoid of sleep!
 Come, Temperance! too long-neglected maid,
 Parent of Health and all her rosy train,
 Come, lovely stranger! come to Nature's aid,
 Ere yet she linger in the arms of Pain!
 To Love no more my ardent pray'rs shall rise,
 Deaf to my vows, and to my sufferance cold!
 To Love no more I'll raise my tearful eyes,
 No more to Love my lifted hands unfold!
 Subdued by woe, and at her feet reclin'd,
 Erewhile my panting heart involk'd his name:
 He came—but ah my poor distracted mind!
 To plunge me yet in deeper ills he came!
 He came! and soon my foolish heart believ'd
 That Julia listen'd to my love-sick pray'r:
 Ah! love is credulous and self-deceiv'd!
 How could I hope to win a maid so fair?
 Yes! she was fair beyond the Muse to paint;
 Her eyes were azure, dipt in pearly dew;
 Her cheeks were tinged with roses, but so faint!
 Her soul's fine feelings drank their native hue.
 How could I hope to win so sweet a maid?
 Her pitying ear would to my tale incline;
 In sorrow's hour she came to sorrow's aid,
 And I, all weakness! thought the maid was mine.
 With awkward hand my rustic lyre I strung,
 And bade the notes of amorous anguish flow;
 A happier swain, alas! had sweeter sung!
 'Twas mine to see, to love, and to forego!
 Yes, she is lost! from me for ever fled!
 No more will her soft voice my griefs beguile;
 Her hand no more support this drooping head,
 Nor ever more shall I behold her smile!
 Suspend my lyre, O Peace! on yonder tree;
 This hand no more shall tune its echoing wire!
 Mild, timid maid! thou would'st abandon me,
 If once again I waked the mournful lyre.
 Then cease, my lute! for ever cease thy strain,
 Left thou the memory of the past recall:
 To touch thy chords would but renew my pain,
 Till I expiring on the earth should fall!

Parnassian choir! receive my last adieus;
 Henceforth to thee my adorations cease;
 Farewell the produce of each varying Muse,
 Ah! themes ungrateful to the ears of peace!
 In each recording volume still we find
 Some tale disastrous to impair the breast;
 Some doubt distract, or error warp the mind,
 Oh! widely leading from the arms of Rest!
 All hail, lov'd valley where my *Dura*!* dwells,
 Where flows the pure wave from her cress-crown'd urn!
 All hail thy whispering groves, and mossy cells,
 To busy life oh never to return!
 Within thy bosom let my cot arise
 Deep in the grove that borders on thy stream,
 There hills will shield it from inclement skies,
 There morning visit with her earliest gleam.
 No wordly care shall there assail my ears,
 For Solitude eludes the eye of Care;
 There lovely Evening only sheds her tears;
 There Zephyr's sigh alone disturbs the air.
 There, far remov'd from life's tempestuous sphere,
 With *Peace* and *Nature* may I ever live!
 Glide gently on thro' each revolving year,
 Nor heave one sigh for all the world might give!
 So the poor mariner, when storms assail,
 When all the pilot's skill is vain to save,
 Resigns his frail bark to the tyrant gale,
 With half his treasures sunk beneath the wave:
 At length the fury of the tempest past,
 The trembling wretch regains the long-sought shore;
 Forswears the sea, and wiser grown at last,
 Lives on the relics of his former store.
 (To be continued.)

TRANSLATION of an EPITAPH in the
 GREEK ANTHOLOGIA.

FRIEND! o'er this sepulchre forbear,
 The plaintive sigh, the pitying tear:
 No just pretence my death supplies
 To heave thy breast, or dim thine eyes.
 With children's children grac'd, one wife
 Walk'd with me down the vale of life:
 Three blooming youths my joyous hands
 Entwin'd in Hymen's blissful bands:
 The numerous race those nuptials blest
 Oft slumber'd on their grandfire's breast:
 No streams of grief through life I shed,
 O'er child, or grandchild, sick or dead:
 By them to my departed shade
 The tear was pour'd, the rites were paid;
 Thus convoy'd to eternal rest!
 In life, in death, supremely blest.
Dorchester Gaol. G. WAKEFIELD.

* The *Dura* is a small stream that runs
 through the town of Dover, in Kent.

LINES

Written (but not sent) to DR. PRIESTLEY, on the PUBLICATION of his ADDRESS to the JEWS. By an HEBREW.

O Thou whose pious hand with just disdain
Hath freed religion from its servile chain;
Hath taught the soul with purer aim to
raise,
And give its maker undivided praise;
Accept the tribute of an Hebrew Muse,
Forgive her rashness, and her faults excuse.
O could she speak her own emphatic tongue,
And emulate the glow of antient song;
Were her's that harp the kingly shepherd
strung,
When of the just he all-enraptur'd sung;
Thy deathless name should grace immortal
lays,
And nations yet unborn should chaunt thy
praise!
But now such tasks no longer Israel's care,
In exile doom'd their tedious lives to wear;
Struggling to live, unmindful of their fame,
Their bread, alas! they seek, and not a
name
No patriot spark durst fire their humbled
breast,
To see their oft repeated wrongs redrest;
Th' Almighty fiat which pronounc'd their
doom,
Hath not in pity yet dispell'd the gloom.
Till then withheld from each ennobling plan,
Which makes man glory in the name of man;
Till then unconscious of the sacred flame,
Which fires to merit, and which lifts to
fame:
Jest of the theatres, the people's scorn,
Must we remain oblivious and forlorn;
And is it then to such thou stretch'st the
hand?
E'en to the poor vile stranger of the land!
Pointing to where their warmest wishes tend,
And ardent to promote the glorious end!

And canst thou, vers'd in nature and in art,
Thus kindly stoop to speak unto our heart? *
Durst we then venture on the hallow'd theme,
And you not idolize, nor we blaspheme?
Then, Judah, were not all thy woes in vain,
The bright reward might well o'erpay our
pain;
Then may we hope to see the nations join
And with one voice proclaim the *One* divine;
Whilst man with universal concord blest
Shall clasp each friend and brother to his
breast;
Idolatri no longer boast her flame,
One God in heaven, One on earth his name.
J. M.

EPIGRAM BY BURNS.

THE following epigram of the Poet Burns, communicated to me by a lady, in whose pocket-book the poet had written it with his own hand, will I trust be an acceptable addition to your miscellany; I shall only add that it was composed extempore, and am your most obedient,
J. N.

Grant me, indulgent Heaven! that I may live
To see the miscreants feel the pains they give:
Deal freedom's sacred treasures free as air,
Till slave and despot be but things which
were!

EPIGRAM, from the FRENCH.

IN vain on me doth fortune frown,
Cry'd a pretended sage,
Wrapp'd in my virtue (like a gown)
I scorn her rage.
Humph! quoth a spark, with wicked gain,
Your covering's thin!
R. N.

* "To speak unto the heart" is a Hebraism, rendered in the translation of the Bible, "to speak kindly."

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE *Overture, Songs, Chorusses, and appropriate Music in the grand pantomimical Drama, called OBI, or Three-finger'd Jack, as performed at the Theatre Royal Haymarket. Composed and adapted to the Action by S. Arnold, Mus. Doc. Oxon. with Selections from the most eminent Masters. The Whole arranged for the Voice and Piano-forte. 10s. 6d. Longman, Clementi, and Co.*

The perusal of OBI has afforded us considerable pleasure. Genius and science, combined with long experience in theatrical composition, have contributed to furnish one hundred and two pages of music, the greater part of which is at once original, fanciful, and perfectly dramatic. The work is too voluminous to admit of

our noticing all its merits; we shall therefore confine our remarks to a few of its most prominent excellencies. The overture, one of the movements of which has for its subject the savage dance in Robinson Crusoe, is constructed on a plan pleasing, ingenious, and varied, and runs into a duet and chorus, the different strains of which are happy in themselves, and calculated to relieve each other. The Negro march exhibits a striking novelty of style, and the succeeding movement, where Roa enters, is remarkably light and picturesque. The air, "Swear by the silver stream," sung by Mr. Trueman, is full of ease and nature, and leads to a bold characteristic chorus, with which it is judiciously

intermixed. The *gavotto*, after the planter joins the lover's hands, is airy and new, and most agreeably diversified by the introduction of the horns at the preparation for a shooting party. "The shooting party discovered," and the following movement, are lively and attractive; the quick march at the exhibiting the proclamation, is in a style both free and enegertic, and the finale to the first act, opened by Mrs. Mountain, is pleasingly variegated both in its time and passages. "My Cruel Love," sung by Mrs. Mountain, is a sweetly simple little ballad, and the succeeding movement from Haydn is judiciously introduced. With the light characteristical style of "A lady in fair Seville city," sung by Miss De Camp we are extremely pleased. The *allegro* movement, when Jack padlocks the door, is agreeable and appropriate; and the *vivace* after Rosa burns the rope, is cheerful and simple. The movement, when Jack wakes in a fury, is highly dramatic; and the *pastorale*, when Jack is discovered on the top of the rock, is smooth and flowing; the combat between Jack and Quashee is highly analogous to the scene; and the *finale*, founded on a movement in the Battle of Prague, is selected with that judgment in effect which so strongly marks the *tout-ensemble* of this well imagined and deservedly popular production.

The modern Italian Method of Singing, with a Variety of progressive Examples, and thirty-six Solfeggi, by Sig. D. G. Afrili. 10s. 6d. Broderip and Wilkinson.

This is one of the best publications on the subject of singing that has hitherto appeared in this country. Besides the *solfeggi*, or voice exercises, which are so constructed as to lead the pupil forward by the most easy and imperceptible degrees, we find copious directions for forming the voice, acquiring the *crescendo diminuendo* shake, and other graces and qualifications necessary to the singing with taste, execution, and expression. But among the various rules, which consist of no fewer than twenty-one, no one is more important to the practitioner than the ninth, in which the ingenious author lays it down as a law "never to force the voice, in order to extend its compass in the *voce di petto* upwards; but rather to cultivate the *voce di testa* in what is called *falsetto*, in order to join it well and imperceptibly to the *voce di petto*, for fear of incurring the disagreeable habit of singing in the throat, or through the nose,—unpardonable faults in a singer." These faults indeed are such powerful drawbacks that no excellencies can counterbalance or

compensate for them, and all the other rules contained in this judicious and useful publication will be studied to little effect, if this important one be neglected.

A Collection of celebrated Airs, with Variations, for the Harp. 7s. 6d. Broderip and Wilkinson.

These airs, which are worked into three numbers or pieces, form some of the most elegant and useful exercises for the instrument for which they are professedly arranged, that have for a long time come under our inspection. The first in the collection is *La Pipe de Tabac*, which, after a showy variation leads us to an *Air du Barbier de Seville*, from which we pass to the *Vaudville de Figaro*, with a well managed variation, the theme of which is chiefly sustained by the bass. A *waltz*, an *allegretto*, and a *romance*, together with the renewal of the air with which the piece opens, form the remainder of No. I. and produce a conclusion of the most excellent effect. No. II. consists of a romance in two-fourths, with ten variations, in which we find some very brilliant and improving execution. No. III. commences with a pleasing theme in two-fourths *andante*, with ten variations, followed by a lively and engaging movement in six-eighths *allegretto*, judiciously relieved and variegated with florid and striking digressions. We cannot quit this article without observing, that, taken in the aggregate, it forms a most admirable collection of harp music in the way of sonatas, and is highly worthy of our best recommendation.

The Storm in Harvest. The Idea taken from Mr. Westall's Drawing on that Subject. Composed and inscribed to Miss Charlotte Allix, by S. F. Rimbault. 3s. Thompson.

The "Storm in Harvest" consists of four movements, all of which we find judiciously adapted to the several parts of the subject they are meant to express. The first movement in common time, *allegro*, is natural, easy, and pleasant, and the second, which is a *Siciliana*, in the minor of the original key, is chaste and *sombre* in its style, and introduces the approaching tempest with a powerful effect, which is still heightened, and brought to its acme in the preceding movement. The accompaniment for the piano-forte is arranged with judgment and spirit, and adds much to the excellence of the composition.

Three Duets for two Performers on the Piano-forte. Composed by W. A. Mozart. 10s. 6d. Broderip and Wilkinson.

The finished and florid style of these duets

duetts cannot but recommend them to all piano-forte practitioners of taste and discernment. The elegant turns of thought displayed in most of the passages, the uncommon modulations and transitions, together with the equal distribution of the melody and points between the two performers, serve to give them a high rank among the instrumental compositions of the day. The first duett comprizes four movements, and the second and third contain three each. These are in general so judiciously opposed to each other in their style, as to produce the most effective and striking relief, and the parts are every where combined and mingled with singular ingenuity and address.

Numbers II. and III. of Handel's Overtures for the Piano-forte and Flute. Adapted by J. Mazzinghi. Each 3s.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

Of the present and future numbers of this useful work, the public, from our account of the execution of the first number, will in some degree be prepared to judge. It is therefore only necessary to observe, that Mr. Mazzinghi has now proceeded to the overtures of *Xerxes*, *Rodelinda*, *Ætius*, *Julius Cæsar*, *Tamerlane*, and *Acis*, and *Galatea*; the arrangement of which is perfectly correspondent with that of the first number.

Ruben's Nut Brown Maid, a Ballad, as sung at the Nobility's Concerts. Arranged for the Voice and Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin. Composed by the late Mr. J. Moulds. 1s. Rolfe.

This little ballad is composed in the best style of its late ingenious author. The air is natural, easy, and every way suitable to the sense of the words. The violin accompaniment forms a considerable embellishment to the voice part and the bass; though not in every instance the best that might have been chosen, it is too respectable to injure the reputation Mr. Moulds has left behind him.

La Pipe de Tabac, a favourite French Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by A. Betts. 1s. Rolfe.

Mr. Betts has converted this pleasant little air into an excellent exercise for the Piano-forte. The old materials are hand-

led with address, and the supplementary parts of the piece do credit to his taste and fancy. The whole of the third strain, which is in the *minor*, is particularly well conceived, and forms a judicious digression from the original subject.

The Lark, a favourite Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Harp. 1s. Rolfe.

The *Lark* is a pleasing simple little ballad, the melody of which is perfectly suitable to the sentiment of the words, and not without some originality of idea. The accompaniment is arranged both with fancy and judgment, and, if performed in a proper style, is calculated to greatly improve the effect of the air.

Skipping Ropes, a comic Song, sung by Mr. Davis, written by C. Dibdin, jun. The Music by Mrs. Dibdin.

In the words of this ballad, which consist of no less than six verses, we find some degree of humour; and though the melody, if a melody we may call it, is not remarkable for its regularity or novelty, yet it in some degree meets the meaning of the author, and passes off with considerable life and spirit.

A Collection of all the favourite Dances, with Accompaniments for the Tamborine, and proper Figures. The whole arranged and prepared for the Harp, Harpsichord, and Violin. 2s. 6d. Fentum.

These Dances, which are fourteen in number, have the advantage of being rendered, by the active style of their basses, good practical pieces for pupils on the harp, harpsichord, or piano-forte. In that capacity we recommend them to the notice of beginners on those instruments, persuaded that they will find their account in employing them as occasional exercises.

Sixteen new country Dances for the Year 1801, with their proper Figures, for the Harp, Harpsichord, and Violin, as performed at the Prince of Wales's and other grand Balls and Assemblies. 1s. 6d. Fentum.

We find among these dances several that are both novel and pleasing. The *Grinders*, the *Windsor New Waltz*, the *New Article*, the *Union*, the *Overset*, and the *Dugly Troop*, are particularly worthy the attention of those who are partial to little sportive productions of this kind.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON, from Sept. 20. to Oct. 20.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

	No. of Cases.
CONTINUED Fever	60
Quotidian	1
Pneumonia	7
Small Pox	1
Rheumatism	15
Cholera	6
Diarrhœa	13
Dysentery	29
Menorrhagia	5
Amenorrhœa and Chlorosis	10
Soirrhœuteri	2
Hæmorrhoids	1
Erysipelas	1
Ophthalmia	1
Cephalœa	3
Dropsy	9
Dispepsia, Gastrodynia, and Enterodynia	11
Asthenia	16
Catarrh	5
Pleurodyne	6
Cough and Dyspnoea	11
Jaundice	2
Nephralgia	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	6
Hypochondriasis	2
Scrophula	2
Prolapsus Ani	1
Hæmorrhœa Senilis	1
Chronic Eruptions	11
Acute Diseases of Infants	12

bined with ipecacuanha, but this perhaps is of little importance.

The cases of pneumonia were none of them formidable. General blood-letting was not once required. The application of leeches to the thorax, and the repeated use of blisters, with antimonials, calomel, and opiates, proved fully adequate to the cure.

The rheumatism was mostly of the chronic kind. In several afflicted with it, a pill containing one grain of opium and one of calomel, taken daily for about ten days, was of the most eminent service, after sudorifics, bark, and guaiacum had been administered for a long time without any benefit whatever.

It is seldom that an intermittent fever appears in our list. This disease, which in the time of Sydenham was one of the principal epidemics of London, is now rarely to be met with. When it occurs, it is commonly in labourers who have lately returned from the fenny counties, where they had been engaged in the business of the harvest.

The case of pytalism, inserted in the catalogue of the last month, being attended with circumstances rather unusual, is perhaps worthy of notice. A man about fifty years of age, of a strong and plethoric constitution, has for these six years past been affected with a preter-natural discharge of saliva, to the amount of a pint in the twenty-four hours, and of a very viscid consistence. It takes place chiefly in the morning after rising from bed, when he finds a sense of fulness and uneasiness about his head, which is immediately relieved by the spitting. His health is tolerably good, and the other secretions are natural. There appears to have been no obvious cause of his complaint, but he mentions that he had a very severe fever about six months before he perceived it. He is in the habit of smoking tobacco, but he has found that the omission of the practice for a considerable time occasions no alteration in the discharge. What is remarkable, he is enabled, by a voluntary effort persisted in for a few days, to reduce the secretion to its natural quantity. At the same time, however, he becomes affected with head-ach and giddiness; his appetite fails him; and the stomach and abdomen are painful and much distended. These symptoms are then relieved by a profuse discharge of blood from the hæmorrhoidal

The cholera has now nearly disappeared, and the diarrhœa and dysentery have been less frequent than in the preceding month; but the latter disease is become more severe, and has assumed a more decided character. The symptomatic fever, however, by which it is generally accompanied has been very slight, and in some instances scarcely perceptible. In those persons whose viscera have been injured by a course of hard drinking or by previous attacks of similar complaints in a hot climate, the dysentery proves singularly obstinate, and, if it does not terminate in death, leaves them in an extreme state of debility and emaciation, with a most exquisite tenderness and irritability of the alimentary canal; and it is only by a strict attention to diet and regimen that they gradually recover a tolerable share of health and strength, which require ever afterwards the greatest care for their preservation. Notwithstanding the prohibition of opium in this disease by several respectable authors, its daily administration, after the operation of a purgative, so far from producing any bad consequences, seemed to promote the cure, and invariably afforded great ease and comfort to the patient. It is better that it should be com-

rhoidal veins. By again encouraging the secretion of saliva, the hæmorrhoids cease, and he regains his usual health. He has consulted a variety of physicians and medical practitioners, and has undergone repeated courses of medicine for the alleviation of his complaint.—Purgatives, sudorifics, tonics, diuretics, mercurials, issues, and a vegetable diet, have all been tried in vain. Blood-letting to the amount of ten ounces puts a stop to the discharge for six weeks or two months, without his experiencing the above mentioned morbid symptoms. But as the repeated loss of blood must necessarily weaken him much more than the increased secretion of saliva, it is surely a remedy more to be dreaded than the disease.

Although the continued fevers in the last month have exceeded those in the preceding by a small number only, we are concerned to state that the proportion of mortal cases has very considerably increased. There has not appeared, however, any additional violence or malignity in the symptoms; in almost all the instances of fatal termination, the patients died at a very extended period of the disease, their strength being rather gradually exhausted by its duration than overpowered by its force. One young person expired at the end of the sixth week in such an extreme state of emaciation, that, on an inspection of the corpse, one would have supposed her to have been the victim of the most lingering consumption. About the end of the third week, a complete jaundice took place, but it had almost entirely disappeared before her death. The febrile heat subsided at the beginning of the fourth week; the pulse also became less quick, and did not regain its former rapidity till a day or two before she died. It happens perhaps more commonly than is imagined, that in these fevers the heat of the skin is not raised above the natural standard. In one instance of this kind, which occurred to the writer of this article, the pulse beat only seventy-two strokes in a minute: thus the two circumstances which have been generally regarded as the most essentially characteristic of the presence of fever were entirely wanting.

The contagion from which these fevers originate is constantly generated and preserved in the dirty crowded dwellings of the poor. Several circumstances, but principally certain states of the air, favour its formation and extension, and influence its activity and virulence. During the last twelve months, indeed, there has unfortunately existed a cause much more powerful

in promoting the operation of contagion on the lower class, than any properties of the atmosphere—a lamentable deficiency of the common articles of nourishment. To this, which of itself is well known to be a principal pre-disposing cause of the typhus fever, may be added the gloomy and depressed state of mind, which patients at least must experience when, surrounded by a hungry offspring, they find themselves unable to satisfy their urgent demands for bread. Hence also the recovery of convalescents is unusually slow; they are more liable to relapses, and often sink into many lingering disorders, of which debility is the principal cause and symptom.

The loathsome circumstances attending the crowded habitations of the poor in large cities, and their absurd and destructive methods of domestic economy, which prove a never failing source of febrile contagion; their extreme misery and suffering when once a fever has taken possession of their families, and the dreadful ravages it occasions among them, have lately been very accurately and pathetically described by three physicians, whose professional avocations have, for a number of years, led them to be extensively acquainted with the condition and diseases of the poor in the metropolis, and in the populous towns of Manchester and Liverpool, and whose humanity and benevolence render them not less an honour to their race than their learning and medical skill to their profession*.

In consequence of the forcible representations of Dr. Ferriar of Manchester, several respectable gentlemen of that town formed themselves into a board of health, and opened a subscription for the fitting up an hospital, or house of recovery, for the reception of the poor ill of contagious fever. Into this house the patients are removed as early as possible. Their infected garments are taken off, to be purified and restored to them on their dismissal; their persons are made clean by lukewarm water; they are put into ventilated wards, where they have the advantage of medical attendance, medicines, and nursing. In the mean time measures are taken to destroy the contagion in the habitations they have left. By white-washing, ventilation, soap and water, slaked lime, and the vapour of the nitric acid, their tainted apart-

* See Dr. Ferriar's *Med. Histories and Reflections*, vols. 1, 2, and 3; Dr. Currie's *Med. Report on Fever*, &c. and Dr. Willan's *Account of Diseases in London*, in the *Medical and Physical Journal* for April, 1800.

ments are completely purified, and made fit to receive their now wholesome tenants with safety. The advantages which have resulted from this admirable institution have exceeded the most sanguine hopes of its benevolent founders. In several of the streets of Manchester, where the fever was wont to rage in its most destructive form, it is now nearly annihilated.

We are happy to hear that some public spirited individuals have it in contemplation to attempt the establishment of similar institutions in this metropolis. Every medical man, who is in the habit of visiting the sick poor, must give his testimony for

the necessity of such a plan; and when the inhabitants in general shall be made fully acquainted with the alarming magnitude of the evil, and the easy and effectual means of greatly diminishing, if not of absolutely removing, it, we have good reason to hope that the noble spirit of charity, by which they are distinguished throughout Europe, will not long delay to accomplish an object more important, and fraught with more useful consequences to the community, than any which for a long time past has engaged the attention of the benevolent.

W. W.
J. R.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * * *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

IN our last Retrospect of the Fine Arts, we gave some particulars relative to the pictures on the walls of St. Stephen's Chapel: many of them are now deposited in the very cellar in which Guy Faux concealed his gunpowder. A very curious discovery has been made in "The Painted Chamber," on removing the tapettry with which it was hung, and clearing away the white-wash from the walls behind it, it is found that these walls have been originally decorated with a series of historical pictures containing figures larger than life. On the roof of an adjoining room, which has recently been used as a coal-hole, are a number of Monkish verses, which will afford matter for speculation to the curious in the black letter.

Mr. ARTHUR MURPHY has composed a history of the Life of his late friend David Garrick, which will be published in the course of the ensuing winter. As a memorial of the state of the literary arts, of the most interesting portion of our customs and manners, and of the transactions of the stage, in London, during the most interesting part of the eighteenth century, this publication will be valuable.

Dr. DICKSON's great work of "Practical Agriculture" is proceeding towards a conclusion, with all the rapidity which is possible in a design so comprehensive and improving. We understand he has applied all the recent discoveries in chemistry to soils and manures, and that there is no one subject deserving of the farmer's attention, which will not be treated of in the most minute and luminous manner. The

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plates of implements, stock, plans, &c. &c. will be nearly forty.

The subject of the SIEGE OF ACRR has awakened the long dormant pen of Mrs. COWLEY, who is preparing for the press an epic poem under that title: a work on this subject can never be published without genius; and it cannot fail to derive peculiar effect from that of Mrs. Cowley.

The Rev. Mr. COLLYER intends soon to publish a new poetical version of the "Henriade" of Voltaire, with notes.

A Poetical Romance, under the title of "Thaliba," is expected to appear, from the pen of Mr. SOUTHEY.

Mr. DAVID IRVING, whose correct taste is not unknown to the readers of the Monthly Magazine, has finished a highly useful and much wanted work, entitled "Elements of English Composition." Notwithstanding the attention which has been paid, of late years, to the improvement and perfection of the English language, it is extraordinary that we have not had any work, till the present, which professedly treats of style, and of the rules by which the language may at all times be written with perspicuity and elegance. Mr. Irving's Book will, in a course of education, follow the English grammar, and the Latin and Greek languages.

A new Work, from the pen of that first of British Novelists, Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH, will very soon make its appearance.

Mr. W. H. IRELAND will, in a short time, publish a volume of "Imitations of Ancient English Writers."

A fac simile edition will speedily be published

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published of "The Complaynt of Scotland," printed about 1549, with a prefatory dissertation and glossary, in one volume, 8vo. Of this curious work only four copies are known to exist; one copy in the British Museum, another belonging to the duke of Roxburgh, one belonging to Mr. John McGowan, Writer, and another to Mr. George Paton, of the Custom House, Edinburgh. All the copies are imperfect; the copy in the British Museum and that belonging to Mr. Paton have been completed from each other.

The lovers of Scottish and English poetry will be pleased to learn that Hector Macneill esq. the author of "Will and Jean," and other popular compositions in the Scottish dialect, will soon give to the world a correct and uniform edition of his "Poetical Works," including many pieces never before printed. The work is undertaken at the expence of Messrs. Constable and Guthrie, and Manners and Miller, booksellers, in Edinburgh, and will be printed by Bensley, in London, in two volumes, foolscap octavo, with engravings, designed by Burney.

Mr. Gray bookseller, in Edinburgh, has in the press a new edition of "The Fortunate Shepherdess," and other poems, by ALEXANDER ROSS, with a life of the author, and observations on his genius and writings.

A work of importance to all persons concerned in the education of children is just completed. It is intitled "The Parents' Friend," and contains the different opinions of the principal writers on education, from the time of Montaigne to the present day, methodized and arranged under their respective heads, with a general index: to which are added some observations by the compiler, particularly on those points neglected by other writers. The compiler has carefully perused above 75 volumes on the subject, and has made extracts from 64.

An abridgment of Miss and Mr. EDGEWORTH's valuable work on "Practical Education" is in hand, and will be speedily published.

Mr. JOHN BELL has made great progress in a work on Military Surgery, that has been, for some time, earnestly expected from him. It will probably fill two volumes in 4to, which will contain many illustrative engravings. Its publication will be early in the ensuing year.

Mr. HERON will speedily publish, in a Letter to Mr. Pitt, the result of certain researches, in which he has been for

some time engaged, concerning the "Freedom of Trade, and the means of permanently establishing a due proportion between the produce and the consumption of provisions in Great Britain."—Its object will be, in the first place, to shew, that the natural freedom of trade has never yet been rightly understood; and that, in order to protect this natural freedom of trade, a great system of new and altered institutions is necessary in the financial and oecumenical legislation of the British empire. In regard to provisions, it will propose a plan of extreme plainness, and ease in execution,—for procuring monthly returns to the office of the Secretary of State for the home department, of the whole quantities of provisions in the isle; and for varying the prices and the expedients for supply, according as the proportions shall appear to vary between the quantities on hand and the necessary consumption.

Dr. JONES, of Yarmouth, is preparing for the press an English edition of the "Mecanique Celeste," of Laplace. This translation will contain the subsequent discoveries of Laplace, regularly communicated to the translator, and in consequence will be very complete.

The ingenious author of the "Farmers' Calendar," has in the press, an original work, intitled, "The Modern Land-Steward," in which the duties and functions of Stewardship are considered and explained, with their several relations to the interests of the landlord, tenant, and the public.

The late James Macpherson, esq. left to his friend, Mr. Mackenzie, of the Temple, the care of vindicating his fame, by a publication of the GAELIC ORIGINALS of the Poems of OSSIAN. Some important researches, to ascertain their authenticity, have been since made by the Highland Society of Scotland. Mr. Mackenzie has not been negligent of the confidential trust of his friend. He is now preparing to publish, in a very splendid form, a new edition of Ossian, in which the Gaelic Originals, the admirable English translation by Macpherson, and a literal Latin version, will appear together. In this form of publication, the work will, no doubt, find its way over all Europe, and wherever European literature is known.

The WESTMINSTER LIBRARY has been gradually so enlarged, and placed on such a footing, by strict yet agreeably accommodating regulations, that it now supplies, in a very considerable degree, the use of a public library for both London and Westminster. It is pleasing to see private

private subscription thus supply a great desideratum, the want of which has long appeared, in the eyes of foreigners, a signal disgrace to the metropolis of Great Britain.

It is not generally known in England, that the profession of the BARDS has not yet gone into disuse in the Highlands of Scotland. These bards are to be found only among those who have little knowledge of any but the Gaelic language and its ancient songs. Some of them are of the female sex. They pour out their verse almost without premeditation, and on any subject that may be occasionally presented, and greatly resemble, in poetical ability the Italian *Improvisatori*. Argyllshire, Perthshire, Rossshire, Invernesshire, and the Isle of Sky, are the districts in which they are chiefly to be met with.

An ingenious gentleman of London, has lately, by a repetition of the experiments of sir Isaac Newton concerning light and colours, ascertained, "that *primigenial light is white*; and that the seven different *colours* which appear in the prism are produced by the inflections and changes which the white ray undergoes in passing between painted surfaces, and through transparent media."

Having, in a former number, announced the important discoveries of Dr. HERSCHELL, on the different temperatures of the prismatic colours, we shall now give a short abstract of the two interesting papers on this subject, which have been laid before the Royal Society.—Being engaged in a course of experiments to ascertain the best method of viewing the sun with large telescopes, Dr. H. made use of various combinations of differently coloured glasses, for the purpose of darkening the image of the sun. While using these, he remarked that some which transmitted little light excited a strong sensation of heat, while others that allowed a freer passage to the light appeared to transmit but little heat. Now, as in these different combinations of glasses the sun's image appeared differently coloured, he was induced to suppose that the prismatic rays might differ from each other in their power of heating bodies. To ascertain this, a ray of the sun was divided by a prism, into a spectrum, and the different colours applied successively to the blackened bulbs of two thermometers, the experiment being made repeatedly, and always with a similar result, it appeared that any of the prismatic rays falling on a body will increase its temperature, but that this effect

is inverse'y as their refrangibility, the least increase being produced by violet, and the most by red rays. Where the additional temperature occasioned by violet rays is equal to 1, that of green is equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$, and of red equal to $3\frac{1}{2}$. Thus far being ascertained, it became an object of importance to determine whether the *illuminating power* of the prismatic rays coincided with the order of their *calorific powers*. With this view a number of experiments were made, agreeing unusually well with each other, and concurring in the conclusion, that the maximum of illumination lies between the brightest yellow and the palest green, that the red rays afford less light than the orange, and this last less than the yellow; that the green itself is nearly as bright as the yellow, that the blue is upon a par with the red, the indigo is much less than the blue, and the violet is by far the faintest of all. Having thus ascertained than the heat as well as light of the solar rays is refrangible, but that the place of greatest illumination is about the middle of the spectrum, whereas the heat goes on increasing from the violet to the red; the question naturally arose, whether the rays of heat might not be so far separated from those of light by their different degrees of refrangibility, as that some of them should actually fall some distance beyond the coloured spectrum on the red side. For this purpose the spectrum from a prism, 52 inches distant, was thrown on a stand covered with white paper, and it was found that rays affording no illumination, at the distance of half an inch beyond the extreme boundary of the red colour, raised the thermometer $6\frac{1}{2}$ degrees in ten minutes: that those an inch beyond the red produced a heat of $5\frac{1}{2}$ degrees in thirteen minutes, and those an inch and a half beyond the red produced $3\frac{1}{8}$ degrees in ten minutes. At the other extremity of the spectrum there was no increase of heat beyond the boundary of the violet rays. As in these experiments the limits of heat extended beyond those of illumination on the red side, it became of importance to determine the place of the greatest calorific power. This maximum of heat was found by experiment to be about half an inch distant from the boundary of the red colour, and the heat at one inch was equal to that of the middle of the red colour itself. The boundaries of the *calorific spectrum* lie between the extreme of violet and an undetermined point, at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch beyond the red colour. From the above very important

facts it follows, that there are rays coming from the sun, which are less refrangible than any that affect the sight; that these invisible rays of the sun probably far exceed the visible ones in number, and if we call light those rays which illuminate objects, and radiant heat those which heat bodies, it may be questioned whether light is essentially different from heat.

The Hanoverian government has purchased, for the university of Göttingen, the excellent astronomical instruments of the celebrated astronomer Schröter, under the condition, that the present possessor shall retain them during his life.

A French commissary, lately returned from Rome, states, that the works of art, which the French had not been able to carry away from that city, have not been purchased by the English, but are to remain in Italy; the king of Naples having seized them by the right of conquest. Four hundred chests, filled with articles taken from the Villa Albani, which cardinal Albani demanded back again as his property, have been retained by the king, because at the time of the capture of the city they were French property.

About the middle of August, the celebrated madame de Genlis, whose name had till that time stood in the list of emigrants, returned to Paris.

An edict, still more strict and severe than the former, has been lately published in Russia, against all private printing-presses. At Riga and Revel all the booksellers' shops and circulating libraries have been shut, and seals put upon the doors. Letters coming from other countries to Russia are opened and examined.

We learn from a foreign journal, that Kotzebue has been set at liberty, chiefly by the intercession of the duke of Weimar.

Professor REICH, of Erlangen, whose remedy for the fever had, on trial, been found useful, has, as a reward for the discovery of it, been appointed by the king of Prussia, professor in ordinary, with a yearly pension of 500 rix-dollars, one half to be continued to his widow after his death.

Of a remarkable work, illustrative of the history of the fine arts in Spain, entitled "*Diccionario Historico de los mas ilustres profesores de las bellas artes en España* compuesto por D. JUAN AGUSTIN CEAN BERMUDEZ, y publicado por la Real Academia de S. Fernando," the first volume, containing the letters A. B. C. has lately been published at Madrid. The

author has been twenty years engaged in the compiling of this Historical Dictionary; and consulted a great number of manuscript accounts, which had been collected for the purpose from every part of Spain. The whole work will consist of six volumes in octavo. At the end of the last volume, Chronological Lists and Geographical Tables will be subjoined; by the help of which it will be easy to find out the master-pieces which have hitherto remained unknown or hidden from the public-eye in the churches and convents. The author himself is a member of the Academy of St. Fernando, which carefully examined the work before its publication. It is sold at the Casa de la Academia, Calle de Alcalá.

A new edition of the "*Noticia de un Catálogo de los Manuscritos de casa del Marques Caprilupi de Mantua*, compuesto por el Abate D. JUAN ANDRES, has appeared. The first edition was published at Mantua in 1797. The author has now added a Letter on the utility of such catalogues in Spain. The whole property consists of only two leaves; and is sold by Sancha, Calle del Lobo.—A small volume of Literary Dissertations, by the same author, is likewise in the press.

Of the publications on subjects of natural history, the following are deserving of notice: "*Nuevo Discurso sobre la generacion de las plantas, insectos, hombres, y animales, con una adición apologética y discurso sobre el alma brutal, que establece no son los brutos puras maguinas, serio que tienen alma realmente sensitiva*," por D. Franc. Garriá Hernandez; and "*Observaciones prácticas sobre el cacahuete ó mani de América, su producción en España, bondad del fruto, y sus varios usos, particularmente para la extracción de aceite*," por D. Franc. Taváres de Ulloa.

As for the drama—at the same theatre with Kotzebue's "*Misanthropia*," &c. is acted "*Nabucodonosor y Profecías de Daniel*," a sacred drama, in three acts.—A suitable companion to this Nabucodonosor is "*Judit, drama sacro on dos actos de música*," which was acted last lent at the opera-house de los Cannos del Peral.

The middling towns of Spain likewise begin to collect their police-regulations, &c. and to have their periodical papers. Thus, for instance, about the conclusion of last year appeared "*Ordenanzas de policía de la ciudad de SANTIAGO*," impresas en el año de 1799. In the same town is published, since last May, "*El Caton Compostelano*" (price eight reals every quarter

of a year for 12 numbers), which contains a number of literary, economical, political, and literary articles.

Much attention is likewise bestowed upon the physical education of children, in Spain, and on the improvement of domestic economy. Of the works relating to these important subjects, we shall mention only two, viz. the "Conservador de los niños," which is formed after Rosenstein's plan; and the "Disertation instructivo sobre los beneficios generales del cultivo de las patatas," which contains ample directions for the cultivating and using of potatoes. Added to it are "Experimentos frugales, y fáciles, publicados por el Gobierno Ingles sobre 70 clases de pan; con varias meretas de granos, patatas, &c." Hence it appears, how attentive in Spain too they are to these subjects. Undoubtedly the general introduction of the culture of potatoes would prove a great benefit to Spain. And that this treatise has been extensively circulated in that kingdom, is proved by its having already passed through three editions.

On medicine, and the sciences therewith connected, new works continually appear. Of D. Diego Velasco and D. Franc. Villaverde's "Curso teórico practico de operaciones de cirugía, &c." a fourth improved edition has been published.—D. Patricio Sanche, in the third part of his "Advertencias critico medicas," endeavours to prove that the phthisis is not infectious. His work, which is sold by Maffeo, has already passed through two editions.—D. Juan Naval, physician to the king, has published a treatise, founded on the newest observations, "De las enfermedades de las vias de la orina.

Of the historical and diplomatical works, the following are the most important: "Biblioteca nueva de los escritores Aragoneses, que florecieron desde el anno de 1641 hasta 1680, por el Dr. D. Felix LATASA y ORTIN," three volumes, 4to. The "Biblioteca Antigua," of the same author, consists of two volumes.—"Suplemento á la colleccion de pragmáticas, cédulas provisiones, circulares, y otras providencias publicadas en el actual Reynado del Sr. D. Carlos IV." contains those of the year 1799, and is the fifth volume of the whole work. Those of 1797 and 1798, are in the 3d and 4th volumes. Sold by Fernandez.—"Cartas del Dr. D. Isidro ANTILLON sobre la antigua legislación municipal de las comunidades de Teruel y Albaracin Quaderno I. que comprehende una idea historial y filosofica del celebre FUERO Turolese." Published by Alonzo,

A modern traveller, Le CHEVALIER, gives the following picture of Constantinople, as it strikes the first glance of the stranger. "In surveying the interior of this city, you see narrow dirty streets, ill laid out, and without any plan or regular order; mean houses of wood, the first stories of which project into the street, which they darken while they prevent the free circulation of air: vast spaces of ground containing only the black mouldering remains of some former conflagration, or a few solitary houses which the plague has untenanted, but in the midst of these unsightly appearances you behold magnificent public edifices, the grandeur of which is still further heightened by the striking contrast with the surrounding objects."

Magnetic Traitors.—Monsieur LENOBLE, a Frenchman, several years ago, brought the art of constructing artificial magnets to such perfection as, in 1777, to exhibit one before the Academy of Sciences, which supported 105 pounds weight. He afterwards applied them medicinally to parts affected with any nervous complaint, especially painful affections of the face and teeth, rheumatic pains over the body, cramps, palpitations, epilepsy, &c. A full account of this remedy has been lately published, under the title of "M. Lenoble's Artificial Magnets, or a method of curing oneself of nervous disorders by the application of these magnets, proved before a committee of the Society of Medicine at Paris, &c. &c."

In a late number of the *Journal de Physique*, it is mentioned that Guyton de Morveau has read to the National Institute a memoir on the decomposition of lime and the fixed alkalis. His experiments were made conjointly with Desormes, a pupil of the Polytechnic School, the conclusions from which are

1. That pot-ash consists of lime and hydrogen.
2. That soda consists of magnesia and hydrogen.
3. That lime consists of carbon, azot, and hydrogen.
4. That magnesia consists of lime and azot.

As the details of the experiments are not yet published, the whole rests upon the credit of the eminent chemist to whom they are attributed; and which, we trust, will soon be given to the world for the honour of science and the public advantage.

An interesting work has been recently published at Paris, by general ANDRE-

ossy (one of the most able and scientific of the military men that accompanied Bonaparte in his expedition to Egypt) entitled "A History of the Southern Canal, formerly known by the name of the Canal of Languedoc," with plates, and a magnificent chart. The object of this celebrated canal, it is well known, is to form an inland navigation between the two seas that bound the kingdom of France, the Bay of Biscay and the Gulph of Lyons; an object which is well fulfilled by this noble undertaking. The southern part of France, which is inclosed by the Pyrennées and the two seas above-mentioned, rises gradually from either shore, so that the height of the ground to the west of Castelnau is more than 100 toises (fathoms) above the level of the sea. In forming a navigation between the Mediterranean and the Garonne, this obstacle constantly presented itself, and required for its removal all the resources which could be suggested by genius and a very exact knowledge of hydraulics, with all the details of the art of the engineer. The publication of G. Andreossi includes seven chapters, the contents of some of which we shall notice. On the side of the Atlantic, the canal terminates in the Garonne at Toulouse: but as the navigation of this river is difficult from this town to the point of Mofiac, the author thinks that the canal should have been continued as low down as the junction of the Tain and Garonne. Towards the Mediterranean the canal terminates in several salt water lakes or pools, which communicate with the sea, and with others situated higher up the country. The former of these pools are formed behind the long flat sand banks on the coasts of Languedoc, which are thrown up partly by the current that flows from east to west, and razes all the shores of the Mediterranean, and partly by the action of the winds. The sea-ports of Cette and Agde here receive the canal, and thus unite it to the sea: but they are both subject to be choked by sand, which has given much trouble, and caused much expence. The third chapter of this work contains the account of the numerous works along the course of the canal, which serve either for the supply of water, or for conducting it across unequal ground. As the want of water, in time of drought is the great inconvenience to which a navigation, on so high a level, and in so warm a climate, is subject; a number of streams and mountain torrents are made to yield a supply, and diverted into the canal by means of collateral cuts and aqueducts; and also several large reservoirs

have been constructed, to be used in time of drought. A little to the east of Carcassone is formed the grand reservoir of 27,000 toises, which contains a number of separate works, the most remarkable of which are, the syphon aqueduct near Ventenac, a very ingenious work of modern invention, the aqueduct of Cesse and the channel which conveys the waters of that river into the canal, the octuple sluice of Fenneranne, and the subterranean passage through the mountain of Malpas. The canal, besides serving the purposes of navigation, is largely employed in irrigation of the fields below it, and this causes a vast consumption of water, for which, it should seem, notwithstanding the numerous reservoirs and aqueducts, there is scarcely an adequate supply. The latter part of this interesting work is employed in the history of the property of this canal, of the royalty which belonged to the family of Paul Riquet, and in doing justice to the memory of F. Andreossi, an ancestor of the author, whose name has been undeservedly neglected, whilst that of Paul Riquet is cherished through all France, as the principal contriver of this noble work, which reflects honour on the nation and the age in which it was executed. Andreossi was born at Paris, in 1658. While yet a young man, he conceived the vast project of uniting the Garonne with the Mediterranean; and having enriched his mind by study and travel he laid open his plan to Riquet, and the latter to the celebrated Colbert. This minister, in order to make the design agreeable to Louis XIV. required that the Chevalier Clerville, commissary-general of the fortifications, and a great favourite at court, should present to the king the general outline of the plan, and demonstrate its utility. It is very rare that persons raised to such high stations can make so great a sacrifice to their self-love as openly to adopt the ideas of another person, especially in those particular points in which their professional reputation is interested. Clerville repairs to Languedoc, sees Andreossi, and examines with him the whole ground. Andreossi, with the open confidence of a young man, explains to him the whole of his project; Clerville obtains a written copy of it, and engages the other to estimate the expence. This being done, Clerville presents a memoir to the king, with full particulars, but without mentioning a word either of the author of the project, or of Riquet. Andreossi, forced to keep on good terms with Clerville, and foreseeing difficulties

in his first scheme, conceives the design of one more extensive, which he only in part communicates to Clerville, who shews a striking degree of inexperience and incapacity in those parts of the general design which he thought proper to fill. Riquet became the umpire and comptroller of the plans, with the express liberty of changing the course of the canal, wherever he judged it necessary. The plans of Clerville fell to the ground, while those of Andreossi, which were followed almost without alteration, still excite the admiration of Europe. It is painful to relate, however, that after the death of Riquet, in 1680, Andreossi, who conducted the work to its completion, finding himself neglected and unsupported, in 1688 died of mortification to find himself to ill rewarded for his long continued labours, and to see the loss of the glory and reputation which he had so well merited. After his death his name was carefully buried in obscurity. The author of the present publication, with great delicacy and moderation, asserts the glory of his ancestor; and, without using a single reflection which might hurt the family of Riquet, but, on the contrary, bestowing on him the praise which his great talents and industry deserve, produces numerous proofs of the error into which Lalande has fallen in representing Andreossi as only a subordinate person in that great undertaking, and brings forward a very honourable testimony of Vauban to the talents of this unfortunate genius, some of whose papers and memoirs still exist, and are written with a modesty and simplicity of style which so often attends the most excellent abilities.

The soup-establishments of count Rumford, for the use of the poor, have lately been introduced with the happiest success into various parts of the French republic: Geneva, Lausanne, Neuchatel, Marseilles, and Lyons are experiencing their advantages to a large extent; and a trial has just been made at Paris, which has fully answered the expectations that were entertained in its favour. The first expences of this establishment amounted to about 40l. and its current disbursements have been repaid by the daily sale of 300 rations of good soup, each ration weighing 24 ounces, at the very moderate price of six liards ($\frac{3}{4}$ of a penny) each.

BRUGNATELLI has obtained a peculiar acid from cobalt, which he has called the cobaltic acid. This substance being easily soluble in water, may be obtained by boiling zaffre in distilled water, and filtering and evaporating the solution repeatedly, to

get rid of the oxyd of cobalt with which it is united.

A very rich chromat of iron has been discovered at Baitide de la Carrade, in the department of the Var. This mineral is of a deep brown colour, with a metallic splendour like blende: its specific gravity is = 4, 0326. It is composed, according to the analysis of Vauquelin and Tassaert, of

Chromic acid	—	43.0
Oxyd of Iron	—	34.7
Alumine	—	20.3
Silex	—	2.0
		100.0

A new mineral, composed of argil and the fluoric acid, has been found in Greenland. It is composed of whitish semi-transparent laminæ: sp. grav. 2.949. It melts in the flame of a candle, and runs like ice before the blow-pipe. Hence it has obtained the name of cryolite.

Specimens of marl, crystalized in regular prisms, have been found at Argenteuil, near Paris.

DIZE has proposed an expeditious method of ascertaining the proportion of copper in brass, and separating it from the zinc. To a solution of the brass in nitric acid some pure lead is to be added; as this dissolves, a precipitation of the copper in its metallic state will take place, and the zinc, on account of its superior affinity, will remain dissolved. The bronze coins of the ancients contain about 93 of copper, 4 of tin, and 3 of zinc.

GUYTON MORVEAU has analysed the succinic acid (acid of amber), and found it to resemble the vegetable acids in furnishing carbon, carbonic acid, and carbonated hydrogen.

From some experiments of PROUST on the rectification of nitric acid, it appears that its specific gravity is diminished by repeated distillation. Having prepared some very pure yellow nitric acid, he found its specific gravity to be 1.52. By a second distillation it became colourless, and of the sp. gr. of 1.52, and by subsequent repetitions of the process it was brought down to 1.51, 1.49, 1.47, and at last to 1.44.

The same chemist has been making a variety of experiments on the combinations of copper with oxygen: from which it appears that the pure oxyds of copper are constantly of a deep brown, and that the blue and green colours which were supposed to indicate different degrees of oxygenation are entirely owing to the combination

nation of brown oxyd with acids or other substances.

The sp. grav. of Tungsten was stated by the Elhuyars to be 17. 6; MORVEAU has at length succeeded in the reduction of this most refractory metal, and finds its sp. gr. equal only to 8.3406.

Professor OLIVARIUS, editor of "*Le Nord*," has inserted, in his thirteenth number, an epigram on Mallet du Pan, which we transcribe for the perusal of our readers.

Ci-git Mallet du Pan
Dont la mémoire est chère :
Des Anglais partisan
Il fit bien son affaire.
Cet auteur eut-il tort
S'il trouva, pour leur plaisir,
Un pacte dans le Nord
Et la lune sectaire ?

LA CEPEDE has published a new arrangement of the Mammifera, and another of Birds. The second volume, in 4to, of his History of Fishes, is about to appear: it will contain at least thirty-two new genera.

AZARA, governor of Chili, has published, in Spanish, a history of the quadrupeds which are natives of that almost unknown country; of these several are now described for the first time.

A work on the birds of Chili, by the same author, has just made its appearance.

CUVIER continues, with success and unabated ardour, his researches in comparative anatomy. The class of *Vermes* has of late excited his attention, and he has divided them into two great families: 1. the Mollusca, which have a heart and complete circulatory system; 2. the Zoophytes, which have neither.

The prefect of the department of the Seine has assisted in an experiment made upon ventilators employed to dry linen. The following is the report: "C. POCHON (the inventor), began with soaking in water a certain quantity of linen, which was afterwards equally pressed. A portion of this was placed upon the ventilators, where it is constantly agitated whilst exposed to the most violent action of the air. The linen upon this machine dried in forty-five minutes, whereas the other portion, which had been equally moistened and pressed, was hardly dry in eleven hours. By a further improvement in the machinery, of which it is very capable, especially of the air-pump with which the moist air is withdrawn and dry air substituted, a still greater effect may be expected from this machine."

Mr. BUSCHÉ, DORF of Leipzig has given

the following useful process for tinning copper vessels, which has the advantage of being very durable and perfectly innoxious, as it contains not a particle of lead. "When the vessel has been prepared and cleaned in the usual manner, it must be roughened on the inside by being beat on a rough anvil, in order that the tinning may hold better. The first coating of tin is given with perfectly pure-grained tin, with the addition of sal-ammoniac. This serves as a medium to connect the second coating, which consists of two parts tin mixed with three of zinc, which must be applied with sal-ammoniac smooth and even. It is then to be hammered with a smoothing hammer, after it has been properly scoured with chalk and water, which renders it more solid, and gives it a smooth and compact surface.

This tinning is very durable, and has a beautiful colour which it always retains.

DESFONTAINES has at length finished his grand work, the Flora of Mount Atlas. It contains a description of 1600 plants, 300 of which were not before known, and 261 plates.

DECANDOLLE has published four fasciculi of the Gramineous Plants, with engravings by Redouté.

VENTENAT has published a new edition of Jussieu, with many important additions. He has also finished the great work of Bulliard on the Fungi, which will be put to press as soon as possible.

The *Dictionnaire Botanique* of Bulliard has been edited afresh by Richard, and has been enriched by him with many interesting articles.

PICOT LA PEYROUSE has published a new Monography of the Saxifrages of the Pyrenees.

DESFONTAINES has given to the public his excellent Memoir on the Structure of the monocotyledonous Plants, or those that have one seminal leaf, such as the palmæ, asparagi, junci, &c. He has shown that the whole internal part of these vegetables is composed of medullary matter and a few longitudinal fibres. Plants of this structure have all their solid parts at the surface; whereas the contrary takes place in the dicotyledonous plants, the surface of these being an epidermis of little solidity, and the principal strength consisting in the central wood.

According to CHAPTAL, the inhabitants of the Cevennes, in order to stop the progress of the caries in their chestnut-trees, make use of the actual cautery with the happiest success.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.

Oriental Scenery. Twenty-four Views in Hindostan; taken in the Years 1789 and 1790; drawn and engraved by Thomas Daniell, and with Permission dedicated to the Hon. Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Twenty-four Views in Hindostan, taken in the Year 1792; drawn by Thomas Daniell, and engraved by himself and William Daniell, and with Permission respectfully dedicated to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas

Antiquities of India. Twelve Views from the Drawings of Thomas Daniell, R. A. and F. S. A. Engraved by himself and William Daniell. Taken in the Years 1790 and 1793, Dedicated to the Society of Antiquaries of London.

THE third No. of this most original and picturesque work (containing twelve views), was published some months since, and, included with the two that preceded it, makes up the number of prints in imitation of drawings to fifty-four. The artist, with his nephew, was several years in India, and, in his zeal to enrich his portfolio with original and additional variety, appears to have travelled some weeks journey farther into the country than any other European. His choice of the scenery that he has explored appears to have been made with taste, and the delineations are marked with an attention to perspective and proportion that can only be excelled by the spirit and picturesque effect by which most of the views are peculiarly distinguished.

It was said, and truly said, of *Piranesi*, that he imagined and delineated scenes which would startle geometry, and exhaust the Indies to realize: he piled palaces on bridges, and temples on palaces, and scaled heaven with mountains of edifices: what taste in his boldness: what grandeur in his wildness!—what labour and thought both in his rashness and detail! How must it confound the bigotted admirer of Grecian architecture, to perceive, as he will in this work, that these excursive flights of an exuberant imagination, these gorgeous palaces, and solemn temples—this world of wonders, have been in a degree realized, by a people who were wholly unacquainted with the five orders of architecture.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 65.

The wonderful display of Eastern magnificence exhibited in the first and second numbers, can only be conceived by inspecting the prints. It is made up of Hindoo and Mahomedan temples, palaces, forts, gates, remains of cities, and mausoleums; frequently upon a scale that sinks the tiny efforts of modern times into mere miniatures.

In No. XV. we have a view of the *sacred tree at Gybpa*, which affords a strong proof of the universal prevalence of superstition, which seems to flourish with nearly equal vigour in every soil. This tree, the Bramins assure the people, proceeds from another tree still more sacred, which is growing within a very ancient temple under ground in the fort of Allahabad; and, notwithstanding the distance is not less than two hundred miles, the story obtains an easy belief from credulous devotees, who cheerfully pay the sacred fee that admits them to a ceremonious adoration of it!

The third number principally consists of the excavated antiquities of India; and some of these are in an eminent degree curious. No. I. is a view of the sculptured rocks at Mauvelaporam on the coast of Coromandel, several of which have been wrought by the Hindoos into curious architectural forms on the outside, and in the lower part excavated for the purpose of religious worship. These rocks are of very hard coarse granite; nevertheless the ornamental parts appear to have been executed with a considerable degree of skill, which is very evident on the western side, being there sheltered from the corroding effects of the sea-air. The centre is decorated with the figures of a lion and an elephant much larger than nature,—the character of the lion is strongly expressed.

The Hindoo temple, No. II. is an excavation consisting of one large apartment of an oblong form, leaving a small temple attached to that side opposite the entrance. The roof is supported on the sides and front by a double range of columns, all curiously, and not inelegantly, formed of the natural rock. Those on the outside

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are composed of a lion sitting on a double plinth, forming the lower part of the shaft, which, rising octagonally and tapering, terminates in a capital composed of three men on horseback supporting the cornice, above which are small ornamental temples in basso-relievo. To the right of this excavation, the rocks are sculptured with a great variety of mythological figures, many of which are extremely well carved. On the high ground to the left, are the ruins of a large structure nearly mouldering away.

Our limits do not allow us to enumerate more of these very fine performances, which are a great acquisition to the fine arts, and to be properly estimated must be seen.

Historical representation of Lord Viscount Duncan's Victory, and Admiral de Winter's resignation on board the Venerable, October 21st, 1797.

Historical representation of that most unprecedented event in Lord St. Vincent's Victory, of Admiral Nelson's boarding two Spanish Ships, the Spanish Admiral surrendering his sword, aboard the San Joseph. Humbly dedicated to his Majesty, by D. Orme, New Bond-street, price 2l. 12s. 6d. the pair.

The glory of this country has been often the theme of our poets, and the subject chosen by our painters, and these two prints acquire interest from their subjects; but at the same time, though they are superior to the general class of furniture, they are not to be placed in the class of first rate historical compositions.

Bonaparte, First Consul of France. Painted by Northcote, from a bust lately brought from Paris, engraved for, and published by S. W. Reynolds, 47, Poland-street.

This is very well engraved in mezzotint, and in every respect the best head of this very remarkable character that has yet appeared: with respect to the resemblance it bears to the original, not having seen the Chief Consul, we can form no judgment.

N. Bonaparte, First Consul of the French Republic. Engraved by A. Birrell, from the last and most esteemed likeness, taken after his return to Paris from the battle of Marengo. Published by A. Birrell, Rosamond's-row, Clerkenwell, September, 1800, price 5s.

We have heard this spoken of as a strong likeness of the person it professes to represent. With respect to its merit as a piece of art; it is loaded with ornaments that overbear the figure, which is tolerably engraved in line.

The First Living, at the Grave of the First Dead H. Singleton pinx. I. Goadly sculp. published by J. Murphy, 16, Hoswold-street, price 1l. 11s. 6d.

This is intended as a companion and centre print to two which we have before noticed, from the Death of Abel, and is upon the whole superior. The composition is better, and the engraving at least as good.

The Prisoner. I. Northcote pinx. S. W. Reynolds's sculp. Jefferies, Ludgate-bill.

This print represents a prisoner surrounded by his afflicted family, and is in every respect, except the principal figure, extremely interesting. In that the artist has been unfortunate, for though the figure is obvious enough, indeed rather obtrusive, it is not easy at first sight to conceive what he is about. It is engraved in mezzotinto, but being printed in colours, its errors may be in a degree concealed, but on the whole it appears to be of a superior class.

The Enraged Bull, painted by Ibbetson; and The Frightened Horse, painted by Morland; both of them engraved and published by Bell, Islington-road. Price 1cs. 6d. the pair, plain, or coloured 1l. 1s. No proofs for sale.

These two mezzotinto's are well engraved, but with respect to the character of the animals, the bull displays a countenance *more in sorrow than in anger*; one of the horns is curved in, and the other curved out; this, though it may occasionally happen, is not a good choice for a picture. The dog is not a bull dog, but, considering his situation, this may not be improper. It is a bull baited by accident. The landscape has nothing remarkable in it, and yet, by this master, we have seen many most admirably conceived and exquisitely painted.

The horse in the other print is a cart-horse; and in course and vulgar nature, Mr. Morland has pre-eminent powers. The face is impressed with terror, and the whole frame is agitated; but we do not think the lightning which is the source of his fright, is sufficiently marked; it ought to have been not barely obvious, but obtrusive, and the artist who painted it could have made it so without injuring the harmony of his picture.

The Millers. Morland pinx. S. W. Reynolds sculp. The Poachers; painted and engraved by the same Artists. Published by Jefferies, Ludgate-bill; price in colours two Guineas the pair.

The pictures from which these prints are engraved we never saw, but dare say they

they possess great merit, for they are the subjects in which Morland delights, and on which he has built his deservedly high reputation. In such scenes he is peculiarly at home. But the merit of the pictures, whatever it may be, and the merit of the engraver, whose productions we have often inspected with great pleasure, are totally obscured by the abominable style in which they are painted. Instead of that chaste and sober tint of coloring in which Morland is so remarkably happy, we are disgusted with all the gaudy and glaring colours which bad taste could introduce.

We have been particular in our notice of this error, because we find this glittering and meretricious mode of colouring gaining ground, and in danger of becoming the manner *a-la-mode*. "This florid style either in writing or painting properly ap-

pertaineth unto the Bathos, as flowers, which are the lowest of vegetables, are most gaudy and do many times flourish in great abundance at the bottom of ponds and ditches." Let those who attempt to dazzle the eyes of the groundings by this glitter, attend to the precept of Shakespeare, which is as applicable to painting as to playing, "O'erstep not the modesty of nature."

Mrs. Cosway has completed a series of beautiful drawings, which are to be engraved in the course of the winter; the subjects are taken from one of Mrs. Robinson's poems.

In our last Retrospect was an error of the press, respecting the thickness of the painted glass in St. Stephen's Chapel; it is unequal, but generally about twice the thickness of a common pane of glass.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

CLASS of PHYSICS and NATURAL HISTORY.

CITIZEN Berthollet has made a number of experiments, the details of which it is not necessary to give in this place, to prove that the muriatic acid is a triple compound of azote and a small quantity of oxygen and hydrogen. The general results of his experiments has been to find a production of muriatic acid, in every circumstance where the nitric acid was placed in contact with water at the time that the latter was undergoing decomposition.

Cit. Guyton laid before the class the results of the experiments of Cit. Desormes, which he has in part repeated, which tend to prove that potash, or the fixed vegetable alkali, is a compound of hydrogen and lime. These experiments have constantly detected lime after various decompositions, in which, of all the bodies acted on, potash was the only one which could have furnished this earth; and this production of lime was always preceded by the combustion and loss of hydrogen. Soda having under similar circumstances produced magnesia, they are of opinion that it is composed of this earth and hydrogen. These experiments have not however been confirmed by synthesis, as these chemists have not yet reproduced potash by the direct union of lime and hydrogen.

La Cépède has given a memoir relative to the *formica leo* (ant-lion), an American insect which preys upon ants; and Cit. Cuvier, upon the ibis of the antient Egyptians, which bird he proves from the testimony of antient monuments, and the descriptions of Herodotus, to be different from that to which the moderns have given the same name.

Cit. Haüy has described a variety in the crystallization of sulphat of iron, which he denominates Tricontaedral, because the crystal has thirty facets, of which six are rhombs, and twenty four are trapezoids. Cit. Haüy explains the formation of this figure to be a solid inclosed within thirty equal and similar rhombs, and demonstrates several curious properties of this hitherto undescribed figure.

Cit. La Cépède is continuing his very important History of Fishes, the second volume of which is about to appear. The reader will be surprised with the prodigious number of new facts which it contains. It gives the account of forty-eight genera and one hundred and twenty-six species, of which twenty three genera and twenty-six species are entirely new.

Cit. Fourcroy has given in twelve large tables, the sketch of his great work preparing for the press, entitled a System of Chemical Knowledge.

The labours of several of the most eminent geologists, such as De Saussure, De Luc, Dolomieu, have shewn that the

greater number of the large chains of mountains are composed of parallel ridges, of which the central and the most lofty are granitic, the middle are schistose, and the extremes calcareous. The Pyrenees have long been thought an exception to the general rule, as here every thing seems in confusion, and the most lofty peaks, such as the Mont Perdu and Marboré, are certainly calcareous, and even, as some pretend, contain petrifications. Cit. Ramond has explained this seeming anomaly, by shewing the obliquity of the different ridges, so that the schistose and calcareous chains on the Spanish side are loftier than those towards France, and even than the granite ridge which forms the axis of the entire chain of mountains.

Attempts are making to introduce the buffalo into France, which promises considerable advantage. Though less than the ox, it is more vigorous, the milk of the female is more abundant than that of the cow, and contains more butter and cheese, which is likewise more easily separated. Every part of its body is useful, and besides it has the great advantage of being able to live in swampy soils, and even prefers those aquatic plains which horses and oxen reject. Hence, in marshy countries, as in some provinces of Italy, it may be made the means of great improvement and wealth. The first introduction of these animals was attended with difficulties. Some were killed by the peasants, others were neglected by those who were to attend them, but a part of the herd are now in a flourishing and increasing state in the rural establishment of Rambouillet.

The National Institute has taken up with zeal the subject of the extraction of sugar from the beet-root, and the committee which has been appointed to repeat M. Aghard's experiments give the most favourable report of the undertaking.

The AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of the DEPARTMENT of SEINE and OISE.

This Society has offered the following prizes for the ensuing year:

I. To determine what is the most advantageous term of years to be granted for leases, to the mutual profit of the landlord and tenant, suited to the various kinds of soil and methods of cultivation.

II. For the best method of cultivating vineyards and manufacturing wines.

The prize will be adjudged to the sample which presents the greatest improvement of the common manufacture from the same soil and materials.

The prize will be the Society's Medal, to which the consul, Le Brun, will add a hundred francs.

LYCEUM of the ARTS at PARIS.

This Society which had last year lost by fire their place of meeting in the Palais Royal, assembled on the 27th of July for the first time in a very beautiful situation of the Oratoire. Moreau de St. Méry presided, and pronounced an appropriate discourse on the founding and progress of the Institution. Besides two eulogiums on deceased members (Generals Montalembert and Costel), reports were read as usual on several new inventions and physical and technological experiments.

The Society makes honourable mention of the following memoirs, viz. by Riboust on the Remains of several ancient Temples and Baths, similar to those described by Vitruvius, lately found under ground in the department of Ain. By Levraud, shewing that most of the persons who die of canine madness perish for want of proper care, being thought incurable. By Brem on the penal laws of France compared to those of England, and on the trial by jury. By Delunel, on the receipt for an indelible ink. By Regnier on a weighing machine to ascertain the weight of wheeled carriages. By Lablanc, on improvements in the manufacture of soda from sea-salt.

The Society has adjudged prizes to Cit. Vialard and Haudier for the best method of keeping together the texture of ancient manuscripts, and restoring the legibility of the characters. To Cit. Paul for improving the art of composing mineral waters to resemble the natural springs. To Cit. Raoul for a perfect manufacture of files, the make and temper of which are so uniformly good as to be preferred in commerce to those of English manufacture. To Cit. Lebrun for a new, ready, and cheap method (not connected with the use of oxy-muriatic acid) of preparing an indigenous plant which grows abundantly in France, so as to supply the place of cotton; and for the civism which he has shewn in resisting very advantageous offers from England. To Cit. Polot for a method of rendering every kind of leather impervious to water, and yet preserving its softness and pliability.

On the 7th of August, a new learned society, who call themselves the Observers of Man, and who confine themselves to anthropological inquiries, held their first meeting at the ci-devant Hotel Rochefoucault in Paris. C. Desmarnieux was chosen

chosen president; *Degerando* and *Pinel* read lectures: and *Massieux*, the deaf and dumb pupil of *Sicard*, read to the society by means of signs the History of his Childhood, written by himself. The society offered a premium for the best Observations for the determining of the order in which the different bodily and intellectual faculties of children are developed from the time of their birth; and of the influence of external impressions in this development.

ACADEMY of SCIENCES at BERLIN.

At the public meeting of the Academy on the 7th of August, a report was read relative to the treatises which had been received in answer to the prize-question:

"What Influence had *Frederic the Great* on the Progress of the Sciences, and on the Spirit of his Age?" Of the five competitors, the prize, consisting of a gold medal equal in weight to fifty ducats, was adjudged to the dissertation with the motto

O lux Dardaniæ, spes o fidissima Teucris?

On opening the sealed billet, the author was discovered to be *John George Gebbard*, Calvinist minister of the Jerusalem and New Church at Berlin. On the prize question relative to a substitute for dung in agriculture, the premium was adjudged to a dissertation with the motto—*Legibus immobilis rerum ordo feritur*. The author is a clergyman of the name of *J. S. B. O. Naumann*.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

ASTRONOMY.

An Enquiry into the Origin of the Constellations that compose the Zodiac, and the Uses they were intended to promote, by the Rev. John Barrett, D. D. 6s. boards.

Vernon and Hood.

ARITHMETIC.

A complete System of Practical Arithmetic. With various Branches in the Mathematics, by William Taylor, 2d edition, with Improvements, 8vo. 6s. 6d. boards.

Crosby and Letterman.

DRAMA.

The Indian, a Farce, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, by John Fenwick, 1s. 6d.

West and Hughes.

All in a Bustle, a Comedy, by Francis Latham, 2s.

West and Hughes.

EASTERN LITERATURE.

Ayecn Akbery; or, the Institutes of the Emperor Akber, translated from the Original Persian, by Francis Gladwin, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards.

Sewell.

Indian Antiquities, Volume the Seventh and final, containing Dissertations on the Ancient Arts, Sciences, and Jurisprudence of India, 9s. boards.

White.

EDUCATION.

The World Displayed, by a familiar History of its Inhabitants, for the Use of Young People, 6d.

Ogle.

LAW.

Memorande Legalia, or an Alphabetical Digest of the Laws of England, adapted to the Use of the Lawyer, the Merchant, and the Trader, by George Clarke, Attorney at Law, 10s. 6d. boards.

Brooke and Rider.

MISCELLANIES.

Peacock's complete Pocket Journal, and Annual Vade Mecum, for the Year 1801,

containing, besides the usual contents of Pocket Books, List of all the Bankers in Great Britain, a guide to the Public Offices, Account of new Inventions, &c. 2s.

Longman and Rees.

Dearness not Scarcity; its Cause and Remedy, by a Commercial Man, humbly offered to the consideration of his Majesty's Ministers, 1s.

Johnson.

Old Joe Miller, with new Jest, 1s.

West and Hughes.

Remarks on the high Price of Provisions, and an easy and effectual Remedy proposed, 2d.

Crosby and Letterman.

An Address to the good Sense and Candour of the People, in behalf of the Dealers in Corn, by a Country Gentleman, 3s. 6d.

Egerton.

A few Word on Corn and Quakers, by Robert Howard, 3d.

W. Phillips.

The Sorrows of Werter, of Baron Goethe, translated from the last German edition, by William Rander, D. D. being the first translation of this story, which has been made from the language in which it was originally written, 12mo. with a Frontispiece designed by Burney, and engraved by Fittler, 4s. boards, or post 8vo. with Proof Impressions, 7s. 6d.

Phillips.

The Case of the Farmers at the present important Crisis, by a Hertfordshire Farmer, 6d.

Law.

An Essay on the Means hitherto employed for lighting Streets and the interior of Houses, with a view to Improvement, and to diminish Expence, by J. G. J. B. Count Thiville, 1s. 6d.

Richardsons.

MEDICAL.

A View of the most important Facts which have appeared concerning the Inoculation for the

the Cow Pox, by C. R. Aikin, Surgeon, with a coloured Plate, representing the Pustules in different Stages, 2s. 6d. Phillips.

An Appendix to the Treatises on the Cow Pox, being a continuation of Facts and Observations relative to that Disease, by Edward Jenner, M. D. 2s. 6d. Low.

A Comparative Statement of Facts and Observations relating to the Cow Pox, published by Drs. Jenner and Woodville, with a coloured Plate contrasting the Vaccine and Variolus Pustules, at different Periods of Inoculation, 5s. Hurst.

A Treatise on the Bath Waters, by George Smith Gibbes, M. D. 3s. boards.

The Hospital Pupil's Guide, with Anecdotes relative to the History and Economy of Hospitals, 2s. West and Hughes.

A conscious View of Circumstances and Proceedings respecting Vaccine Inoculation, &c. 2s. Hurst.

The Hospital Pupil, or an Essay intended to facilitate the Study of Medicine and Surgery, by James Parkinson, 3s. 6d. boards.

Symonds.

MINERALOGY.

A new System of Mineralogy, after the manner of Baron Born's systematic Catalogue of the Collection of Fossils of Mademoiselle Eleonore de Raab, by William Babington, M. D. 4to. 15s. boards.

W. Phillips.

MILITARY.

Military Instructions from the late King of Prussia to his Generals, illustrated with Plates, to which is added Instructions to the Officers of his Army, and especially those of the Cavalry, translated from the French, by Lieut. Foster, 1st Dragoons, *second edition*, 7s. 6d.

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NOVELS.

The Nocturnal Visit, by Mrs. Roche, 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s. Lane and Miller.

The Mistake, or something beyond a Joke, by P. Littlejohn, Author of Henry, &c. 3 vols. 12s. Hurst.

Alphonso di Brago, a Sentimental Correspondence of the 16th Century, 3s. boards.

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POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Debates at the India House, Sept. 24, 1800, when Papers establishing the Fact, that great and growing Advantages had accrued from the new System of taking up Shipping by an open Competition, were referred to; and a Motion was introduced on the rumoured Abuse of the Company's Patronage; reported by William Woodfall, 2s. Debrett.

Observations on the pernicious Consequences of Forestalling, Regrading, and Ingrossing, with a List of the Statutes, &c. for the Punishment of those Offences, and Proposals for new Laws to abolish Monopoly: Remarks on the Impolicy of the Consolidation of small Farms; Thoughts on, and Acts relative to the Coal Trade; also, on the Sale of Cattle, Butchers, Fish and Cheesemongers, &c. and Reflections on the late Act for Incorporating the London Flour, Meal, and Bread Company, by J. S. Girdler, esq. 8vo. 6s. boards.

Seely.

POLITICAL.

Anti-Revolutionary Thoughts of a Revolutionary Writer, from the "Secret History of the Revolution of France," by M. Francois Pages, 3s. Wright.

The Proceedings at the Shakespear Tavern, on Friday, Oct. 10, 1800, being the Anniversary of Mr. Fox's first Election for Westminster, with the interesting Speeches of the Hon. C. J. Fox and Thomas Erskine, on the present alarming Situation of the Country, 6d.

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The Cause of the present threatened Famine traced to its real Source, by Common Sense, Part I. 1s.

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Letters on India, on Subjects of general Importance to the British Interests in the East, and particularly relative to the present Crisis of the Bombay Establishment, with Engravings, 4to. 1l. 1s. boards.

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The Necessity of Union among Christians, a Sermon preached before the University at Cambridge, Aug. 24, 1800, by Robert Luke, B. D. 1s.

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A Picture of Palermo, the present Residence of the Court of Naples, being a miscellaneous, elegant and picturesque Account of the Climate, Manners and Customs, State of Society, &c. of the Paradise of Europe, the Island of Sicily, by Joseph Hager, D. D. Author of the Account of the Arabic Forgeries of the Abbé Vella, &c. &c. Translated into English by Mrs. M. Robinson, small 8vo. decorated with Engravings, 4s.

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Fabulæ Æsopicæ, cura Hudsonis et Heusingeri, Lipsiæ, 1799, 3s.

Manuelis Philæ Carmina Græca, ed. G. Wernsdorff, 6s.

Herodotus, Græce, ed. G. H. Schæfer, tom. 1mus. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1800, in boards, 18s.

Raccolta di Conti da Ridere, 1797, sewed, 2s.

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Hufschke, Analecta Critica, 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1800, sewed, 9s.

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A PATENT has been granted to Mr. CHING, of Cheapside, London, for a medicine to destroy worms in the human body. The form of this medicine is that of lozenges, of which there are two sorts, brown and yellow. The composition of each is as follows: For the brown lozenges, take of extract of jalap three

pounds and a half, of mercurial panacea seven ounces, of white sugar nine pounds; mix them well together, and when they are beaten into a cohesive mass, roll them out on a stone, and cut into the requisite number of lozenges. The rolling is to be performed by a machine which spreads the mass of an equal thickness throughout. The lozenges are cut out by a hollow stamp

stamp, and are each to contain one grain of the mercurial panacea. For the yellow lozenges, take of the mercurial panacea one pound, of sugar eleven pounds, of crocus martis half an ounce; mix with water as before, and form into lozenges, of which each must contain one grain of the mercurial: these are to be dried in the sun. The method of using the medicines, is to take one or more of the yellow lozenges (according to the age of the patient) at night, and one or more of the brown in the morning.

Observations. The composition of these lozenges, as specified in the patent, is simple and efficacious; but unquestionably contains nothing which has not been in common use for a century back with every medical practitioner. The mercurial panacea is calomel washed with spirit of wine, which in fact is an entirely useless operation when the calomel is well prepared; and we presume this term is here only used, because it is less familiar than the other. The crocus martis in the yellow lozenges is simply to give the colour, in the dose here employed. Certainly the patentee cannot arrogate to himself the exclusive use of calomel, jalap, and white sugar, for the removal of worms from the human intestines!

MR. RICKMAN, for a SIGNAL-TRUMPET.

This trumpet, made by Mr. RICKMAN, Bookseller, Upper Marybone Street, we believe to be the same to which a patent was granted a year or two ago to Mr. FITZGERALD, the intention of which is to enable persons to produce a very loud report in circumstances where cannon would be inconvenient, and thus answer the end of signal guns. The invention is perfectly simple and ingenious, being nothing more than affixing a pistol to a common signal-trumpet instead of the mouth-piece. The report thus produced equals that of a nine-pounder, as was satisfactorily proved by experiments made at Woolwich. The common speaking-trumpet, used at sea, is employed by the patentee; and the pistol-barrel, as well as the common mouth-piece, are made to screw on at pleasure. For a still louder report, a swivel or other small piece of cannon may be used instead of the pistol, and then the trumpet has a parabolic form given to it, that it may not suffer by the great concussion.

The various uses, both civil and military, to which this invention will apply, may be easily imagined; but we may observe, that one great use of the trumpet,

that of sending articulate sounds to a greater distance than the mere voice can effect, is here entirely lost; and it becomes merely an alarm signal, the purport of which can be only inferred from collateral circumstances.

MR. DENIZE', for a CEMENT.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. JOHN BAPTIST DENIZE' of George Street, Portman Square, Chemist, for a cement for various purposes.

The inconvenience that often attends the use of common mortar, the injury which it often receives by moisture, and its loss of cohesion, when not well made, has often induced various persons to substitute materials of a less alterable nature, which do not require so much attention in the preparation. Any substance of an oily nature, rendered thick by the addition of some unalterable earthy or vitreous matter, has often been used for this purpose; and of this kind is the cement proposed by the patentee. The basis is petroleum in any form, in which a small portion of sulphur is dissolved by melting, and to this is added any kind of vitrescent earthy matter whatever, such as clinkers and scorixæ from iron or glass furnaces, puzzolane, or any volcanic ashes, and the like. These are to be reduced to powder and stirred into the melted sulphur-oil till it becomes of such a consistence as to be readily spread with a trowel, and does not stick to the fingers when cool. A cement of this kind is firm, durable, and impervious to moisture.

MR. GOULD, for a SEA-LOG.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. CHESTER GOULD, of the county of Oneida, New York, Merchant, for an instrument or log for ascertaining a ship's distance at sea.

The machine used by the patentee is a cylinder of brass or other material not injured by salt water, of about three inches and a half in diameter, and nine or ten inches in length. To one end of the cylinder a head-piece of brass wire is screwed in order to detain any sea-weed or other floating substances which might get within and interrupt the working of the machinery. This latter is composed of a fly wheel revolving on its axis and set within the inside of the cylinder so as to present itself endways to the water, and takes its motion from the oblique or angular position of the vanes like a common windmill or smock jack. All the accuracy of the instrument depends essentially upon the exactness

ness of position of the vanes of the fly wheel, as it is on the angle at which they are set that the calculation of velocity of current is calculated. On the axis of this wheel is fixed a pinion head of eight leaves, which moves a contrate wheel of ninety-six teeth, the pinion of which stands across the cylinder. Behind this are five more wheels, the four last of which have sixty teeth each; each of these carries an index round a circle graduated in ten equal parts, the numbers of which are successively reversed, because the wheels move contrary ways. If the angle of the fly wheel is regulated so as to equal the twenty fourth of a circle, or fifteen degrees, then the first wheel will make one revolution for every eight feet and a quarter that the machine moves through the water; the second wheel for every six rods; the third, every thirty-seven rods; the fourth, every three hundred and seventy rods, or a mile sea-measure; the fifth every ten miles, &c. This machine works entirely under water and is preserved in an horizontal position by a plate of brass attached to the

cylinder on the opposite side from the machinery.

MR. NEWMAN for EMBOSsing FIGURES
ON CLOTH, VELVET, &c.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. PAUL NEWMAN, of Melksham, Wilts, Clothier, for a method of figuring and ornamenting by means of pressure, any kind of cloth, stuff, velvet, &c.

This invention is to impress a kind of bas-relief on the stuff to be ornamented, which is performed by sinking the figure on a block of holly or other wood, and passing them under the common copper plate rolling press. The size of the blocks for kerseymer is three feet long, thirty inches wide, and one inch and a half thick. It is more convenient in printing a pattern to have two blocks cut exactly alike, and to work them together. In order to render the embossment firm and durable, it is necessary that the upper roller should be kept heated, during the passage of the cloth, either by hot irons as in calendering or any other method.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In October, 1800.

IN our last month's publication our expectations of peace were sanguine. An unexpected piece of success, however, though trifling in itself, seems to have diverted the attention of the British cabinet into another channel. The surrender of Malta, has, it appears, excited new hopes and the "march to Paris" is now succeeded by "the Expedition to Egypt". The event of this expedition our ministers will probably try before they enter on a fresh negotiation. In the mean time the emperor will perhaps have concluded a separate peace, and the terms of the negotiation will in that case we fear be much more unfavourable for Great Britain than they would be at present. Of the state of the negotiation on the continent at this time, the following particulars will convey the most accurate idea that can as yet be formed.

FRANCE.

On the 8th of September, when the emperor of Germany was at Alt Oettingen accompanied by his brother, the Archduke John, it appears that an Austrian officer waited on general Moreau with an intimation that he had reconsidered the propositions that were signed by the count St. Julien at Paris and that nearly the

whole of them would be accepted; a wish was expressed at the same time that the armistice might be further prolonged. In the mean time the emperor has obtained a prolongation of the armistice for forty-five days by consenting to place in the hands of the French (as a pledge of his sincere intentions) the strong holds of Ulm, Ingolstadt, and Philippsburg. The necessary steps have been taken by Bonaparte for opening the negotiation at Luneville, general Clarke having been appointed commandant of the town. In consequence of this explanation, it is said, the chief consul signified to the court of St. James's, his readiness to admit the accredited ministers of this country to a general congress, provided a maritime armistice were consented to by the British government. The proposition has however been rejected, and the reasons are to be given soon after the meeting of Parliament, when the minister is expected to submit to the public the whole correspondence between Bonaparte and this country.

On the 6th of October the minister for foreign affairs delivered to the first consul the convention signed the first of that month between the French and American ministers, and this event was announced

by a discharge of cannon. The first consul proceeded to Montfontaine with his family on the 6th of October, where he was joined by the two other consuls, all the ministers, the members of the *corps diplomatique*, the counsellors of state, the presidents of the senate, of the Legislative body, and tribunate, and several persons formerly in the service of the United States, among whom was general La Fayette. There was a sumptuous entertainment provided on the occasion, after which the first consul gave the following toast, "To the manes of the French and Americans, who died on the field of battle for the independence of the New World."

One of the most important articles of intelligence from Paris is however the discovery of a plot to assassinate the chief consul. It appears that a man, named Demerville, living at No. 24, Rue des Moulins, had distributed money, and that some persons of notoriously bad character frequented his house. It was distinctly learned on the 9th of October that eleven of them were to attack the first consul as he came out of the Opera. These individuals were known, and the Police had taken strict measures of vigilance. On the 10th of October two of those ruffians who are Romans, and are named Seracchi, were arrested at the Opera. They were armed with cutlasses. Demerville and some of his accomplices, were arrested in the night. Demerville and Caracchi have, it is said, confessed every thing. These wretches are for the most part persons accustomed to crimes by the massacres of September and those to Versailles.

GERMANY.

From Vienna the very interesting intelligence is received of the resignation of baron Thugut who had in a fact discharged the duties of prime minister, ever since the death of prince Kaunitz, and has been considered as strongly favouring the prosecution of the war. Count Lehrbach, who succeeds him, was always his partisan; they have constantly adopted the same system. A change of persons did not, therefore, necessarily involve a change of principles; but it is certain, at least, that they propose to change their means, if they do not change their object. M. de Thugut did not wish, it is said for peace with the republic upon the basis proposed, and he did not wish to make it separate from England. He always refused however, to admit into his calculations, for the continuance of the war, any hopes of new assistance from Russia. He pronounced decidedly against Suwarrow, and

did nothing either to calm his resentment, or to retain his troops in the coalition. If the nomination of count Lehrbach adds nothing to the hopes of peace in Germany, that of the count Cobentzel, for the conferences at Luneville, is in general considered as a happy omen. They assert on the other hand at Vienna that Thugut is not disgraced, but that he gave in his resignation. He is considered as the only person capable of entering into the spirit of Austrian policy. Lehrbach is only accounted as an able executor of the forms of its diplomacy.

SPAIN.

A more dreadful enemy than even a hostile army has invaded a part of the Spanish dominions. We are sorry to learn by letters from Cadiz of the 5th of September, that the mortality in that city has been much greater than there was reason to suppose. The epidemic disorder, or as some suppose it, the plague, which prevails there, carries off no fewer than 3,600 persons between the 18th of August and 5th of September, on which day two hundred and seven persons died. The disorder generally carries off those whom it attacks on the third or fourth day. The first symptoms are a pain in the limbs and bones, and violent vomitings. About 30,000 inhabitants have fled the city, about 40,000 remain in it. No person is now suffered however to leave Cadiz, and a cordon of troops is drawn along the Peninsula, to prevent all intercourse with the country.

EGYPT.

Letters from the combined British and Turkish fleet, off Alexandria, dated the 9th of July, state, that Sir Sydney Smith had sent Lieutenant Wright, of *Le Tigre*, to Cairo, charged with dispatches to General Menou, and the Allies waited with solicitude the answer. The Grand Vizier was encamped with about 30,000 men at Jaffa, and was actively engaged in preparations to advance against the enemy, should the mission of Mr. Wright fail to induce them to evacuate Egypt. The most friendly and cordial intercourse subsisted between the British and Turkish forces, the Captain Pacha, and some of the principal officers of his fleet, spent the greater part of the 8th of July on board *Le Tigre*. Sir Sydney Smith had only two English ships, but two others were hourly expected to join him. The *Cormorant* sloop of war, charged with dispatches to Sir Sydney Smith, was lost off Rosetta early in July last. The whole of the crew, and a king's messenger who was on

on board, reached in safety the Eypian coast, where however they are detained as prisoners of war.

The Captain Pacha who on leaving Joppa sailed to Cyprus, accompanied by Sir Sidney Smith, to obtain a supply of provisions, has resumed his station before Alexandria, where he is to wait the arrival of the light vessels which assist in making diversions along the coast.

The Pacha of Romelia, known in Turkey under the appellation of the "Man of Terror" (according to letters received by the last *Hamburg* mail) had made several attempts against *Paswan Oglou*, all of which proved abortive; in a late engagement with *Paswan Oglou* he was defeated, and forced to retreat as far as *Sophia* with his army, where he is now entrenching himself, and waiting for reinforcements. This intelligence caused an extraordinary sitting of the *Divan* at *Constantinople*, in which it was resolved to deprive *Paswan Oglou* of all his dignities, and declare him one of the most dangerous rebels against the *Porte*, which was actually done on the following day, with the usual *Oriental* ceremonies. The *Grand Signior* determined at the same time, no longer to oppose single corps to that rebel, but a numerous army, headed by an experienced general. In the same sitting of the *Divan*, the most vigorous continuation of the war in *Egypt* was resolved upon.

RUSSIA.

The conduct of the emperor *Paul* continues to be extremely equivocal; for, while he is assembling two large armies in *Volhynia* and *Lithuania*, amounting together to 130,000 men, apparently to support our ally the emperor of *Germany* in his renewed opposition to the *French*, he had issued from *Riga* an edict laying an embargo on all *British* property in *Russia* on account of the late detention of the *Danish* convoy. The embargo provisionally laid on *English* ships in the *Russian* ports is however since taken off, in consequence of information being received, that the differences between *Great Britain* and *Denmark* are amicably settled for the present.

A *Russian* fleet of 25 sail of the line, and a proportionate number of frigates and cutters is fitting out at *Petersburgh* to cruise in the *Baltic*.

AMERICA.

We learn from *France* that the differences between that Republic and the *United States of America* at length have been

composed by a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, which was signed at *Paris* on the 30th of *September* by the plenipotentiaries of the two republics; but no particulars of this treaty have yet been officially published.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

The intelligence that *Malta* surrendered on the 5th of *September* to the *British* force, under general *Pigot* and captain *Martin*, has, it appears, filled the *British* ministers with joy and exultation. The troops that composed the garrison are prisoners of war, to be sent to *Marseilles*, and not to serve against his *Britannic Majesty*, until exchanged. The ships, &c. that were in the port of *Malta* remain the prize of the captors, tho' we observe, that the *French* commandant endeavoured to include the latter in the capitulation. It is worthy of notice (as tending to shew that the republicans had, by their conduct, rendered themselves obnoxious to insult at least) that the republican general, *Vaubois*, thought it necessary to stipulate that none of the island should be suffered to enter the town, till the *French* troops were embarked, and out of sight of the port.

Intelligence has arrived that captain *W. Ricketts*, off *El Corso*, in compliance with orders he received from admiral lord *Keith*, to destroy the vessels in the harbour, and make a proper example of the town of *Cesenatiso* had proceeded with his Majesty's cutter, the *Pigmy*, off that port; but finding it impossible to get within grape shot of the mole was under the necessity of deferring the attempt till the night of the 26th, when the boats of both vessels, under the orders of lieutenant *Yeo*, first lieutenant of *El Corso*, proceeded to *Cesenatiso*, and soon after day-light he perceived them in possession of the town, successfully maintaining a position against some *French* troops in the neighbourhood; but about eight, observing a party of horse in full speed from *Cerusa*, he judged it prudent to call them immediately on board, though not before they had the satisfaction of seeing that the gallantry of lieutenant *Yeo*, aided by Mr. *Douglas*, master of the *Pigmy*, had been crowned with the fullest success, the vessels and harbour, at that time, forming but one flame; and that the intent of this enterprize might not be lost on the coast, he shortly afterwards sent a notice to the inhabitants of *Cesenatiso*, announcing that the treachery of their municipality, in causing to be arrested an officer with dispatches, had been long

long known to the British Admiral in these seas. Report states, that of thirteen vessels of different descriptions, laying within the Mole of Cefenatiso, two were sunk and eleven burnt, one of them deeply laden with copper-money, and bale goods; the harbour was choaked by the wreck of four sunk in the mouth of it, and both piers are entirely consumed.

There appears reason to suppose that the forces under command of sir Ralph Abercrombie and sir James Pulteney have at length received orders for Egypt; and, the capture of Malta holds out a prospect too flattering to be resisted by Ministers of compelling Abdalla J. Menou, with the remnant of his army, to evacuate that country.

The troops that embarked at Portsmouth on board the Resource, Modeste, and Dido, a few days since, have sailed from thence, as it is said, for the Mediterranean. Another embarkation for the same quarter is to take place in the course of a few days.

Ministers have had information that admiral Hyde Parker, late commander in chief at Jamaica, had taken, sunk, or destroyed the following armed vessels by his Majesty's ships on that station, from the 20th day of May to the 3d of August last.

Diligent, French national corvette, mounting 12 long 12-pounders, and 130 men; taken by the Crescent.

Spanish Felucca Del Carmen, mounting two 4-pounders and 30 men destroyed by the Bonetta.

Spanish gun-boat, mounting 2 guns; taken by the Rattler.

Row-boat privateer, with small arms, and 19 men; taken by the Quebec.

Spanish Felucca privateer, mounting 1 gun and 35 men; taken by the Melampus.

Spanish ship of war, 18 guns, 110 men, with a valuable cargo; taken by the Apollo.

He has also sent a list of ninety-seven merchants' vessels captured, detained, or destroyed, since the 20th of May 1800; and afterwards an account of the vessels taken by vice admiral lord Hugh Seymour late commander in chief at the Leeward Islands, between the 27th of March and the 25th of July following; as also a list of sixty-two captured ships.

The Parliament, by royal proclamation, is to meet for the dispatch of business on the 11th of November next.

It is with infinite satisfaction that we announce the return of tranquillity in our me-

tropolis; and, generally speaking, throughout the kingdom; the happy effect, let us hope, of returning reason in the minds of the populace; the consequence, we are sure, of vigilance, wisdom, and moderation in our magistrates, and particularly the present Lord Mayor of London.

Since the publication of our last number, we have considered it as our duty to make the strictest enquiries, and from the most unexceptionable authorities, concerning the present high price of the necessaries of life, and the gloomy prospect which we have before us. It is proper that the public should be acquainted with the real state of facts, that their minds may be prepared to meet the emergency.

We do not hesitate therefore to pronounce on the very best authority, that the SCARCITY IS REAL, and *not artificial*; that there is *no monopoly* of the necessaries of life, and of grain in particular. There is indeed no stock in any hands, except those of the farmers; and in theirs, nothing like the usual complement.

The crops this year have in general been scanty, and of the corn which has been got in, the bulk of it has yielded very badly, so that in some cases it is not worth threshing out. In fact, the whole produce of the year is not equal to three quarters' consumption, and with this difference between the last and the present year, that in the former case there was a quarter's consumption before hand, whereas in the present, the new corn has been brought to market unusually early. Of the crops abroad we are not yet able to speak with correctness, only that we understand they have not been abundant in the north of Europe.

A heavy burthen will therefore rest upon our Parliament to provide the means of a supply; and we trust that Ministers will not on this occasion increase the black catalogue of our penal statutes, by new laws to prevent insurrection. We hope they will rather study to relieve the people than to coerce them. In France, at present, the necessaries of life are cheap. We state it on the authority of a ministerial newspaper, that in the beginning of the month (October) the prices of provisions at Calais were, beef, 4d. pork, 3½, per lb.; eggs, seven a penny; a turkey, 2s. 3d. fowls, per couple, 2s. butter, 4d. pr lb. and potatoes, only 1s. 6d. pr cwt.

As the humane and laudable policy therefore of *starving* the French nation cannot be realized, perhaps it would be found policy to try to prevent our own people from star-

ing

ing by making Peace. When Jacob heard "there was corn in Egypt," he did not consult his prejudices, but sent to purchase it, where it was to be found. Were Peace restored and Commerce open, it is certain that the markets throughout Europe would find their level. Peace is proverbially united with plenty; and we are satisfied that nothing can so effectually tend to alleviate the public calamities. If the War goes on, the Taxes must inevitably increase, at a time when the people are less able to bear them. The first care of our Ministers and Legislators, we trust will therefore be to open negotiations for Peace; and to this end we strongly recommend to every county and considerable town in the kingdom to petition for Peace. We are satisfied that no one step can so effectually tend to prevent riots, as the people will then be convinced, that the higher ranks of society are in earnest, and are pursuing the only measure which can relieve their sufferings.

We were much concerned that popular prejudices, during the late commotions, were very unjustly excited against a highly respectable body of people, the Quakers; and it affords us much pleasure that they have since published a Declaration, which cannot fail to satisfy every candid person of their entire innocence of the charges brought against them:—

"The Society of FRIENDS, commonly called QUAKERS, having been, for some time, calumniated as oppressors of the laborious and indigent classes of the community, by combining to monopolize those necessary articles of life, Corn and Flour, think themselves called upon to vindicate their own innocence and integrity, and to assert that no such combination or monopoly hath existed, or doth exist, either with respect to Corn and Flour, or any other article whatever; and that they abhor such wicked and baneful practices.

"Aggrieved by the unjust reproach, they not only assert their innocence, but put in their claim for possessing an equal degree of sympathy for the wants of the poor, with their fellow citizens of any description.

"If any man will come forward, and prove that the charge of forestalling, monopolizing, or regrating, which they solemnly deny to attach to the Society, or any other improper conduct, whereby the necessaries of life are enhanced in price, can be fixed on any one or more individuals, they are far from desiring to screen such from justice: but, at all events, they claim for the Society

in general a place in the good opinion of their countrymen, and freedom from the insults, which they have long patiently borne.

Signed on behalf of the said Society, at a Meeting held in London the 6th of the 10th month, 1800, and by order thereof, by
JOSEPH FOSTER, Clerk."

To this honest declaration we might add, that the Quakers, as a body, have no funds or subscription, appropriated to trade of any kind, nor do matters of trade make any part of the proceedings within their meetings.

At a Common Hall, held October the 3d the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, &c. came upon the hustings at one o'clock, and the Town Crier read the requisitions, and the purpose for which the Livery were assembled, namely, That of considering an humble Address and Petition to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to call his Parliament together, in order that they might deliberate upon such means for diminishing the present high and exorbitant price of Provisions, as to their judgment should seem meet.

The Lord Mayor then came forward and observed, that the Livery were in possession of the object of their meeting; and, in order that it might be accomplished with decorum as well as expedition, he strenuously exhorted them to abstain from all interruptions; and to hear the sentiments of every gentleman who should address them on either side, with patience and impartiality.

Mr. Thorn then offered himself. On a question like the present, he said, that nothing was more proper than that they should entirely divest it of all political allusions. Neither himself nor many of those who heard him, perhaps, felt the full pressure of these calamities; they might not be destitute of necessaries, nor even of comforts, but they were not the less to feel sympathy for the starving poor, with whom the metropolis, in common with every other part of the kingdom abounded. Upon the causes of this scarcity, every man had his particular opinion; and in that variety some ascribe it to the horror and calamities of the existing War—some to the spirit and practice of Monopoly—some to the machinations of rich Mealmen—some to the opulent and overgrown Farmers, and others to the increased circulation of Country Bank paper, which gave Speculators a facility of engrossing more of these articles than they could otherwise do. But wherever the cause was to be found, certain it was, that many affecting situations of distress came within the knowledge of them all. He had had that day put into his hand upwards of one hundred cases of families with eight, nine, nay, some ten children, without any possibility of getting bread for them to eat. These cases were independent of innumerable.

merable others which daily came under his observation. The situation of parents, in such circumstances, he said, reminded him of an old story, which he had read of a man and his wife, having three children, and who, in all the miseries of famine, were reduced to the dreadful necessity of consulting which of their children they should sacrifice to preserve the existence of themselves and the remainder. In this deliberation, when they spoke of the first, he must not be the victim, for he was their eldest born; the second must not be sacrificed, for he was the darling of his mother; and the third must be preserved, as being the last pledge of their affection. In this affecting embarrassment, the miserable couple at length came to the resolution of perishing themselves, sooner than inflict death upon their children. Such, he verily believed to be now nearly the situation of many parents in this country. They must all be affected by the representation of such tragedies in real life; and he should conclude with moving, "That an humble Address and Petition be presented to his Majesty, praying him to convene his Parliament, in order to take into their serious consideration the high price of provisions, and to adopt such measures for reducing the same, as they, in their wisdom, may think proper."

Major Stone seconded the motion, which was put to the shew of hands, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Thorn then read the Address and Petition.

Mr. Durant then addressed the Livery.—He, in a strain of eloquence, dwelt on the distresses of the poor at great length; and, when he came to the Forefallers, he had no scruple in saying, "That whatever may become of them in this life, the heaviest damnation that ever was the lot of the human soul would await them in the other world." He concluded with saying that, "You are the inhabitants of the first commercial city in the world. Your example will be followed by other Corporations, as one worthy of imitation. Come forward, then, and give your opinion freely on this great occasion."

Mr. Kemble now attempted in vain to obtain a hearing; but after some private conversation the Lord Mayor came forward, and said, "The worthy gentleman has made it a personal request to me, that I would endeavour to procure your attention, while he addresses you."

The hall was silent, and Mr. Kemble spoke: "When Parliament sits, I shall be happy to meet you day after day, as long as you please. The end you wish to accomplish, the Relief of the Poor, I am ready to promote to the last shilling I have. I am ready, if necessary, to sacrifice my life for it; but I think that we should come to resolutions when Parliament is sitting."

The Address and Petition were put and agreed to.

Mr. Thorn then moved, "That the Address be presented to his Majesty on the throne; and that the Sheriffs be requested to wait upon the Sovereign to know when he would be graciously pleased to receive the same." This motion was carried unanimously.

Another Common-Hall was called the 9th of October in order to explain to the Livery the situation in which the Sheriffs were placed, in consequence of the two Resolutions of the Livery on Friday last. The Sheriffs had been down to Weymouth, and what passed there the Lord Mayor could not better describe than by reading a letter which had been addressed to him upon that subject, signed John Perring and Thomas Cadell. It stated, that in obedience to the Resolutions of the Livery, they had proceeded to Weymouth; obtained an early audience of his Majesty, and acquainted him, that they had waited on his Majesty, humbly to know when his Majesty would be pleased to receive the Address of the Livery. His Majesty's answer was this: "Be pleased to inform the Livery that I will receive their Address and Petition at the Levee, on Wednesday the 15th instant." The letter proceeded to state, that the Sheriffs had requested leave for the City Remembrancer, by whom they were accompanied, to read to his Majesty the Resolutions of the Livery for presenting the Address upon the Throne; upon which his Majesty expressed himself in these terms, "I am always ready to receive the Petitions of my subjects; but I am the best judge where I shall receive them."

After returning thanks to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the Livery agreed to pass nearly the same Petition as they did last Friday.

Finding the Common-Hall, at which the Livery attended, was not likely to be answered from the Throne, the City let that drop for the present.

At a Court of Common Council on the 14th of October, present the Lord Mayor, and Lord Mayor elect, twelve Aldermen, &c. it was unanimously resolved to present a Petition to his Majesty on the Throne, to call an early meeting of Parliament, to consider of a remedy for the present high price of Provisions.

After the Levee, the next day, the Sheriffs of London had an audience to know when his Majesty would receive the Address of the City. His Majesty told them, the next day. On which day his Majesty answered the Address of the City in nearly the following words: "I am desirous at all times to take the advice of my Parliament; and, previous to receiving your Petition, I had given orders for its convocation."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the
20th of October and the 20th of November, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

BERRIDGE, R. Old City Chambers, merchant. (Stott, Newgate street)
Bowley, J. Bow street, auctioneer. (Aillingham, St. John's square)
Bishop, M. Sherborne, baker. (Dyne, Serjeant's Inn)
Baltham, S. M. Turnwheel lane, merchant. (Dawes, Angel court)
Chapman, S. Norwich, liquor merchant. (Tidbury and Bedford, Ely place)
Ewin, A. E. Wheelcock Cottage, grocer. (Lucket, Basinghall street)
Edwards, E. Pevensey, dealer. (Bland, Racquet court)
Farrant, W. Sheernefs, butcher. (Ledwick, Queenhithe)
Grinham, T. Hartley Wintney, coachmaker. (Ragget, Odiham)
Garner, J. Bermondsey Spa road, woolcomber. (Heard, Hooper's square)
Greenall, W. Hardshaw, Windle, Chapman. (Leigh, New Bridge street)
Glasbrook, T. Wigan, grocer. (Ellis, Curfitor street)
Hamlin, W. Upper Cleveand street, victualer. (Trickey, Queen Anne street)
Holt, J. jun. Manchester, rope-maker. (Ellis, Curfitor street)
Jeffery, R. Bristol, hat-maker. (Jenkins and James, New Inn)
Jackson, T. Shalford, shopkeeper. (Bishop and Thomson, Essex street)
Kellet, Thomas, Birmingham, baker. (Saunderson, Palfgrave place)
Kellet, Thomas, Birmingham, wire-worker. (Webb, Birmingham)
Kilminster, W. Gloucester, stone-mason. (Wilkinson, Gloucester)
King, Robert, St. John's lane, vintner. (Young, Carlisle street)
Longbotham, N. Halifax, grocer. (Coulthurst, Bedford row)
McKowl, A. fen. Great Wild street, bricklayer. (Aillingham, St. John's square)
Parker, J. jun. Great Yarmouth street, shopkeeper. (Foster, Son, Unthank, and Foster, Norwich)
Powley, H. Hurnsea, Yorkshire, dealer. (Lockwood and Duesbury, Beverley)
Sampson, T. Bevingholme-grange, dealer. (Barber, Gray's-inn)
Simmons, J. Birmingham, factor. (Tarrant, Chancery lane)
Sier, J. West Cowes, and W. Mitchell, East Cowes, ship-builders. (Gilbert, Newport)
Thompson, J. and Charles M^dAdam, Liverpool, merchants. (Cooper and Low Southampton buildings)
Taylor, G. Marlborough, barge owner. (Senior, Charles street, Covent garden)
Taylor, J. Mortlake, coach maker. (Trickey, Queen Anne street)
Vine, J. Holborn, linen draper. (Parry, Thavies inn)
Vallert, V. Halliwell, chemist. (Hardman, Boston)
Watson, W. Oxford street, silk mercer. (Mounsey and Son, Castle street)
Walton, J. Ashton-under-line, cotton spinner. (Milne, Hare court, Temple)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Anderson, W. London, muffin manufacturer, Nov. 4.
— A. and D. Robertson, Coleman street, insurance broker, Nov. 15
Andrews, H. Eltham, mealman, Nov. 5
Baty, J. Grocers' Hall court, warehouseman, Nov. 15
Budd, T. Lyndhurst, shopkeeper, Oct. 27
Brook, S. and M. Webster, Morley, merchants, jointly
Brook, S. Morley, merchant, separately, final
Bainbridge, W. Gerard street, carver and gilder, Nov. 18
Clark, J. Pancras lane, taylor, Oct. 25

Collier, W. Reading, carpenter, Oct. 20
— A. North Shields, chemist, Nov. 6
Cooper, T. Henley on Thames, scrivener, Dec. 9
Cook, T. Shrewsbury, jeweller, Nov. 6
— J. Kintbury, clothier, Nov. 8
Collins, W. Bath, linen draper, Dec. 18
Duckworth, J. B. Ashford, wine merchant, Oct. 28
Daniel, W. York, coach maker, Oct. 20
Drury, T. and R. Gilbert, Bread street, ribbon weavers, Nov. 4
Dalton, W. Braided, haberdasher, Nov. 4
Davis, A. W. George street, Hanover square, portrait painter, Nov. 22
Ellis, H. Vedwag, and L. Hughes, Tynylon, horse dealers, Dec. 1
Foster, E. Blackburn, grocer, Oct. 22
Fox, W. H. Laytonstone, apothecary, Nov. 17
Fisher, W. Swine, and F. Fisher, of Weyton, dealers, Nov. 11
Greffell, W. Gray's inn lane, tile maker, Nov. 4
Gearing, W. Water-lane, Fleet street, innholder, Oct. 25
Ginger, R. Queenhithe, falter, Nov. 6
Gevens, W. Mountrow, Pentonville, stable keeper, Nov. 5
Green, R. Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 11
Hayes, J. M. Ludlow, woollen draper, Nov. 4
Hargrave, R. W. Sutton, dealer, Oct. 21
Hilder, G. Bocking, shopkeeper, Nov. 5
Hilton, W. and J. Jackson, Oxford road, linen drapers, Nov. 5
Hudson, J. Huddersfield, clothier, Nov. 8
Jones, D. Pontipool, draper, Oct. 25
— Bridge end, shopkeeper, Nov. 11
Johnston, J. New Sleaford, mercer, Nov. 4
Johnston, T. Friday street, warehouseman, Nov. 4
Jackson, W. Cambridge, apothecary, Nov. 10
Leach, J. Bolton le moors, cotton spinner, Oct. 24
Lythall, J. fen. and R. Lythall, Coventry, woollaplers, Oct. 27
Le Lieve, Amand, Finch lane, London, Oct. 25
Llagotera, J. P. St. Martin's lane, Cannon street, Nov. 4
Lingham, A. St. John Bedwardine, glove manufacturer, Nov. 13
Mundell, E. Scarborough, and H. Scaiff, Whitby, linen drapers, Oct. 28
Mundell, E. Scarborough, and J. Mundell, of New Malton, linen drapers, Oct. 28
Metcalfe, G. Kingston on Hull, dealer, Nov. 5
May, A. W. Liskeard, shopkeeper, Nov. 12, final
Palmer, T. Wallingford, maltster, Oct. 20
— T. Newcasle under lyne, butcher, Nov. 1
Purnell, J. Bristol, merchant, Oct. 24
Parker, J. St. Paul's Church yard, goldsmith, Nov. 4
Pritchard, E. Shrewsbury, wine merchant, Oct. 30
Ravey, C. Horsley, clothier, Nov. 5
Pratt, C. Cambridge, hair dresser, Nov. 10
Pashley, R. Tower street, wine merchant, Nov. 8
Partlett, J. West Smithfield, grocer, Dec. 6
Ruff, H. Worcester, dealer, Oct. 21
Randall, E. Stockport, barge owner, Nov. 6
Scott, J. London, merchant, Oct. 25
Shivers, T. Nicholas lane, merchant, Nov. 4
Snell, J. of the Park, Huxley, Oct. 22
Smith, J. Gosport, victualer, Oct. 23
— J. Mansfield, inn keeper, Oct. 31
Swincock, T. Ramsgate, livery stable keeper, Nov. 1
Sandover, R. Tamerton Foliot, dealer, Nov. 3
Teare, F. Salters' Hall court, merchant, Nov. 8
Tremlet, T. Exeter, and J. Bull, Aliphington, merchants, Nov. 6
Tovey, W. jun. Bridge road, Lambeth, grocer, Nov. 4
Tweedle, J. King-street, Soho, taylor, Nov. 18
Thomas, H. Neath, scrivener, Dec. 18
Vale, J. Birmingham, toy maker, Nov. 4
Wignal, R. Colchester street, merchant, Oct. 28
White, J. Leicester, saddler, Oct. 31
Wells, J. and T. Holborn bridge, jewellers, Nov. 15
Winter, T. W. Kingston on Hull, innholder, Oct. 29
Waring, R. Bridlington, grocer, Nov. 4
Watts, W. Whitehaven, saddler, Nov. 3
Whalley, T. and J. W. Whalley, Friday street, warehousemen, Nov. 4
Young, C. Dovers, coachmaster, Nov. 29, final

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

Married.] At Hackney, Mr. J. C. Stocquer, of Abchurch-lane, to Miss Elizabeth Hayward, of Hackney.

At Horsleydown, T. S. Benson, esq. to Miss Newbury.

At Gretna-green, John Lord, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Charlotte Phillips, of Llwyn Crwn.

Lord Folkestone, to Lady C. Pelham Clinton.

Mr. Oliver Gamon, of Winchester-street, to Mrs. Lachernes Heude, of Liffon-green.

At Edmonton, E. Busk, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Teshmaker, of Ford's Grove.

At St. John's Hackney, the Rev. W. Wilkins, to Miss Letitia Field.

George Wade, Esq. of Southampton-row, to Mrs. Bryant, of Basingstoke.

The Rev. Geo. Osborne, of Teigh, in Rutland, to Miss Latham, of Nottingham-place.

Mr. W. R. Burgefs, of the Strand, to Miss Gibley, of Hartley-row, Hants.

Mr. James Bull, of Gracechurch-street, to Miss Evans, of the Borough.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Bible-Face Roberts, esq. to Miss Lucretia Bentley, of Half Moon-street.

The Rev. Lord H. Fitzroy, third son of the Duke of Grafton, to Miss Caroline Pigot, youngest daughter of the late Adm. Pigot.

Died.] At Kentish Town, John Kendrick, esq.

At Clapham Common, aged 49, Thomas Fletcher, esq.

In Lower Seymour-street, Philip Alwood, esq.

In Fenchurch-street, Mr. David Richardson.

George Donning, esq. an Officer of the Light Horse Volunteer Association, and Provincial Grand Master of Free Masons for the county of Essex.

In Long Acre, Mr. Richard Hayward, wax-chandler.

Aged 83, Mrs. Robinson, of Jermyn-street.

Aged 86, Samuel Sheafe, esq. of Clapham.

In Furnival's-Inn, the Lady of John Dayrell Martin, esq.

In New Ormond-street, Mrs. Webb, late of Richmond.

At Ilington, John Hole, esq. one of the Justices for the county of Middlesex. A time-serving character.

In Wardrobe-place, Doctor's Commons, Edward Reddish, esq. late Lieutenant in the Navy.

In Holborn, Robert Mairis, Esq.

At Fulham, in an advanced age, the Hon. Eliz. Wandesford.

In Hatton-street, aged 81, Mrs. Maitland.

In Belgrave-place, Pimlico, James Fisher, esq.

In Gray's-Inn, the Rev. Thomas Bennett. At Woodford, aged 63, William Raikes, esq. an eminent merchant.

In Dover-street, Mr. Paul Savegnac, an eminent upholsterer. He put a period to his existence in a deranged state of mind.

In Rosemary-lane, aged 54, Mrs. Dawson.

In Mincing-lane, Joseph Bland, esq. merchant.

In Howland-street, Charles Peter Handley, esq.

Lady Douglas, relict of the late Admiral Sir Charles Douglas, bart.

In Hatton-street, George Downing, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn.

In Portman-place, aged 80, John Chandler, esq.

On Dowgate-hill, John Jacob Hertel, esq.

In Chatham-place, Mrs. Crosby, relict of the late Alderman Crosby.

At Hammer-smith, aged 62, Mrs. Collyer, wife of Mr. Collyer, the Army Agent.

In Stanhope-street, aged 24, Mr. R. E. Potter, of the Victualling Office.

At West Hatch, Lady Hughes, relict of Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, K. B.

Henry Wigstead, esq. an active Magistrate of the county of Middlesex.

At his chambers, in Clifford's-Inn, aged 36, Mr. Amos Simon Cottle, late of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and translator of the Edda. He was a young man of considerable talents, and promised in due time to make a respectable figure in life. As a poet, and even as a prose writer, he had exhibited among his friends many specimens of considerable merit, besides his Edda, and the pieces by which he is known to the public.

In West-square, Mrs. Mary Ludham, wife of Captain L. Ludham.

Mr. Maynard, of St. Swithin's-lane. He lost his life by being thrown out of a one-horse-chaise at Brighton.

Mr. W. Spottiswood, second son of J. Spottiswood, esq. of Sackville street.

Suddenly at Chiswick, while drinking tea, Louis Weltjie, late chief cook to the Prince of Wales. He appeared to be in good health during the course of the day and the evening; but just as he began to drink the second cup, he suddenly fell back and expired. Being a very gross and corpulent man, it is supposed his death was occasioned by a stroke of the apoplexy. The history and fortune of this man are somewhat singular; he was by birth a German, and formerly sold cakes and gingerbread about the streets. After he received the appointment of chief cook and clerk of the kitchen, he soon became purveyor to Carleton-House and the Pavilion at Brighton, in which situation he acquired a considerable fortune. Some years since his daughter having taken a liking to a young cook, the subordinate of Weltjie, married him.

him, which greatly excited the indignation of her father, who preferred his complaints to his Royal Patron. He represented the *disgrace and degradation of his family* by so humble an alliance, and warmly solicited the dismissal of the offender. The good sense of his Patron saw the matter in a very different light, which induced him to observe, that the *inequality* was not so great as to outrage the *feelings*, or wound the *pride* of a man who could not entirely forget his own former situation. He was therefore advised to make the best of the affair, and reconcile himself cordially with his son-in-law and daughter. Instead of prudently adopting this counsel, the enraged father persisted in urging the discharge of the offender against the *dignity of his family*, threatening to consign both husband and wife to indigence; to prevent which the illustrious person alluded to, discharged Weltjie himself, and put the son-in-law into his lucrative situation. Weltjie and his broken English, together with his *ridiculous airs of consequence*, used to afford much mirth to the gay frequenters of Carlton-House, who will probably heave a sigh to the memory of one from whose ministry they derived such excellent entertainment.

By his own hands, Mr. John Cole, formerly one of the band of Drury-lane Theatre, and originally a pupil of the famous violin player, Pinto, and patronized by Garrick. About 20 years ago he married a sister of Sir Thomas Apece, who brought him a handsome fortune; but being much attached to the situation he held, he continued in the Theatre 13 years, and quitted the orchestra and the profession together about the year 1793. By his lady he had two children, a son and a daughter; the son he bred to the church, and he will in a short time become possessed of a living of 400l. per annum. About two years ago his wife died, since which he has been observed to be much dejected; and on the night of the last performance of 'The Beggar's Opera, at Drury-lane, he applied to Mr. Shaw, and told him, that he was very unhappy; he said that his wife being dead, his son at college, and his daughter at a boarding-school, he was lost for want of society; but if he could be re-engaged at the Theatre, he should recover his wonted spirits. Mr. Shaw promised him the first vacancy. His despondency however increased; he appeared much disordered during the whole of last week, frequently walking about his room for hours together.—Independent of his own private fortune, he was allowed 50l. a year by Sir Thomas Apece, which was paid quarterly, when Sir Thomas usually presented him with a 5l. note. The fortune of his wife was settled on herself and children. The deceased was free from any pecuniary embarrassments. In his apartments were found 40l. in cash, and many valuable articles.

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The Jury sat on the body on Wednesday, and brought in a verdict of

Suddenly at his lodgings in the Haymarket, ——— Connolly, esq. barrister at law, of the kingdom of Ireland. He had spent the day abroad, with some friends, came home apparently in health, drank a glass of cherry-brandy, and died shortly afterwards, sitting in his chair.

In Broad-street Buildings, aged 54, Mrs. Mary Mullett, wife of Mr. Thomas Mullett. She was the eldest surviving daughter of the Rev. Hugh Evans, M. A. and sister of the Rev. Caleb Evans, D.D. successive Pastors of the Baptist Congregation of Protestant Dissenters in Broad-Mead, Bristol, and Presidents of a very respectable establishment in that city, for the Education of Candidates for the Christian Ministry. In her, a mild and happy temper was united to a well-informed and benevolent mind: and through the whole of life, to the moment of her death, she recommended and exemplified every moral and Christian virtue. She was an affectionate wife, a tender mother, a kind sister, and a generous, steady friend. Her benevolence extended to the utmost bound of her capacity, in relieving virtue in distress; and in various instances she has been the disconsolate widow's aid, and the orphan's protection and support. Piety, humility, and charity, were her characteristics; and by the faith, hope, resignation, and confidence of a Christian, her life was uniformly and happily regulated. Recovering from the effects of several paralytic attacks, her family and friends were indulging the hope of her perfect restoration, and of enjoying her society for some years. On the day of her death she was in more than usual health and cheerfulness, and in full vigour of mind; when, at dinner, she suddenly exclaimed, Oh! my head—fell on her husband's arm, and spoke no more. To her family her death is an irreparable loss; but to her an instant translation to that state of felicity which had been her frequent and most delightful contemplation. Her memory, by her numerous friends, will be ever held in esteem and veneration.

After a short illness, in the 48th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Macklin, an eminent print-seller in Fleet-street, and the projector and proprietor of the Poets' Gallery, and of the magnificent edition of the Bible. In Mr. Macklin the Arts have lost a most industrious and enterprising tradesman, and Society a valuable and respectable member. In connection with the modern history of the arts, we shall add some further particulars respecting his life in the Retrospect of the Fine Arts in our next Number. We understand that his widow will continue his business on the same liberal and extensive plan as that on which it has hitherto been conducted, and that the Bible will be completed and delivered to the subscribers by Christmas next.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* * *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

At the late meetings of the Durham Agricultural Society, held at Durham and Darlington, the following prizes were adjudged; viz. to Mrs. J. Wetherell, of Old Durham, for the best cow in calf; to Mr. R. Chipcase, of Chester-le Street, for the best tup; to Mr. W. Stobart, of Lumley Park, for the best shearing tup; to Mr. Charles Colling, of Ketton, for the best tup, and the best shearing tup, of another description, each five guineas; to James Sharpe, of Aycliffe, a poor cottager, for having maintained, educated, and placed out to service, ten children, without parochial aid; to Wm. Tate, of Wasington, for 39 years servitude in husbandry, in one place, and to Ann Baxter, of Gainford, for 19 years service, as a dairy maid, in one place, each four guineas.

One of the largest vats, out of London, has lately been constructed at the Pan Brewery, Bishopwearmouth, the contents of which are between 5 and 6000 firkins. On its completion, 40 persons very commodiously supped in it, at one long table; after which, dancing, and other convivialities, took place.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Tho. Jackson, linen-draper, to Miss Muckle. C. D. Purvis, esq. to Miss Watson, eldest daughter of C. Watson, esq. of Cowpen. Mr. Joseph Morton, to Miss Ann Shadforth.

At Stockton, Sir Wharton Amcotts, bart. M. P. for East Retford, to Miss Campbell, daughter of the late Duncan Campbell, esq.

At Sunderland, Mr. Charles Ratcliff, butcher, to Mrs. Thompson, innkeeper.

At Barnard Castle, Mr. Hugh Blenkinsop, mercer, to Miss Ewbank; and Mr. Wm. Ewbank, tanner, to Mrs. Brainbridge.

At Durham, John Gregson, esq. to Miss Allgood, of Westgate, in Weardale.—Mr. James Richarby, joiner and cabinet-maker, to Miss Laing, of Shinkley Wood House.—John Taylor, of Beamish, esq. to Miss Robison.

Mr. John Pattison, of Carr House, near Durham, to Miss Smith, of Sedgfield.

At Shields, Lieut. George Berry, of the 99th regt. to Mrs. Hatton, of Tynemouth.

At Kendal, Mr. Walker, brazier, of Whitehaven, to Miss Dickenson.—Mr. John Jackson, of Orton, aged 82, to Mrs. Eliz. Wilson, who is his fourth wife.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Langhorn, widow of the late Mr. Addison Langhorn.—Aged 52, Mrs. J. Strolger.

Mrs. Atley; a lady whose Christian benevolence and extensive charities have rendered her deservedly lamented. It was not merely

to the abject poor, by sixpences and shillings, that she extended her bounties, but on a more exalted scale, by fifties and by hundreds, to the truly distressed of the middle class of life.

George Grieve, M. D. an eminent *accoucher*, of great practice, and a very honest man.

Mr. Ralph Austin, flour-dealer. Mrs. Pinkney, wife of Mr. Robert Pinkney. Mrs. Dunn. Mr. John Moses, a methodist preacher, aged 23. Aged 61, Mr. John Lownden, painter; an industrious and truly honest man.

At Gateshead, near Newcastle, Mr. James Amet Storey, spirit-merchant, a Quaker.

At Benwell, aged 89, Aubrey Surtees, esq. senior alderman of Newcastle, and first partner in the banking house of Surtees, Burdon, and Co. He has left a numerous family, one of whom is married to the present Lord Eldon.

At Seaton Delaval, the Countess of Tyrconnel

At Darlington, Joseph Allen, esq.

At Howdon Pans, aged 49, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. A. Johnson, formerly of Newcastle.

At Barnard Castle, Mr. John Watson, linen and woollen-draper.

At White House, Mrs. Hall, relict of the late Adam Hall, of Willington.

At Tone, in an advanced age, Mrs. Sanderford, wife of William Sanderford, esq. of Healey.

At Hexham, aged 16, Miss Kirsop.

At Stanton, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. Thompson, late of Dyke House.

At Alnwick, Mr. John Fenwick, of the marines.

At Durham, aged 81, Mrs. Dunn.

At Stockton, aged 64, Mrs. Cole, widow of the late Mr. Robert Cole, of East Boldon.

At Gillingate Moor, near Durham, aged 81, Mr. John Rawlings.

At Burdon, near Darlington, aged 87, Mr. Garmanfway.

At Sunderland, Capt. Thomas Maude, of Poole.

At Berwick, Mrs. Selby, wife of Captain Selby, and daughter of Col. Hall.

At Morpeth, aged 75, Mr. Robert White, butcher; also, Mrs. Hutchinson, widow of Captain Hutchinson, of the navy.

Aged 70, John Stephenson, journeyman dyer, who had been employed 50 years in one house.

At Burnside, near Kendal, aged 80, Mr. James Benson; also, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, curate of St. George's Chapel, Kendal, and schoolmaster, of Burnside.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

The Carlisle Agricultural Society, with a laudable attention to the necessities of the poor, have offered rewards of silver cups, value five guineas each, with suitable inscriptions, to such farmers, or other persons, as shall sell, in Carlisle market, before the 3d of January next, the greatest quantity of barley, oats, and potatoes.

A subscription has been set on foot, at Carlisle, for the repairing or re-building Highgate Bridge, the bad state of which has lately been the occasion of many serious accidents.

Married] At Carlisle, Mr. Thomas Dalton, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss C. Campbell. Mr. Benjamin Newton, surgeon in the 2d light dragoons, to Miss Jane Scott. Mr. Edward Bennett, of Morpeth, to Miss Henrietta Boutflower. Mr. John Stubbs, of Briscoe, to Miss Beck.

At Penrith, Mr. Thomas Harrison, of the New Brewery, to Miss Hudson, daughter of Mr. T. Hudson, skinner.

At Workington, Mr. Wm. Liddle, to Miss Jackson, of Chapel Town.

Died] At Carlisle, Mr. Joseph Tomlinson, butcher.

In Caldewgate, Mrs. Wyllie, wife of Mr. S. Wyllie, hair-dresser.

At Stanwix, Mr. John Gaddes, formerly an eminent horse-dealer. Aged 55, Mrs. Jane Elliott, wife of Mr. T. Elliott, inn-keeper. In an advanced age, Mr. Holliday, schoolmaster. Aged 74, Eliz. Jackson.

At Lupton, near Kendal, aged 99, Mrs. Dawson, wife of Mr. Peter Dawson, who is himself 101 years of age, and retains all his faculties.

At Graystock, in the prime of life, Mr. Benjamin Greaves.

At Dislington, aged 73, Mrs. Blakeney, relict of the late George Augustus Blakeney, esq. captain in the Inniskilling foot.

At Harrington, in the prime of life, Mr. Josiah Brown, of Botcherby.

At Longtown, Mr. James Black, of the Graham's Arms inn.

At the Springfield, near Carlisle, aged 41, Mrs. Mary Fell, wife of Mr. Fell.

At Workington, aged 29, Mrs. Heslop, wife of Mr. Adam Heslop.

At Brampton, Mr. Wm. Tiffen, an attorney of eminence.

YORKSHIRE.

Between the 1st of May and the 27th of September last 106,680 quarters of corn were imported into Hull.

At the several late quarter sessions in this county, many forestalliers and regraters were convicted and sentenced, not only to fines, (in some instances very severe) but to imprisonment.

The magistrates acting for the West Riding of this county, have resolved, that the names of all persons who are convicted of having false

weights, balances, or measures, in their possession, shall be publicly advertised, in future.

Robert Hudson, esq. is supplying the poor of Skipwith with good wheat at eight shillings per bushel, and John Fothergill, esq. of Kingsthorpe, is selling his corn, at Pickering market, at a very reduced price.

A very liberal subscription has been entered into by the corporation and inhabitants of Scarborough, for the purpose of building and maintaining a life boat, on the principle of that of Shields, established by the Duke of Northumberland, which has proved so very successful in the preservation of lives, and the cause of humanity.

It is proposed to inclose the common and waste lands of Little Reafton, and of Paghil, in the East Riding, and of Shadwell, in the West Riding. Dalton, Skelmanthorpe, Ingburghworth, Denby, and Clayton West, Thurstonsland, and Kerby-cum-Netherby waste lands, are now inclosing.

A new chapel, at Thorn-Gumbald, in Holdernefs, built at the sole expence of Sir Samuel Standige, knt. was lately opened for divine service. Another new chapel has also been lately opened at Wortley, near Leeds.

Dr. Rt. Wm. Disney Thorp, has been elected physician to the General Infirmary at Leeds, in the room of Dr. Davison, who has resigned.

At a late shew, in Castle Howard Park, of cattle, bred on Lord Carlisle's estates, premiums, to the amount of twenty-five guineas, were given by his lordship to the breeders of the best rams, tup lamb, female shear-sheep, bulls, heifers, oxen, boar and sow.

In consequence of some spirited and intelligent letters, on the subject of the Cow-pox, published by Dr. CAFFE, of York, in the YORK HERALD, a meeting was held of the Directors of the York Dispensary, on the 9th of October, Mr. ALDERMAN WILSON, in the chair, when the following resolutions were entered into:

1. That it appears, from the opinion of many of the most experienced medical men, that a general inoculation for the Cow-pox throughout the islands of Great Britain and Ireland would nearly effect the extinction of the casual Small pox, and, consequently, be the means of annually saving the lives of upwards of 45,000 children and grown persons.

2. That the physicians and surgeons belonging to the Dispensary, be requested to form themselves into a society, for the purpose of inoculating all such persons as may present themselves for inoculation for the Cow-Pox; and that the society, so formed, do invite into their body such physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries as are resident in York, and who, in their opinion, may promote the objects of that society.

3. That the physicians and surgeons of the Dispensary be desired to supply the country practitioners with matter, when requested,

it being found, from unquestionable authority, that it does not lose its active powers by being transported to the distance of several hundred miles.

4. That the directors shall use their utmost endeavours to encourage inoculation for the Cow-pox, in all the neighbouring villages, as an auxiliary means of preventing the introduction of the casual Small-pox into this city.

5. That a public subscription be solicited, for the purpose of defraying the expence that may be incurred by this new institution; and that the same be applied by the Directors of the Dispensary in such a way as they may deem most likely to further the objects thereof.

6. That this plan shall be carried into execution with all convenient speed, with a view to obviate the dreadful effects of the casual Small-pox, which at this time are attended with considerable mortality in many parts of the country.

7. That the resolutions and regulations of this meeting be sent to all the clergymen in York, and the neighbouring villages, with request of the meeting, that they will communicate the same to their parishoners, pointing out the advantages attending the inoculation for the Cow-pox, in any way they judge most likely to forward the views of this meeting.

8. That the medical gentlemen of the Dispensary be requested to draw up and print such rules, for the use of the poor, as may be necessary to regulate their conduct and attendance on the Dispensary during the period of inoculation for the Cow-pox.

Married.] At York, Mr. Hes, of Tadcaster, to Mrs. Heron. Mr. Rd. Bewley, to Mrs. Birkett.

At Scarborough, Mr. Wm. Porter, of York, merchant, to Mrs. Sanger, widow.

At Ollerton, Mr. Frederick Couzens, of Hull, to Miss M. Booth, of the White Hart.

At Masham, Mr. Thomas Mainman, to Mrs. Kiddall.

Mr. Cox, of Winterton, mercer, to Miss Ann Barnard, of Epworth.

At Hull, George Brown, esq. merchant, to Miss Sarah Robinson. Mr. Tho. Armitage, of Selby, to Miss Ann Wray.

At the Quaker's Meeting, at Fairfield, Mr. Joseph Hudson, of Aldingham, linen-manufacturer, to Miss Mary Harris, of Maryport, Cumberland.

Mr. Morton, of Bedale, to Miss Dawes, of Masham.

Mr. Wm. Kennedy, of Bedale, to Miss Martha Waller, of Cilling.

At the Quaker's Meeting House, at Hansfield-Woodhouse, near Sheffield, Mr. Wm. Barker, table-knife cutler, to Miss Rachael Hotham.

At Sheffield, Mr. John Bedford, of Kirkstall, to Miss Rowbottom. Mr. Arthur

Dyson, of Tinslay, to Miss M. Genn, of Pittsburg.

At Leeds, Mr. Thomas Coates, merchant, to Miss Holmes.

At Beverley, Mr. John Rushforth, stone-mason, to Miss Dolly Jones, late of Wykeham.

At Conniston, in Holderness, Mr. Robert Linwood, butcher, to Miss Hannah Leggett.

At Hefle, Mr. Earnshaw, of Hull, to Miss Brockbank.

At Hebden Bridge, near Hallifax, Mr. Wm. Dineby, surgeon, to Miss Sutcliffe.

At Stockton, Mr. John Hutchinson, to Miss Eliz. Sleigh.

At Huddersfield, Mr. John Cartwright, of Halifax, merchant, to Miss Tinkler.

Mr. Boyes, merchant, to Miss Eliz. Forth, of Ganthorp, in the North Riding.

At Barnsley, Mr. Rd. Dunn, butcher, to Miss Stanley.

Mr. Rd. Steele, of Sion Hill, near Thirsk, to Miss Wilton, of Thornton-le-moor.

At Silkstone, Mr. Milner Roodhouse, of Wakefield, to Miss Binns, of Bretton.

At Whitby, Captain Carr, of the West India trade, to Miss Harrison.

Died.] At York, Mr. Henry Rowe; he was born at York in 1726, was a trumpeter in the light-horse at the battle of Culloden in 1746, and had attended the High Sheriffs of this county, as trumpeter, at the assizes, upwards of 46 years. Suddenly, aged 83, Mr. Tho. Flower, stocking-manufacturer. In the 90th year of her age, Mrs. Thompson, a lady of an exemplary Christian character.

At Sheffield Park, Miss Jane Hoggart.

At Brinkworth, aged 90, the Rev. John Serrade, A. M. rector of Elvington, near York, and vicar of Coleby, near Lincoln.

At Kirkella, Wm. Kirkby, esq. formerly an eminent attorney at Hull.

At Gildersome, near Leeds, aged 60, Mr. Joseph Travis, a Quaker.

At Churwell, near Leeds, Mr. Miles Shirliff, farmer.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Joseph Sturges, surgeon. Mrs. Ann Drake, wife of H. Rd. Drake, esq. captain in the 2d regiment of West York Militia, aged 23.

At Beverley, aged 36, Mr. Wm. Judson, attorney at law. Aged 56, Mrs. Popplewell, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Popplewell, dissenting minister. Mrs. Harland, mother of W. Harland, esq. of the West York Militia.

At Bradford, Miss Nicholson, only daughter of Mr. Tho. Nicholson. Mrs. Jarat, wife of John Jarat, esq. Aged 64, Mr. Wm. Northrop, merchant. Mr. Thomas Crofley, woollen-draper.

At Malton, in an advanced age, Mrs. Lumley, mother of Benj. Lumley, esq. alderman of Stockton.

At Burley, near Leeds, aged 90, Mr. Nath. Wade, who was formerly a considerable farmer,

mer, but had retired; Mr. Wade's family had occupied this farm upwards of 200 years.

In Whitebooth Roads, near Hull, Captain Potter, of the *Vertumnus*; he was drowned by the upsetting of his boat as he was going on board.

At Whitby, Robert Walker, esq. greatly respected. Mrs. Hancock, widow of the late Mr. John Hancock, attorney. Mr. Robert Webster, jun. watchmaker, a Quaker.

At Armley, aged 81, Mr. Wrigglesworth; he died whilst in cheerful conversation with two of his neighbours.

At West Tanfield, the Rev. Charles Barber, rector of that place.

At Easingwold, aged 66, Mr. Thomas Clough.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Gledhill, wife of Mr. J. Gledhill, of the *Strafford Arms* inn. Suddenly, Mr. Wm. Johnson, merchant. Mrs. Topham, wife of Mr. Timothy Topham.

At Castleton, in the North Riding, Miss Hannah Prudom, late of York, aged 32.

At Scarborough, aged 70, the wife of Thomas Colley. Aged 82, Mr. William Salmon.

At Bircholme, near Chesterfield, Mrs. Charlotte Hunlocke.

At Doncaster, aged 26, Mr. Fra. Linley; although blind from his birth, he became a most excellent performer on the organ, under the tuition of Dr. Miller; he was besides, an excellent companion, an acute reasoner, and well acquainted with the works of the most eminent authors, ancient and modern. Having completed his musical studies, he went to London, and was the successful candidate among seventeen competitors for the place of organist at Pentonville Chapel. He was soon after married to a blind lady of large fortune; but having sustained great losses by the treachery of a friend, and having been deserted by his wife, he made a voyage to America, where his performance and his compositions soon brought him into notice; but returning to England, about a year since, he finished his mortal course at his mother's house.—Also, at Doncaster, aged 58, Mrs. Wade. Aged 73, Mrs. Webster. Aged 72, Mrs. Roper, widow of the late J. Roper, gent. Mrs. Eyre, relict of the late Anthony Eyre, esq. of the Grove, Nottinghamshire.

At Hull, aged 30, Mr. Hanson Evison, porter-merchant. Mrs. Pudsey, wife of Mr. T. Pudsey, publican. Aged 80, Mrs. Bridges, relict of the late Dr. Bridges. Miss Hefsey, daughter of Mr. William Hefsey. Aged 38, Joshua Dobson, esq. merchant. Mrs. Dove, wife of Lieut. John Dove, in the impress service at this port. Mr. Clifford, sen. lighterman.

At Barnsley, Mrs. Johnson, of the King's Head inn. Mrs. Carr, wife of Mr. Carr, feedman.

At Stackhouse, near Settle, in Craven,

Miss M. Land, second daughter of Mr. Land.

Mr. George Otley, of Bolton, farmer; who was thrown from his horse, on his return from Wath, and killed on the spot.

At Swillington, aged 79, Mrs. Cooper, widow of the late William Cooper, farmer.

At Middleton Lodge, near Ilkley, William Middleton, esq. eldest son of W. Middleton, esq. of Stockfield Park, near Weatherby.

LANCASHIRE.

An estate at Kellet, near Lancaster, let upon a lease of 21 years (which term is nearly expired) at *forty pounds* per annum, was lately retaken in public, by the same farmer, at an advance of *ninety-five pounds* a year!

A direct communication is now open between Hull and Holyhead, by means of an extension of the Hull, York, Leeds, and Manchester mail-coach, from that place to Chester, where it meets the London mail, on its way to Holyhead, and so forms a complete connexion across the kingdom from sea to sea. Another Royal Mail has also been lately established, from Manchester to Birmingham.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Benjamin Greenwood, merchant, to Miss Leadbeater. Mr. Joseph Carshore, to Miss Wilson.

Mr. Henry Bell, silversmith, to Miss Cornah, daughter of the late Thomas Cornah, both of Lancaster.

At Manchester, Mr. J. Nightingale, thread-manufacturer, to Miss Englaod, of Salford. Mr. Lamb, of Barton, innkeeper, (whose wife was accidentally killed two days before) to Miss Mary Roscow. Mr. Davenport, of Crumfall, to Miss Charlton, of Ardwick. Mr. Gapper, cotton-merchant, to Miss Margaret Lithgow, of Cheetham. Mr. John Newton, of Macclesfield, to Miss Ann Law.

At Accrington, Rt. Peel, esq. of Church Bank, to Miss Peel, daughter of Jonathan Peel, esq.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. John Greenalgh. Captain J. Harden, of the ship *Dartmouth*. Mr. John Wall. Aged 61, Mr. Clegg, schoolmaster. Aged 28, Mr. Thomas Wright, ironmonger. Aged 41, Mr. Alexander Reed, organist of Christ Church. Mrs. Crossbie, wife of Wm. Crossbie, jun. esq. Aged 76, Mr. Thomas Wainwright, upwards of 41 years clerk at St. Thomas's Church; from the duties of which office he never had been one day absent, till within a few days of his death. Aged 63, Mrs. Harrison, relict of the late Rev. George Harrison, vicar of Leake, Lincolnshire.

At Manchester, within a few days of each other, Miss Seddon, and Miss F. Seddon, daughters of Mr. Seddon, attorney. W. N. Tomlinson, of Cateaton-street. Mr. James Withrington. Mrs. Crompton, wife of Mr. Crompton, cotton-merchant. Aged 76, Mr. James Robinson, upwards of 41 years agent to the Sankey and other canals. He was a

man of religion pure and undefiled; of the most diffusive philanthropy, of the most inflexible integrity, and strictest punctuality in business.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Fell, wife of Mr. Fell, cabinet-maker.

At Prescot, Mr. John Pidding, clerk to Mr. Rawson.

CHESHIRE.

Mr. Dodd, the engineer, has it in contemplation to apply to parliament for authority to build a bridge across the Mersey at Runcorn, or elsewhere. This project will, when completed, be of considerable benefit, by uniting Cheshire and Lancashire in an important point.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. C. Jones, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Ecking, late of Shrewsbury. Mr. Smith, to Mrs. Lewis. Mr. Wm. Flemming, rope-maker, to Miss Vernon.

At Middlewich, Samuel Kennerby, gent. to Miss M. Walton, of Calverley. Mr. John Darlington, shoe-merchant, to Miss Oakes, of Stanthorn. John Clarke, esq. to Miss Manley Lowe, daughter of John Lowe, esq. of Newton.

At Peover, John Kennerby, gent. of Manchester, to Miss C. Steel, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Steel.

At Witton Chapel, near Northwich, Mr. John Wakefield, to Miss Fury.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. John Hickman, of the Jolly Brewers. Mr. Barlow, father of Mr. J. Barlow, glazier.

At Macclesfield, Mr. W. Henshaw, liquor-merchant.

At Overton, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Menlove, a very respectable farmer, of Uppington.

At Fulshaw Hall, near Wimslow, aged 66, P. D. Finney, esq. late a wholesale grocer in Manchester.

At Eaton Green, near Chester, Mr. Tilstone.

At Tarvin, Mr. John Blythe.

At Everton, Miss Eleanor M'Knight. Also, aged 59, Mr. Thomas Eagles, late of Tranmore.

SHROPSHIRE.

At a late anniversary meeting of the supporters of the Salop Infirmary, the collection made after the sermon amounted to £165l. 11s. 2d. being the largest ever made on that occasion.

Several respectable millers in this county have publicly advertised that they will not give a greater price for wheat than 12s. per measure. This resolution was supported by fifty-nine eminent farmers at Wellington market, who have since advertised to sell at that price, and have called upon the other farmers of the county to join them.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Joseph Evans, to Miss Ann Drayton, of Afcot. Mr. Samuel Jefferys, of Sutton, to Miss F. Lee.

Mr. G. Heath, to Miss Johnson, of Uddington.

At Tugford, Mr. John Blockley, timber-merchant, to Miss Downes, of Baughcott.

At Shawbury, Mr. John Shore, maltster, of Whitchurch, to Miss Emma Smith, of Acton Reynold.

At Acton Burrell, Mr. Jones, of Frodesley, to Miss Ball, of Langley.

At Stanton upon Hine Heath, Mr. Whitfield, of Hopton, to Miss Rodenhurst, of Heath House.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Balls, widow of the late Mr. Balls, builder. Mrs. Scoltock, wife of Mr. Scoltock, glazier. Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Wright, bookbinder. Mr. Edward Birch, carpenter. Aged 81, Mr. Pritchard, whip maker. Aged 71, Mrs. Franks. Mrs. Rainsford, relict of the late H. Rainsford, esq. of Wenlock.

At Sidbury, Mrs. Taylor, a maiden lady.

At Wem, Mrs. Henshaw, wife of Mr. Henshaw.

At Wyle Cop, Mr. Job Evans.

At Pentregaer, near Oswestry, Mrs. Hughes.

At Copthorn, Mrs. Probert, wife of John Probert, esq.

At Clunn, Mr. R. Heighway, tanner.

At Werndee, near Churchstoke, Mr. Rich. Mitton.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The intended inclosure of Needham Forest, as mentioned in our last, is likely to be opposed by some noblemen in its vicinity. It contains 9000 acres of rich land, perfectly eligible to all the purposes of agriculture.

Married.] At Stafford, Mr. C. Kenkerdine, grocer, to Miss Tomlinson, of Penkridge. Mr. Edward Knight, Prescott, comedian, to Miss Sarah Clows.

At Wednesbury, Mr. James Russell, to Miss Best, daughter of the Rev. John Best, vicar of Sedgley and Bilston.

At Litchfield, Mr. Joseph Haughton, of Birmingham, to Miss Sherratt, only daughter of Mr. Alderman Sherratt.

At Stone, Mr. W. Lillyman, to Miss Brown.

At Standon, Mr. Thomas Moss, of Cold Meece, to Miss Elizabeth Pearson, of Walsford.

At Hendsworth, Mr. John Sheppard Cope, to Miss Mary Bromley, both of Birmingham.

At Bushbury, Mr. Edward Davenport, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Forster, of the Ford Houses.

Died.] At Stafford, in an advanced age, Mrs. Gerton, widow of the late Mr. Gorton, of Manchester.

At Yarlet, near Stafford, aged 75, Mr. J. Tunnickli, an opulent farmer.

At Litchfield, the Rev. John Norbury.

At Bromley Abbey, aged 42, Mr. W. Birch, maltster, whose death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

At Pershall, near Eccleshall, Mr. Smith, who had retired to bed in perfect health, and was found dead the next morning.

At Leek, Mr. Cope, attorney.

At Hide Ley, near Stafford, Mr. Stubbs.

At Litchfield, the Rev. J. G. Norbury, prebendary of Litchfield, and rector of St. Albans, Wood-street, London.

At Cannock, the Rev. J. Metcalf, M. A. vicar of Little Hereford, and of Longdon, near Litchfield, and perpetual curate of Ashford Cardonnel.

At Rugeley, Mrs. Barber, widow of the late Walter Barber.

DERBYSHIRE.

At Derby quarter sessions, a pig-jobber was convicted of having forestalled seven pigs, and fined 10l.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Hugh Bennet, linen-draper, of Manchester, to Miss Morris, of Litchurch, near this town. Mr. Charles Callow, cotton-manufacturer, to Miss Knight.

At Chesterfield, Mr. R. Kinder, to Miss E. Brown.

At Sutton on the Hill, Mr. W. Hinkley, of Dalbury, to Miss Hinkley, of the Ash.

At Mickleover, Mr. Chamberlain, grocer, of Nottingham, to Miss Ann Rowland.

Died.] At Derby, Mrs. Broomhead, wife of Mr. Broomhead, plumber and glazier. Mr. W. Marshal, ironmonger; he was a man of strict integrity, endowed with a most benevolent heart, and universally respected. Mr. R. Taylor, formerly a plumber and glazier in this town.

At Cubley, aged 72, the Rev. George Fletcher, rector of that place, and of Mayveson, Redware, Stafford.

At Chesterfield, aged 61, Mr. John Callow, a respectable bookseller.

At Codnor Castle, aged 61, Mr. W. Hickinbotham, a very respectable farmer.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At annual cheese market is established at Newark, to be regularly held on the Wednesday preceding the 2d of October.

The corporation of Nottingham have unanimously voted a petition to the king to convene parliament, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present exorbitant price of bread, and other necessities of life. The Duke of Portland, as recorder of Nottingham, and lord-lieutenant of the county, was appointed to present the petition. The duke has written a letter to the inhabitants on this subject, wherein he states, that "in his opinion the scarcity of grain throughout the kingdom is real."—He further adds, that "there is not sufficient corn in the granaries of either the farmer or the factor to meet the exigency of winter.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Chapman, aged 74, to Mrs. J. Green, aged 51.—This is the bridegroom's fourth wife, and the bride's third husband.

At Palethorpe, Mr. Henry Swan, surgeon, of Ollerton, to Miss Jane Turner.

At Newark, Mr. Wilson, an eminent farmer and grazier, of Hawborough, to Miss Marshal.

At Bingham, Mr. John Pilgrim, plumber, &c. to Miss Oliver, both of Newark.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 37, Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. T. Green, jeweller. Mr. Benjamin Bailey, flour-seller, who had been married the preceding day. Mrs. Stretton, wife of Mr. Samuel Stretton, printer. Mrs. Surplice, wife of Mr. Surplice, builder.

At East Redford, aged 36, the Rev. Wm. Tyne, B. A. master of the Free Grammar School there.

At Westhorpe, near Southwell, Mr. Samuel Oliver, tanner.

At Bingham, aged 59, Mr. Hutchinson, a respectable and opulent farmer and grazier.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

Several persons who had been concerned in the late riots within the county and town of Leicester, have been since convicted at the sessions, and sentenced to be punished by fines and imprisonment. The last month of their confinement to be in solitary cells.

At a general meeting of the nobility, gentry, clergy, and others, of the county of Rutland, held at Oakham, October 4, a very liberal subscription was entered into for the purpose of purchasing rice, to be sold to the poor of the several parishes in the county, through the medium of the overseers, at the reduced price of *three-pence* per pound.

At a meeting lately held at Melton, it was adjudged proper, as the best means of aiding the poor, to distribute printed instructions among them, descriptive of good economy in diet, and other matters, and to bestow *pecuniary rewards* for the practice thereof.

The Earl of Moira, in consideration of the high price of provisions, has prohibited the use of fine bread and pastry in his family, and has banished the superfluous luxury of a second course from his table. He has also given directions, that all the corn upon the whole of his immense estates be immediately thrashed out, and disposed of in the towns and villages around, at a reasonable rate.

Married.] At St. Mary's, Leicester, John Stephens, jun. esq. to Miss Maria Rudings, the amiable and accomplished daughter of Walter Rudings, esq. of West Cotes, near Leicester.

At Church Langton, Mr. John Flavell, grocer, of Loughborough, to Miss Catherine Hill.

At Uppingham, Mr. Holmes, to Miss Ingram.

At Ashby, R. Abney, esq. of Measham, Derby, to Miss Richards.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Alderman Johnson, who served the office of Mayor of that borough in 1776.

Mrs. Worthington, the venerable relict of the Rev. Hugh Worthington.

Aged 34, Mr. J. Atkins, of the Old Mitre Inn; a man deservedly respected for his

his strict integrity. He has left a widow and nine children.

At Throssington, Mrs. Caffon, wife of the Rev. Wm. Caffon.

At Kegworth, aged 74, Mr. Tho. Astley.

At Ashwell, the wife of Mr. Wm. Webster, glazier.

At Loddington, aged 79, the Rev. Mr. Healey, rector of that place.

At Wing, aged 93, Mrs. Eliz. Barton, relict of the late Rev. Baptist Noel Barton, rector of Cottesmore.

At J. C. Pack's, esq. Mrs. Andrew, wife of R. Andrew, jun. esq.

At Barlestone, the wife of Mr. Kirkman, a respectable farmer.

At Loddington, the Rev. Samuel Henry Healey, vicar of that parish.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, the Rev. George Davies Kent, M. A. chaplain to Lord Hobart, and fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, to Miss Ann Chapline, niece of Joseph Chapline, esq. of Biddstone Hall, Suffolk.

At Heckingham, Mr. T. Redshaw, collar-maker, to Miss Hayes.

At Boston, Mr. Joseph Crosbie, merchant, of London, to Miss Barnard, only daughter of S. Barnard, esq.

At Louth, Mr. Towl, plumber and glazier, to Mrs. Douse.

At Holbeach, Mr. Fawcett, to Miss Seekamp, of Ipswich.

Died.] At Lincoln, almost suddenly, aged 37, Mr. W. Hardwick, cabinet-maker.

At Caistor, Mr. John Lyngs, attorney.

At Stixwold, Mr. Chatterton, a respectable farmer.

At Fulnetby, near Horncastle, aged 101, Mrs. Hicks, widow of Mr. Hicks, farmer and grazier.

At Hantshead Hall, near Horncastle, Mr. T. Chatterton.

At Stamford, the second daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wing. Mr. John Tillson, cooper. Mr. G. Bacon, glazier, &c.

At Grantham, Mr. North, who served the office of alderman for that borough in 1797.

At Leadenham, Master Reeves, son of W. Reeves, esq.

At Gosberton, Mr. Oldershaw, farmer.

At Baston, aged 79, Mr. Hill, malster and baker.

At Gainsborough, aged 36, Mr. John Jackson, merchant.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Inflammatory papers have lately been stuck up against the walls in Birmingham, endeavouring to stir up the people to acts of rioting. A reward of 100 guineas is offered for the discovery of the authors.

Fresh butter now sells, in Birmingham, from 1s. 10d. to 2s. per pound.

By the annual statement of the accounts of the Birmingham Sunday Schools, made up to October 28, it appears that the expenses of last year amounted to about 290l. to which

the subscriptions were nearly equal; and that there are 1260 children now in the schools.

Subscriptions for an extensive soup establishment for the relief of the poor, upon the plan of last year, have already been entered into at Birmingham.

The fund for purchasing corn and employing the steam mill, in Birmingham, for the accommodation of the poor inhabitants with flour at prime cost, is already very considerable, and is rapidly increasing. Many of these subscriptions go towards a sinking fund to defray the expenses.

The Coventry Canal Company, in order to facilitate the distribution of the vast quantities of corn and flour, now in store at Liverpool and Hull, have liberally ordered that these articles shall pass the whole line of their canal, free of tonnage.

At the general Quarter Sessions for this county, several rioters were convicted and sentenced to be transported or imprisoned. Similar convictions and sentences of imprisonment have also taken place in the neighbouring counties. Many regraters and forestallers have been prosecuted to conviction in this, and most other counties in the kingdom.

Married.] At Birmingham, the Rev. Barry Peacock, late minister of the Jerusalem Chapel, and formerly of York, to Miss Ann Green. Mr. Philip Bird, to Miss Suckey Parsonage. Mr. Piercy, to Miss Law. Mr. Edmund Palmer, Raker, of Stourbridge, to Miss Martha Horton. Mr. Benjamin Dudley, brass-founder, to Mrs. Jorden. Mr. Blair, attorney, of Uttoxeter, to Miss Webb. Mr. Perry, ironmonger, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Corbett. Mr. Samuel Farmer, of Romsley Hill, to Miss Eliz. Walters, of Hanley Grange.

At Coventry, Mr. Henry Holland, liquor-merchant, to Miss Charlotte Terhughe. Mr. John Ryley, watch-maker, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of Taft, near Dunchurch.

At Leomington Hallings, the Rev. John Biddulph, of Birbury, to Miss Sophia Wheeler, youngest daughter of the Rev. Sir Charles Wheeler, bart.

At Warwick, Mr. Henry Thomas Bayley, merchant, of Birmingham, to Mrs. Orton.

At Dunchurch, Mr. J. Worth, to Mrs. Evans.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Spooner, furrier. Mr. Wm. Smith, publican. Miss Onions, grand-daughter of Mr. Ingram. Aged 25, Mr. William Bennett, snuff-maker. Aged 70, Mrs. Roebuck, relict of Dr. Roebuck, formerly of this town; a lady distinguished by the solidity and discernment of her character, and by the highest endowments of her sex.

At Solihull, Mr. John Lynall.

At Erdington, on his return from Lichfield, Mr. Owen, supervisor of excise, of Birmingham.

At Harbury, the lady of Sir Roger Newdigate, bart.

At Coventry, Mr. Edward Bradford, cabinet-maker and builder. Mr. William March, late an eminent filkman. Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Smith.

At Stoke, near Coventry, Mr. George Jackson, formerly a farmer and grazier; he was born at Folshill, in November, 1699, and had he existed about three months longer, would have lived in three centuries.

At Aston, W. Fletcher, esq.

Thomas Mundy, lieutenant in the Royal Flint Fuzileers, and son of the Rev. Mr. Mundy, of Kenilworth.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The farmers frequenting Worcester market resolved at a late public meeting, to thresh out, and sell at a reasonable price, one-tenth part of their corn every month for ten months.

The collection at the late Worcester musical festival amounted to upwards of 2000*l.* of which the net sum of 488*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* will go to its appropriate fund for the relief of distressed clergymen's widows and orphans.—Between 6 and 7000 persons.

A subscription has lately been opened at Worcester, upon a plan similar to those of Bristol, Birmingham, and some other places, for the purpose of establishing a public flour-mill, of purchasing wheat, and of affording other aids to the necessitous poor.

There are in the city of Worcester twenty-five benefit clubs, consisting of 1362 members, some of which clubs have resolved to purchase rice as a substitute for wheat, which their funds will enable them to do, on wholesale terms, to great advantage.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Lucy Hooper. Near Stourbridge, Mr. Hickman, attorney.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

At the county meeting lately held at Utk, a subscription was very liberally entered into for the purpose of purchasing foreign wheat, as a means of alleviating the distresses of the poor.

The Duke of Beaufort has exhorted all his tenants in Monmouthshire and the adjoining counties not to dispose of any corn to jobbers, but to sell it themselves in the open market at a fair and reasonable price.

At the late anniversary meeting of the Hereford Agricultural Society, it was, on the motion of Sir George Cornwall, bart. unanimously recommended to all landholders to induce their tenants to bring a certain proportion of corn to market weekly, so as to afford a regular and constant supply.

Married.] At Ledbury, Thomas Cox, esq. of Quatsford, to Miss Maria Mutlow. Mr. George Johnson, engraver, of Bristol, to Miss Huntley, daughter of Mr. W. Huntley, perruque maker, of Bath.

At Caldicot, James Pride, esq. of Monmouth, to Miss Sarah Wise.

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At Kington, Mr. Thomas Lewis, jun. timber-merchant, to Miss Tringham.

Died.] At Hereford, Miss Purnell. The Rev. Thomas Gwatkin, M. A. vicar of Cholfey, Berks, and formerly professor of natural philosophy and mathematics in the College of Virginia.

At Russell Farm, Lady Diana Capell, eldest surviving daughter of William Earl of Essex, and aunt to the present Earl.

At Middlewood, Mrs. Higgins, wife of W. Higgins, esq.

At Heywood Lodge, near Hereford, Mr. James Price, a respectable farmer.

At Leominster, Mr. W. G. Weaver, surgeon.

At Rofs, Mr. W. Gardner. Also Mr. Levi Wall, ironmonger.

At Abergavenny, aged 42, Mr. T. Jones, clock and watch-maker.

At Monmouth, Mr. James Vaughan, formerly a paper-maker, and proprietor of Ruthlin mill; and Mr. James Harris, taylor.

At Cowley, Mrs. Nash, wife of the Rev. Dr. Nash.

At Parthyre, near Monmouth, Mr. T. Watkins, formerly of the Old Court House at Whitechurch, Herts.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The gentlemen of Gloucester have lately had a meeting, at which a subscription was opened, and upwards of 600 guineas at once subscribed towards a fund for relieving the necessities of the poor during the ensuing winter, as last year.

The inhabitants of Tewksbury, at a late public meeting, resolved that the increased population of the country, together with the light crops of grain for the last two years, and the great magnitude of farms, are the principal causes of the present high prices of provisions; to remedy which, they further resolved, that the crown lands ought to be alienated, the tithes commuted, and the waste lands inclosed: also that summary laws ought to be enacted for the punishment of forestallers, for the regulation of mills, and millers, and for enforcing the sale of corn in the public markets only.

Meetings have lately been held at Gloucester for the purpose of establishing a society under the name of the Gloucestershire Agricultural Cotswold Society, which is likely to become a permanent institution.

At the anniversary meeting of the Society of Gentlemen Natives of this county, lately held at Bristol, 161*l.* 14*s.* was collected for the purpose of apprenticing poor boys, sons of natives of the county, and for the humane purpose of relieving their country women in the perilous hour of child-bed.

Married.] At Kingscote, Mr. Lowe, surgeon, to Miss Sparkes.

At Winchcombe, Mr. Baldwin, to Miss Whitmore.

At Westbury upon Trim, Mr. J. Shilstone, to Miss Siffex, both of Bristol.

At Berkeley, Mr. Joshua Daw, to Miss Ann Trotman, of Breadstone.

At Hardwicke, Mr. James Welles, to Miss Hannah Martin, of Hardwicke Court.

At Dymock, Mr. Daniel Young, of Newwent, to Miss Winifred Cooper.

At Newland, Mr. James Elton, of Walford, to Miss E. Tomkins.

At Westbury, the Rev. John Davies, of Chipping Sodbury, to Mrs. Davies, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Davies, of Westbury.

Died.] At Tetbury, Ambrose Bennett, aged 106 years and 10 months; he had been a common soldier nearly 60 years, and had fought in many battles in the reigns of Queen Anne, George II, and his present Majesty.

At Bradley, T. Nelves, esq.

At Cheltenham, Lady Clarke, relict of the late Sir Simon Clarke, bart. of Jamaica. Also Mr. Yarnold, of Worcester.

At Kingholm, near Gloucester, J. Lamb, esq.

At Kingstanley, Mrs. Beard, wife of Mr. Paul Beard, an eminent clothier.

At Redland, the lady of Dr. Shillard.

At Dursley, Mr. James Nicholas, many years a respectable card-maker.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A disposition to riot has continued at Oxford, to a late period, notwithstanding the University and Corporation had, by subscribing nearly 100l. per week, reduced the price of bread, to the poor, nearly sixpence upon the quarter loaf, under the regulated price.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. John Malham, grocer, to Miss Elizabeth Scragg, of London. Mr. Stephen Richings, breeches-maker, to Miss Esther Priddie.

Mr. John Webb, late of Cuxfield, Suffolk, surgeon, to Miss Jane Wells, of Milton.

At Caversham, Philip Brown, esq. to Miss E. Fox.

Died] At Oxford, aged 75, Mr. Nicholas Halfe; who served the office of mayor in 1783, and in 1798 resigned his gown. Aged 74, Mr. William Thorpe, who had been twice mayor of Oxford. Aged 59, Mrs. Meredith, wife of Mr. Meredith, cutler, of St. Clements, in the suburbs. Aged 82, Mrs. Elizabeth Shorrey; who was accidentally burnt to death as she was sitting by the fire side.

At her son's house, in Holywell, aged 89, Mrs. Sarah Kenfell.

At Elnsham, Hercules Humphreys, in the 102d year of his age. This man retained the use of his faculties to the last, and was subpoenaed as an evidence on a trial, at Oxford, in the 101st year of his age; of his surviving children, the eldest is 78, and the youngest only 7 years old.

At Panpton, aged 78, Robert Kirke, esq. formerly his Majesty's Consul to the Dey of Algiers, and one of the deputy lieutenants of this county.

At Woodstock, Mr. Charles Turner, mercer, and distributor of stamps for the northern district of this county.

At Ifley, Mr. Stephen Townsend, late an eminent builder at Oxford.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The young gentlemen of the free grammar-school at Northampton, have voluntarily offered to forego the use of bread at dinner, and to be satisfied with potatoes for supper, with a view to alleviate the distresses of the poor.

Lord Harewood will not suffer any of his tenants to carry on the joint businesses of farmer and corn-dealer.

The association of the nobility and other landholders of this county, for the more strict preservation of the game, having given offence to a very respectable class of its inhabitants, it has been thought necessary to advertize, that the sole object of the association is the protection of game from poachers and others, whose habits of idleness and depredation lead them to break the laws in this respect.

At the late Anniversary Meeting of the Friends of the General Infirmary at Northampton, the sum of 69l. was collected towards its support. By the report of the state of the charity then read, it appeared that 36,080 persons had been relieved since the foundation of the Old County Hospital, in 1774.

Married.] At Wellingborough, Mr. R. Alderman, of Farndish, Bedford, to Miss Woolston. Mr. Tho. Knight, to Miss Sufannah Barker.

Mr. Brown, tanner, of Northampton, to Miss Parsons, of Brownover, Warwick.

At Harlestone, Mr. Jarvis, of Cranford, to Miss S. Callis, of Northampton.

Died.] At Peterborough, aged 32, Mr. John Meadows.

At Kingscliffe, aged 88, Mr. Tho. Law.

At Great Boughton, H. Shuttleworth, esq. late of Easton, near Stamford.

At Crick, aged 86, the Rev. John Spier, D. D. 42 years rector of that parish.

At St. Jobb's, the Rev. Tho. Pennock, vicar of Ippolis, Herts. and of Masworth, Bucks.

Mr. Oakden, jun. late of Daventry.

At Daventry, Mr. Cox, tanner.

At St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Mr. Simpson, of the Bull and Swan Inn. Aged 89, Mary Hurst, widow.

BUCKS.

Married.] At High Wycombe, Mr. Slater, surgeon, to Miss Cayley, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Cayley, bart. of Brompton, near Scarborough.

At Crowley, Mr. John Adkins, farmer and grazier, of Broughton, to Miss Goodman.

Died.] At East Burnham, aged 76, Henry Ste-

Stephenfon, esq. of Cox Lodge, Northumberland.

At High Wycombe, aged 77, Mrs. Mary Tinfon, wife of Mr. Charles Tinfon, late of the Red Lion Inn.

At Hardwicke, near Aylesbury, Richard Reading, esq.

At Thornton Hall, Bucks, in child-bed, Mrs. Sheppard, wife of Thos. Sheppard, esq. also her infant daughter.

At Colnbrook, aged 65, Mrs. Maria Swinnerton, wife of Mr. S. Swinnerton, vintner; who had been eighteen times tapped for the dropsy, of which disorder she died.

BEDFORDSHIRE AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

At a numerous meeting of the magistrates and proprietors of land in the county of Bedford, held by desire of the lord-lieutenant, several resolutions were entered into, tending to the relief of the necessitous poor.

Died.] At Langley Bury, Miss Kinsman, eldest daughter of W. L. Kinsman, esq.

At Northaw, Mr. William England, steward to the Duke of Leeds, and formerly a bookseller at Shaftesbury, Dorset. His death was occasioned by the injury he received from two footpads, labouring men, in the neighbourhood, who way-laid him, knowing that he had been to receive the duke's rents; one of whom has since been executed at Hereford, and the other transported for life.

HUNTINGDON.

The gentlemen of landed property in this county, at a late numerous and very respectable meeting, appointed a committee to enquire into the propriety of a Commission of Sewers, and into what parts of the county it should extend, with other matters relative thereto.

The waste and common lands of Stanground and Farcett, are to be enclosed and improved.

Married.] At Ramfay, Mr. Amos Eden, to Miss E. Southwell.

CAMBRIDGE.

A dreadful fire lately happened in the farmyard of Mr. Wm. Frost, of Camoise-Hall, in Wood Ditton, near Cambridge, which entirely consumed the hay and corn in the barns and stacks, to the amount of 6000*l*. Upwards of 1000 combs of wheat were destroyed, besides barley, oats, &c. The mansion-house was saved. It is supposed to have been wilfully set on fire.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Hayes, of Harston, farmer, to Miss Smith.

The Rev. Mr. Naylor, fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Miss Ground, of Whittlesia.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Sinclair. Mr. Gibbons, master of the Red Bull Inn. Mr. Grubb, grocer. Aged 62, Mrs. Key, wife of Mr. K., butler of King's College. Mr. Thomas Lambe, an eminent attorney, aged 81.

At Teversham, Mrs. Haylock.

Joseph Hicks, esq. M. A. fellow of Ca-

therine Hall, Cambridge, and a member of the Inner Temple.

At Long Satton, Mr. Crow, sen. miller.

At Ely, aged 77, Henry Morley, esq. many years in the commission of the peace for the Isle of Ely.

At Newmarket, aged 85, F. Vernon, esq. the father of the turf; who had been a successful sportsman for half a century.

NORFOLK.

Arundel Castle, which is said to confer upon its owner, by the mere fact of its possession, the earldom of Arundel, is now receiving such repairs and embellishments as must render it the chief of ancient residences in England. Perhaps no other building of equal date has been retained in a habitable condition, without having its appearance, and the style of its construction, in some degree perverted by additions and alterations inconsistent with the taste of the age in which it was built. Arundel castle, on the contrary, is but maintained and continued by its present exterior improvements, vast as they are; the design of the original founder is still obeyed; the new walls have risen upon the ancient model, and correspond with the old ones in solidity of fabric, as well as dignity of ornament. The successor of the Montgomerys, the Albeneys, and the Fitz-Alans, has respected their taste, and that of the ages in which they here held dominion over their ample territories. An entire new front of massy stone differs from the others only in exhibiting the insignia of the Howards, mixed with those of their predecessors. In raising this front, the duke has taken an opportunity to enlarge the house, and appears to have gained the space now occupied on the basement story, by a long range of servants' offices, including a new kitchen, with two fire-places, and grates 12 or 14 feet long. A new dining-room, or rather hall, on the principal floor, is also in this part of the building. The floor of this apartment is not yet fully laid, nor the walls succeeded, but a skirting of mahogany has been run along them, to the height of four feet, and a musick gallery at the bottom is complete. This is one of the most sumptuous and appropriate of the interior improvements. It is constructed entirely of mahogany, richly carved with the foliage of the oak and the vine, and is supported by solid pillars of the same valuable materials, enbraced by similar ornaments. A beautiful marble chimney-piece also displays some bacchanalian imagery; but this is intended to be removed, being of a shape somewhat too modern for the style of the apartment, the stucco of which will be a deep brown. The prince, it is said, will be present at the first dinner that warms this room. But of all the modes of liberal and dignified expence displayed in this mansion, that which is peculiar and distinguishing is the use of the richest mahogany in almost every decoration,

and for purposes to which ordinary wood is thought sufficient in the finest houses. Thus the walls, being more than six feet thick, form a kind of frame for each window, which is five feet deep on the inside; and the whole of this spacious case, not excepting the top, is lined with mahogany of more than an inch in thickness. The window-frames which hold the magnificent plate-glass panes, three feet each in height, are of course of the same material; and the solid mahogany doors are held in cases, which the thickness of the inner walls renders perhaps four feet deep, all lined with panels of the most beautiful grain. It was once intended to floor all the best rooms with this costly wood; but, when it was tried in one apartment, the effect was found to be too gloomy.

The executors of the late Mr. Aburn lately paid 50*l.* into the hands of the treasurer, as a legacy for the benefit of the charity-schools in Norwich.

At Norwich, 400*l.* was subscribed at a meeting lately held for the purpose of relieving the poor. The magistrates of that city are besides extremely active in their endeavours to preserve the peace, to protect dealers, &c., coming to market, and to prevent and punish forestalling and regrating. They have lately fined twenty-five persons, whom they found possessed of and using false weights and measures.

The Norwich Friars' Society, for accommodating the poor with soup and bread, have already begun to distribute their bounty. During the last winter they delivered, gratis, 28,464 tickets, each of which entitled the bearer to a quart of soup and a penny loaf. At present the poor of Norwich bear a much greater proportion to the other inhabitants than those of most other places, owing to the failure of their manufactures.

The herring-fishery has been, and still continues to be, very successful on the Norfolk coast: 200,000 have been sold on some days at Norwich, at four for a penny, to the great relief of the poor.

A few days ago, when the new sheriffs of Norwich took possession of the gaol, it contained only one prisoner, and that a deserter, who had been committed the same morning.

Married.] At Norwich, Cornet Charles Norris, of the 13th light dragoons, to Miss Sarah Saunders, daughter of the Rev. Thomas S., of Coventry. Mr. W. Martin, to Miss S. Eulman. Mr. James Twig, to Miss W. Rust. Mr. George Rampley, to Miss Mary Aggus. Mr. T. Marshall, to Miss Ann Bishop. Mr. Thomas Denew, to Miss Harriet Kitfon. Captain Simpson, of the marines, to Miss Harriet Case, of Great Framham, Norfolk. Mr. Denny Rix, of Brunzell, to Miss Rice.

At Swaffham, Lieutenant Cross, of the 9th regiment of foot, to Miss Vernon.

At Lynn, Mr. John Dixon, grocer, to Miss Edus.

At Downham, Mr. Thomas Rosher, to Mrs. Smith.

John Thornton, esq., of Gooderstone, to Miss Newton, of Sporle, near Swaffham.

Mr. Sharpe, surgeon, of North Walsham, to Miss C. Atkinson, of Walcott.

At Northwold, Mr. John Turner, of Barnham Broom, to Miss Thurlow.

At Attleborough, Mr. Davey, of Sprowlston, to Miss Thorold.

At Methwold, Mr. Thomas Wortley, to Miss Elizabeth Canney.

Mr. Woodhouse, a respectable farmer of Wood Dalling, to Miss Glover, of Britton.

Mr. Chamberlain, farmer, of Kempston, to Mrs. Mekins, widow, of Grenfienhall.

Mr. Bradfield, grocer, of Hingham, to Miss Bradfield, of Pickenham.

Mr. Wells, farmer, of Little Dunham, to Miss S. Bale, of Sporle.

Mr. John Morris, of South Wootton, to Miss Billing, of Gatefend.

Died.] At Norwich, Mr. Michael Sharpe, a celebrated performer on the hautboy, formerly of Stamford. Aged 29, Mr. Danie Sawkins, linen-draper. Aged 56, Mr. White, baker. Mrs. Porter, of the Crown Inn. Mr. Rackham, shopkeeper.

At Burnham-market, the lady of Sir Mor-daunt Martin; bart.

At Lynn, Mrs. Eades, mother of Mrs. Dixon.

At Difs, Mr. Farmery, a Baptist preacher.

At New Buckingham, aged 66, Mrs. Abigail Goffin, widow.

At Aylsham, aged 90, Mrs. Newstead, mother of Mrs. Newstead, of Norwich.

At Blakeney, aged 38, Mrs. Boldero, relict of the late Rev. J. Boldero, rector of Amp-ton, Suffolk.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Stratford, St. Mary, A. E. Impey, esq., to Miss S. Proby, daughter of the Rev. N. C. Proby.

At Bungay, Mr. S. Read, hatter, to Miss Moss. Mr. Jarrold, draper, of Woodbridge, to Miss Hill.

At Bury, John Capel Rose, esq., of Cranfley, Northamptonshire, to Miss Symons.

At the Quaker's meeting-house at Ipswich, Mr. Dixon, of London, to Miss Eliza Jex, of Hardley.

At the Quaker's meeting at Bury, Mr. R. Hurnard, grocer, of Boreham, Essex, to Miss Hannah Clark, of Bury.

The Rev. Wm. Errat Sims, of Nayland, to Miss Sturgeon, of Netherhall.

At Biddeston, the Rev. George Davies Kent, M. A., fellow of Lincoln College, Oxon, to Miss Ann Chapline.

Died.] At Yarmouth, aged 55, Mrs. Elizabeth Brockway, wife of Mr. Alexander Brockway, porter-brewer.

At Barrow, aged 80, Mrs. Macro.

At

At Woodbridge, the mother of John Mortlock, esq. banker, of Cambridge.

The Rev. John Fiske, rector of Kimpling and Kettlebaston, aged 61.

At Yoxford, Mr. Dalton, surgeon.

On board the Veteran, in Yarmouth-roads, Capt. Geo. Young, of the Marines.

ESSEX.

The barn and adjoining buildings, together with corn and hay, to the amount of 600l. belonging to Mr. Isaac Metcalf, farmer, near Braintree, has lately been destroyed by a fire, which was evidently effected by an incendiary.

At the anniversary meeting of the Essex Agricultural Society, lately held in the Shire Hall, at Chelmsford, the silver medal was adjudged to Joshua Sevil, esq. of Bocking, for having dibbled in the largest proportionable quantity of wheat last season; and to T. L. Tweed, esq. for having drilled in the largest proportionable quantity of corn. Twenty premiums, of one guinea each, were also adjudged to the most deserving male and female labourers in husbandry. The premiums proposed by the society for the ensuing year are, for dibbling and drilling in wheat and other corn; for the best cart stallion, best bull, best cow or heifer, best Leicestershire ram and ewe, best South Down ram and ewe, best fat ox, best wether of his age and best boar. The premiums intended for labourers were referred to the consideration of the next general meeting.

Married.] At Chelmsford, Captain Brackenbury, of the R. N. Lincoln Militia, to Miss Judd.

John Howard, esq. of West Fields, St. Albans, Herts, to Miss M. L. Elkins, daughter of the late Rev. Randolph E., rector of Pebmarsh.

Mr. Juke Hughes, of Rivenhall Hall, to Miss Eliz. White.

Bell Foakes, esq. of Newton Hall, Great Gunpow, to Miss Laver, of Prittlewell Temple.

Mr. James, farmer, of Lawshall, to Miss Trevethan, of Bury.

Mr. Davis, of the Kingsland Crescent Academy, near London, to Miss Frost, of Chelmsford.

Mr. Miles Burkitt, of London, stock-broker, to Miss Hannah Tozer, of Sudbury.

The Rev. Daniel Palmer, to Miss E. Alleyne, niece of Sir John A. bart, of Mesner Hall.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. Wm. Krawshear, hatter. Mrs. Ruffle, wife of Mr. Ruffle.

At Colchester, Edw. Newell, second son of Mr. Newell, surgeon.

At Great Baddow, Miss Probert, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Probert, of Great Yeldon.

At West Hatch, Lady Hughes, relict of Admiral Sir Edw. Hughes, bart, deceased.

At Chipping Ongar, aged 72, Mrs. Sandford.

At Ilford, Miss E. Mumford, daughter of Mr. Mumford, of Great Dunmow.

At Margaretting, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Moses Walker, of the Spread Eagle.

At Malden, aged 16, Miss Chase, daughter of Mr. Chase, wine-merchant.

At Great Dunmow, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Wm. Taylor.

At Bury, Mrs. Battye, widow.

At Springfield, Mrs. Grace.

KENT.

The commissioners for managing the police of Folkestone under the late act, have directed that that market shall be open, for certain hours, every day, for the sale of fruit, vegetables, and fish; and on Wednesdays and Saturdays, for flesh, poultry, butter, eggs, and all other commodities: and they have determined to prosecute all persons who shall vend any of these articles of provision at any other time or place within the town.

S. F. Waddington, esq. has lately given one hundred pounds worth of bread to the poor of Maidstone.

The royal military hospital near Canterbury, which is now erecting on a very grand scale, will be capable of admitting 150 patients next month; when completed, it is meant to accommodate 500 persons.

The commissioners of the Victualling Board have given orders to commence the killing of oxen and hogs at Deptford, for the navy, to a large extent.

Joseph Royle, esq. the late mayor of Canterbury, has given a second donation of fifty pounds to the Kent and Canterbury hospital.

Application is intended to be made to parliament for a bill to improve, extend, and regulate the Canterbury cattle market, and to impose tolls for that purpose.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. William Thistleton, of Kingston, to Miss M. Wood. Mr. W. Baines, to Miss Grace Pearson.

At Alkham, Mr. James Marsh, farmer, to Miss Mary Kitham.

H. Woodgate, esq. of the Temple, to Miss Bax, of Preston House, near Faversham.

At Sandwich, Mr. Stephen Saxby, to Miss Mummery, of Margate.

At Sittingbourn, Mr. George Cowland, builder, to Miss Ann Godding.

At Beckingham, the Rev. Wm. Stackhouse, of Modbury, Devon, to Miss Smith, daughter of William Smith, esq. of Clay-hill.

At Rochester, Lieut. Charles Cameron, of the 3d regiment of foot, to Miss E. Cameron, niece of the late major-general Cameron.

At Folkestone, Mr. S. Griggs, baker, of Dover, to Miss Margaret Marsh.

At Deal, Mr. James Larkins, to Miss A. Wankon, of Sholden; also, Mr. Richard Bayley, to Miss Mary Frederick.

At Chatham, Mr. R. Noyes, to Miss Mears.

Died.] At Canterbury, in the 70th year of his age, Mr. Henry Simmons, an eminent hop-planter, and one of the common-council of that city. In 1795 he served the office of high sheriff for the county.—In the early part of his life he carried on a considerable linen weaving manufactory at Bridge, in Kent, but having resigned that business in favour of a nephew, he settled in this city; and became a hop planter of considerable extent. His life was a continued series of integrity and goodness of heart; and he never experienced greater pleasure than when an opportunity offered of rewarding merit. Many an individual has been raised from obscurity by his fostering hand. He has left five daughters, three of whom are married; viz. Ann, to John Hervey, esq. of Folkestone; Mary, to Mr. Wm. Bristow, printer; whom he introduced into life, and had the satisfaction to see succeed his predecessor, Mr. Alderman Smith, in the office of treasurer of the county-stock for East Kent; and who, being soon after appointed an alderman, served the office of mayor in 1795; Hannah, to Matthew William Sankey, esq. brewer, who also served the office of mayor in 1798, and who, on his coming into office had the honour to entertain his royal highness the Prince of Wales, the lord lieutenant of the county, and a great number of the neighbouring nobility and gentry. Elizabeth and Susan, his eldest and youngest daughters, remain unmarried.—Till within these nine months he had enjoyed a good share of health, and was remarkably cheerful and active; but a regular and gradual decay taking place, he viewed the approach of death with the greatest fortitude and serenity, giving the most minute instructions respecting his funeral, which he desired might be decently conducted, but devoid of pomp; he employed the few last days of his life in comforting his family with the full assurance of his expectancy of future happiness; his faculties only left him a short time before his death, which took place without a groan or any symptom of pain.

Also at Canterbury, aged 81, Mrs. Maitland, widow of the late Robert Maitland, esq. of Greenwich. Mrs. Susan Jenkins, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Jenkins, rector of Westbeer. George Downing, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law; provincial grand master of free-masons for the county of Essex. He was deservedly admired as a person in whom all the principles and virtues of a mason and a man were conspicuously united. Mrs. Crosby, of Chitfield-court-lodge, relict of the late alderman Crosby.

At Eythorne, Mr. Richard Makey, many years a school-master there.

At Barming, near Maidstone, aged 79, Wm. Roffe, esq.

At Hougham, Mary Hatton Walker, wife of Mr. Thomas Walker, farmer.

At Vanburgh-fields, near Blackheath, aged 57, Mrs. Madox, wife of Erasmus M. esq.

At Folkestone, Mr. John Stace, miller, aged 41.

At Rainham, Mr. Henry Elvery.

At Ickham, near Canterbury, Mrs. Southee.

At Ospringe, Mr. Fordred, of the Blue Anchor.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Winter, a maiden lady.

At Faversham, Mr. Horn, deal merchant.

At St. Dunstan's, near Canterbury, in an advanced age, Mr. George White.

At Borley Farm, Boxley, Mr. Valentine Hatch.

At Frinfield, aged 83, Mr. Richard Reeves, farmer.

At Chatham, Mr. Sanders, mayor, many years cabin-keeper to the shipwrights in that dock-yard. Also Mr. W. Reader, lawyer, and Mr. Joseph Parrot, shipwright.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Duplock, wife of Mr. Joseph Duplock, linen draper.

At Margate, Thomas Hawkins, esq. of Nash Court, near Boughton.

At St. Mary's Cray, aged 79, Francis Aiskel, esq. many years his majesty's consul at Malaga.

At Newland, near Ramsgate, Miss Bedford, eldest daughter of the late Gilbert Bedford, esq.

SUSSEX.

The principal farmers and corn-dealers have met, and unanimously entered into sundry resolutions, binding themselves to deal for corn only between the hours of twelve and two on each market day, and to expose their samples for public sale at these hours in the Sessions House.

The public windmill intended to be erected near Lewes, for the accommodation of that town, is to be completed by the 24th of June next.

At a late general meeting of the Sussex Agricultural Society, 55 guineas were adjudged as premiums to several industrious and deserving poor men and women of certain descriptions; and 12 guineas to the five best ploughmen of different kinds.

Sir Thomas Carr, high-sheriff for this county, lately sent 12,000 gallons of prime wheaten meal to Sussex market, to be retailed in small quantities at 6d. per gallon under the market price.

The prizes of the Sussex Western Agricultural Society were lately adjudged at Egdean in the following manner, viz.

Five guineas to Mr. Stanford, Broadbridge-heath, best four-year old bull.—Three guineas to Lord Egremont, second best ditto.—Five guineas to Mr. Ponitz, best three-year old bull.—Three guineas to Mr. Herington, Kirkford, second best ditto.—Five guineas to Mr. Redman, Purborough, best two year old bull.—Three guineas to Mr. Wood, Hicksted, second best ditto.—Five guineas to Mr. Herington, best three-year old heifer.—Five guineas

guineas to Lord Egremont, second best ditto.—Five guineas to Mr. Ford, jun. best two-year old heifer.—Three guineas to Mr. Ponnytz, second best ditto.—Five guineas to Mr. Clayton, Battlehurst, best South Down ram.—Two guineas to Mr. Downer, Kirdford, second best ditto.—Five guineas to Lord Winterton, best two-year old South Down ram.—Two guineas to Mr. Pinnex, Upmarden, second best ditto.—Five guineas to Mr. Wood, Hicksted, best one-year old South Down ram.—Two guineas to Lord Egremont, second best ditto.—Four guineas to Mr. Clayton, best pen of twelve South Down ewes.—Three guineas to Mr. Pinnex, second best ditto.—Two guineas to Mr. Wyatt, of Michell Grove, third best ditto.—And one guinea to Mr. Penfold, of Wiggan-holt, fourth best ditto.

Married.] At Portlode, the Rev. S. Clarke, A. M. to Miss Barbara Blaker.

Died] At Brighthelmstone, aged 69, the Rev. W. Stevens, D.D. formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge. Mrs. Hilton, wife of W. Hilton, esq. late of Hornchurch, Essex. Mrs. Colville, wife of ——— Colville, esq. and daughter of Mr. Scutt. Donat Finucane, esq. captain in the South Gloucester Militia. Captain Kelwick. Mr. Baker, hatter.

At West Grimstead, Mrs. Wyatt, a widow lady, whose principal happiness it was to feed the hungry, and cloath the naked.

BERKS.

The Captive of Plautus, with an afterpiece, the Critic, were lately represented by the young gentleman of Reading School, during three successive evenings, before very respectable audiences, in a manner that reflected great credit on the master as well as on the pupils of that respectable seminary. The profits arising from these performances are to be given in aid of the fund of the society for bettering the condition of the poor.

The Kennet and Avon canal, which is intended to form a direct communication between London and Bristol, is now navigable to Marlborough. It is capable of admitting barges of 60 tons burthen.

Married.] At Shrivenham, the Reverend Francis Baker, of Salisbury, son of the Reverend Dr. Baker, of Freshford, near Bath, to Miss Colton, daughter of the Reverend Barfoot Colton, canon of Salisbury cathedral.

At Purley, the Rev. Richard Hutchins Whitelock, of Farthinghoe, Northampton, to Miss Frances Storer, youngest daughter of the late Thomas James Storer, esq. of the Island of Jamaica.

Died] At Reading, Mr. Charles Emanuel Osborne, surgeon and apothecary; a man of eminently distinguished abilities in his profession. Also Mr. White, of the King's Arms Inn.

At Hurley, Mr. Thomas Micklem, sen.
At Binfield, Mrs. Griffin Wilson, wife of G. Wilson, esq.

At Woolley Green, Miss Sarah Lee, niece of Mr. John Lee.

At Wallingford, Mrs. Wells, of the Adelphi, London.

At Maidenhead, Mr. Francis Justice, who was one of the oldest aldermen, and had been twice mayor of that town.

HAMPSHIRE.

The commissioners, under the late "act for the preservation of the timber in New Forest, and for ascertaining its boundaries," have entered upon their office, and are proceeding to ascertain its limits.

A number of respectable farmers in the neighbourhood of Christchurch have come to a resolution of serving out wheat, every market day, to the inhabitants, at 9s. per bushel.

James Willis, esq. of Sopley, has lately received a bank note of 1000l. value, from an Unknown Freeholder, for his exertions against the two bills of 1792 and 1800, for inclosing the New Forest.

Twenty of the most respectable farmers in the neighbourhood of Ringwood have publicly advertised, that they will sell their wheat, for the next two months, at twenty guineas a load, to Mr. Joseph Veal, of Ringwood, who is appointed to manufacture the same, and sell it in flour at prime cost, to the poor of that town, and the adjacent parishes.

At a late riot at Alresford, the mob becoming desperate, the magistrates directed the Fawley Yeomanry Cavalry to charge upon them, which they did with so much alacrity as entirely to disperse them; and happily without severely injuring any of them, as they used only the flats of their swords.

Married.] At Winchester, Mr. Weddell, of Southampton, to Miss Hooper, of the Soke. Mr. Joseph Cock, breeches-maker, to Miss Westlake.

At Gosport, Mr. Weaver, surgeon, of Southampton, to Miss Pedder.

At Boldre, Mr. Batchelor, of Badlesley, to Miss Holdaway.

At Lymington, after a courtship of five minutes, Mr. G. Gordon, hatter, of Winchester, to Miss Ann Dowding. Also Mr. T. Philpot, of the Isle of Thanet, to Mrs. Elgar.

At Basingstoke, G. Wade, esq. of London, to Mrs. Bryant.

At Dummer, Lieut. Lidderdale, of the 15th light dragoons, to Miss Ann Pearce, second daughter of Captain Pearce, of Standen, Wilts.

Died.] At Winchester, Mr. Newlyn, sen. butcher. Mr. Keynes, gardiner. Mr. E. Hayes, timber-merchant. Mr. W. Lucas, builder. In childbed, Mrs. Hewlett, wife of Mr. W. Hewlett, surgeon.

At Botley, Miss Jane Wingrove, daughter of Mr. B. Wingrove, late of Bath.

At Portsea, Mr. T. Naters, merchant.

At Southampton, J. Bishop, one of the corporation.

At Lyndhurst, J. Vassall, esq.

At

At Denmead, Mrs. Hatch, wife of Mr. Hatch.

At Fritham, in the New Forest, Stephen Lawfon Popham, esq. nephew to Sir Home Popham.

At Lymington, Mr. Harry Saint, youngest son of Mr. Daniel Saint, of the iron-foundry; whose death was occasioned by the accidental discharge of his fowling piece.

At Bentworth, the Rev. John Calland, rector of that place, prebendary of Chichester cathedral, and chaplain to Lord Le Despencer.

WILTSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to parliament for leave to cut a navigable canal, to connect the Thames and Severn with the Wiltshire and Berkshire canals, by way of Highworth, Shriyenham, &c. Also for another cut to connect the above mentioned principal canals, at Inglesham and Uffington, by way of Great Farringdon and Shellingford.

The proprietors of the Wilts and Berkshire canal resolved, at a late meeting, to apply to parliament for leave to raise a further sum of money, to complete the said canal, and in consequence thereof, very considerable sums were immediately subscribed for that purpose.

The inhabitants of Salisbury, as well as those of Bradford, have entered into agreements not to use butter in their families at more than 1s. per pound, which measure has had the desired effect in reducing the late enormous charge for that article to the proposed price.

The incorporated clothiers and weavers of Wilton lately held their annual and centenary feast, at which upwards of 100 members attended.

At the late Marlborough sessions, a miller was indicted for defrauding a customer, who had sent him some good wheat to grind, by returning flour from other wheat that was damaged and unwholesome. He was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 50l.

As some labourers were lately digging chalk in a meadow between Warminster and Heytesbury, they came down to a most perfect and beautiful Roman pavement, 12 feet square, equal, if not superior, to that discovered at Woodchester some years since; it is generally supposed that this is only part of some spacious Roman palace. The ground belongs to the Marquis of Bath.

Married.] At Devizes, Mr. John Link, brass-founder, of Bristol, to Miss Sarah Harris, of Bower Hill, Wilts.

At Trowbridge, Mr. R. Lewis, to Miss Townsend.

Died.] At Salisbury, aged 65, Mr. R. Barrett, many years a lay vicar, and clerk of the cathedral church. Aged 90, Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Mr. Smith. Mr. S. Lovell, of the Ship inn.

At Ogborn St. Andrew, near Marlborough, Miss Richens.

At Barford St. Martin, Mrs. Arnold, wife of Mr. Arnold.

At Warminster, Mrs. Maffey, wife of Mr. Maffey.

At Wilton, aged 15, the son and only child of Mr. T. Meafe.

At Ugford, Mr. James Thring, a truly good and honest man.

DORSETSHIRE.

The elegant horse-barracks, at Weymouth, have lately been entirely consumed by an accidental fire.

Married.] At Lulworth castle, by special licence, the Hon. William Stourton, to Miss Catherine Weld, daughter of Thomas Weld, esq. of that place.

At Poole, John Davis, esq. of Oakhill, Somerset, to Miss Weston.

At Blandford, Mr. George Thomas, of Shafton, to Miss Clarke.

At Chettle, Mr. William Dolling, to Miss Ann Floyd, niece to the Rev. W. Chaffin.

Died.] At Shaftesbury, Mrs. Swyer, relict of the late Robert Swyer, esq.

At Pimperne, aged 85, the Rev. George Bingham, B. D. rector of that place, and of the consolidated livings of Moor Critchel and Long Critchel.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At Bristol, an adjourned meeting of the Soup Committee of last winter, has lately been held, when it was resolved that effectual measures should be forthwith adopted for the relief of the poor during the ensuing winter, upon a more extended scale, if possible, than heretofore, and that application be made to every parish in the city, to set on foot a subscription for raising a fund.

The consumers of hay and straw, in Bristol, have it in contemplation to abolish the hay-market in that city, as the only means to get rid of a combination of jobbers, who at present greatly injure the purchasers.

Harry Attwood, esq. who was lately sworn into the office of mayor of Bath, has given the 400l. allowed him by the chamber for the expences of his mayoralty, to the fund for relieving the distresses of the poor. And the corporation have, in consequence, resolved to dispense with their usual feasts.

On Monday, the 13th of October, a public exhibition of Mr. Fusell's balance lock on the Dorset and Somerset canal, was again made, pursuant to advertisement, and laden boats were with great facility transferred to and from the upper and lower levels, in a manner that gave the greatest satisfaction to a very numerous company of noblemen, gentlemen, and others, who were assembled on the occasion. The lock was continued in action for two hours, that the ingenious might have ample testimony of its principles and utility, which are now fully established and admitted, not only by committees of other canal companies, but also

also by the ablest mechanics, who have given it their inspection. There seems no doubt that the balance-lock will be brought into general use in all canal undertakings, where the saving of water is an object of consideration.

Dr Parry, of Bath, has just published a narrative of facts and observations, tending to shew the practicability and advantage to the individual and the nation, of producing, in the British islands, cloathing wool, equal to that of Spain, together with hints towards the management of fine-woolled sheep.

Many of the inhabitants of Bridgewater having determined not to purchase butter at more than one shilling per pound, the price was in consequence reduced to that standard on the next market-day.

At the late Taunton sessions, Michael Gibbs, a substantial farmer, of Wellow, near Bath, was tried for a fraud on the Commissioners of the Income Tax, by exhibiting a schedule of his property with the forged initials of the clerk's name at the bottom. He was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 200*l.*, and to be imprisoned six months.

At the late meeting of the Bath Agricultural Society, a claim was made for the premium of five guineas, for dibbling twenty-four acres of wheat. The dibbling took place last January and February, at the expense of 10*s.* per acre; the whole quantity dibbled was in the proportion of about three pecks per acre; whereas had the same lands been sown broadcast, at least ten pecks would have been required; so that the farmer and public saved seven pecks on each acre.

The medium state of the thermometer at the Hot Wells, near Bath, during some of the hottest days last summer, was from 79 to 81 degrees. In the afternoon of several of the days it fluctuated from 82 to 84 $\frac{1}{2}$. The instrument was exposed to a northern aspect, and sheltered from the sun.

In consequence of a late meeting at Bridgewater, of the proprietors of lands near the rivers Bruce, Ax, and Parret, to consider on the means of more perfectly draining the same, Mr. J. Easton, of Bradford, proposed a plan for draining all the low lands between Glastonbury and Wells and the Bristol Channel; and also all those from Langport and Ham Mills to Bridgewater; as well as for the improvement of the latter port, and of the navigation of the Parret from thence to Langport.

The 24th of July witnessed the annual meeting of the societies established at Cheddar by the Miss Mores,—the Sunday schools, and the new institution for the benefit of women. The children of the inhabitants of this village were a few years ago as rugged as the rocks which they climbed. By the institution of the Miss Mores, they are instructed in religious knowledge, and are becoming patterns of regularity and sobriety of

manners. Several hundred children of both sexes appeared in clean and decent attire in the buildings appropriated to the Sunday-schools. The Miss Mores have established a female friendly society, and endowed it by contributions which they promoted with such a fund as must insure its permanency. By paying sixpence a month, each member becomes entitled to provision in sickness and infirmity, with other specified assistance. These privileges can be forfeited only by a neglect of religious duties, or an habitual violation of morality. It will be easily conceived that the number of members is fast increasing, and that examples of decency in conduct are becoming more and more frequent. This was likewise the annual meeting of that society. At one o'clock the village was filled with a great concourse of the neighbouring clergy, and other respectable characters, who came to witness so interesting a solemnity. After being elegantly entertained with a cold dinner by the Miss Mores in the school-house, they joined the procession of women and children to Cheddar church, where a sermon was preached on the occasion by Sir Abraham Elton. On their return from church, the school children and the members of the female society were again entertained by their kind benefactresses. To the women Miss Martha More addressed an encouraging and affecting speech, in which she proved the political as well as the civil and moral advantages of the institutions. Their property in a fund of nearly 200*l.*, exclusive of their subscriptions, strongly attaches them to the place of their habitation. Two instances of habitual immorality were punished with expulsion from the society; and three young women, who had married with a blameless character, received each a bible, five shillings, and a pair of stockings, the present and the workmanship of the Miss Mores.

Married.] At Clifton, near Bristol, Mr. Thomas Hole, to Miss G. Carter, both of Exmouth.

At Bath, Mr. R. Jessop, to Miss Hutchinsons. Mr. Boord, attorney, to Miss Alice Elkington. Mr. Brookenbrow, to Miss M. Axford.

At Bristol, Mr. Thatcher, of London, to Miss Ann Burnell. Mr. Charles Prosser, perfumer, to Miss Ann Thomas, of Abingdon. Mr. Thomas Price, of Caerphilly, to Miss Lewis.

At Bedminster, Mr. J. Keedwell, of Barrow, to Miss Betsey Porter.

Mr. Thomas Denning, of Froome, to Miss Brown, of Marston Magna.

Died.] At Bath, Admiral John Carter Allen. He was made a post-captain in 1758, rear-admiral in 1787, vice-admiral in 1793, and an admiral in 1795. Mrs. Alice Eddale, relict of the late Archibald Eddale, esq, of St. Kitts. Mr. Joseph Beizley, of Worcester, a Quaker.

At Bristol, Mrs. Phipps, of the Three Queens. Mrs. Whitaker, wife of Mr. Whitaker, haberdasher. Mrs. Papps, wife of Mr. Papps, hosier. Mr. William Brown, at the Ship Tavern. Mrs. Napper, wife of Mr. George Napper, a Quaker. Mrs. Morrison, furrier. Mr. William Miller, mafon. Mr. T. Careless, son of Mr. Careless, of Ludlow.

At Clifton, at an advanced age, John Archer, esq.

At Efton, Mr. P. D. Tuckett, merchant, of Bristol, a Quaker, to Mrs. Wright, widow of the late — Wright, esq., banker, of London.

At Keynsham, Mrs. M. Dark.

At Sutton Montis, the wife of Mr. James Leach.

At Widcombe, near Bath, aged 89, Mrs. Howse, widow of the late Mr. Howse.

At Claverton, near Bath, aged 75, James Marchant, forty-two years woodman at Prior Park and Claverton.

At Chatley Farm, aged 77, Mrs. Moger.

DEVONSHIRE.

Mr. Pile, of Kenn, near Exeter, has taken from one hive of bees this year sixty-six pounds weight of honey.

At the late autumnal meeting, at Exeter, of the Western Apian Society, Sir Lawrence Palk, bart., in the chair, several premiums were given, and others proposed, for the best methods of improving the management, the protection, and the propagation, of bees and their honey.

Married.] At Topsham, Nich. Brooke, M.D., late of Bath, formerly an eminent merchant at Exeter, and author of Observations on the Customs and Manners of Italy, to Mrs. Vivafor, a very respectable widow lady, of Topsham.

At Exeter, the Rev. Richard Buller, vicar of Colyton, and only son of the late Lord Bishop of Exeter, to Miss Sophia Marshall. Mr. T. Kempson, to Miss Emma Saunders, both late of the New London Inn in this city, but now of the Seven Stars, Totnes.

At Barnstaple, the Rev. Daniel Palmer, to Miss Elizabeth Alleyne, niece of Sir John Alleyne, bart., of Mesner-hall, Essex. Mr. Clifstone Musgrave, goldsmith, of Taunton, to Miss Jane Haydon.

At Totnes, E. Dix, esq., of the royal navy, to Miss Charlotte Edward Goverick.

At Seaton, John Edward Lee, esq., of Portland-place, near Hammer-smith, to Miss Mary Le Hardy, of Jersey.

At Sprayton Barton, Mr. F. Barker, farmer, of Newton St. Cyres, to Miss G. Battis-hall.

At Wotton Fitzpayne, Mr. Ash, soap-boiler, of Exeter, to Miss Leach.

At Broadhembury, the Rev. J. K. Cleve, of Kentisbeare, to Miss Saunders, of Westing Hall, Norfolk.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Burnett, wife of

Mr. Alderman Burnett. Lawrence Jaaffe, esq., paymaster of the 4th regiment of foot. Mr. Ambrose Penny, whose wife had died seven days before him. The wife of Mr. William Tucker, glazier.

At her house near Exeter, Mrs. Bellew, relict of the late Captain Henry Bellew, of the royal navy.

At David's Hill, ——— Pearce, esq., some years since a respectable merchant in Portugal.

At Plymouth, aged 49, H. Acheson, esq., one of the joint inspecting surgeons of his Majesty's forces in the western district.

At Exmouth, aged 29, Joseph Hucks, esq., youngest son of William Hucks, esq., late of Knaresborough, Yorkshire.

At Plympton, the Rev. R. Foster, senior, who for a series of years was vicar of that place, and master of the free grammar school there. John Palmer, esq., senior alderman of that ancient borough, and formerly purser of the late and present Royal George.

At Thorveton, near Exeter, aged 64, the Rev. John Reynell, dissenting minister.

At Ridgway, the Rev. W. Mayow, curate of Plympton St. Mary.

At Tallaton, suddenly, James William Roffeter, esq.

At Barnstaple, Mrs. Davie, wife of John Davie, esq., late of Orleigh, and sister to Francis Bassett, esq., of Hanton Court.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Tremeggie, in Budock, near Falmouth, aged 80, Mr. John Tresidder.

At Penzance, Mr. John Hewett, many years a respectable bookseller and stationer.

WALES.

Lately, as some workmen were digging for a foundation near Carleon church-yard, they found several large cubic altar-stones, upon one of which is this inscription:

D D. Vill. Kal. Octo—on one side:

N. B. Aug. Genio Leg. 2. Aug.—on the other side.

This proves that Carleon was the station of the 2d Roman legion, and from thence had its name *Caer Legio*, in Welsh *Caerleon*.

The disturbances that were lately provoked among the workmen at Merthyr Tydfil, in Glamorganshire, have entirely subsided; but twenty of the rioters have been committed to Cardiff gaol.

Married.] At Llanrhiadry, Denbigh, Mr. Lewis, grocer, of London, to Miss Williams, of Coed Cochion.

At Abergavenny, Mr. Steel, surgeon, to Miss Margaret Chambre, of Lanfoyt House.

At Hay, Thomas Howels, junior, to Miss Price.

At Llanfpythid, Brecon, Osborn Yeats, esq., of Monk-mill, Gloucestershire, to Miss Williams, of Penpont.

Edward Edwards, esq., of Tyn-y-Wer-glodd, Llangollen, to Miss Sarah Johnson, of Liverpool.

SCOTLAND.

The inhabitants of Edinburgh have determined not to purchase fresh-butter at more than 1s. per lb. At a late market this article fell from 2s. to 1s. 5d., but found no purchasers even at the latter price.

A society at Stirling having purchased a cargo of foreign wheat, caused it to be manufactured into bread, and were enabled to sell the quartern-loaf, without profit, at 10d.

The centenary of Thomson's birth-day, on the 22d ult., was celebrated by the Knights-Companions of the Cape, at the King's-Arms Inn, in Edinburgh, in a manner so truly classical and appropriate, as to reflect honour on the taste and genius of the gentlemen. At Ednam, also, the place of his nativity, the day was characteristically celebrated by the gentlemen of that neighbourhood.

In August 1799 the medium heat at eight o'clock of the morning and evening at Edinburgh was fifty-three degrees. At the same hours in August 1800 it was about fifty-eight. To this difference of five degrees, during the latter part of summer, and the beginning of autumn, may be ascribed that superior genial warmth which in the present year has so happily matured the produce of the gardens and the fields.

Mr. M'Dougall, of Ardingale in Argyleshire, has made a very important acquisition from the sea by means of an embankment, which well merits the attention of the civil engineer. In making a new approach to his mansion-house, he has conducted it through an arm of the sea, running two miles into his estate. This he effected by embankments composed of dry stone walls and clay puddle, which were afterwards pointed and payed over upon the outer side with lime and pitch. By a small canal drawn through the middle, the back-water lodges there at flood, and is discharged by the sluice-gate at ebb-tide. Thus the land is effectually protected from inundation, while the proprietor has added to his estate a piece of ground nearly two miles in circumference, and valued at two pounds an acre.

The Lord Provost and magistrates of Edinburgh have conferred the freedom of their city on the celebrated Count Rumford, now on a tour to the northern part of the island. Some days afterwards the Count, accompanied by his Lordship, visited the charity workhouse of that city, and expressed his satisfaction with the general cleanliness and accommodation of the place, which contains upwards of four hundred persons, and which he declared to be as properly regulated as any eleemosynary establishment of the kind he ever examined.

The small town of Burntisland has been honoured with a visit by Nicholas Vansittart, esq., M.P., Chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons on the herring-fishery, on which occasion the magistracy presented him with the freedom of the burgh.

He made numerous inquiries respecting the trade of the place, and expressed his satisfaction at seeing the great preparations for the fishery. It is sincerely to be wished that the chairmen and members of the different commercial committees would convert their pleasure excursions between sessions to similar researches of public utility.

At the Michaelmas Head Court for the county of Edinburgh a petition from the parochial schoolmasters of Scotland was read, praying the concurrence of the gentlemen of the county in an intended application to Parliament for an increase of their salaries. The Court appointed a committee to meet with any committees nominated by the other counties in Scotland to consider this important subject. When it is recollected that the Scotch schoolmasters are obliged to go through the education necessary to clerical candidates, and after leaving the university are scattered through the rural parishes on salaries of five or eight pounds, so inadequate to the present times, their case merits the sincere attention of their country, and the generous interposition of the legislature.

Messrs Busby have now completed the mineral survey of Dumfriesshire; the plan of which was first suggested by that able writer and intelligent officer Lieutenant-Colonel Dirom, who paid unwearied attention to its execution. It was patronised by the gentlemen of the county, and particularly by that public-spirited nobleman the Duke of Buccleugh. The result is highly satisfactory to the inhabitants, as it is expected that coal may be found in nearly the whole extent of country between the Esk and the Nith. Lime-stone and shell-marle have been discovered in several places, and the mountainous parts have the appearance of containing metallic veins, which may become, at no distant period, the source of industry and wealth, especially as coal alone was wanting to render this a manufacturing district.

In May last no less than one hundred and eighty-three societies and incorporations in and about Edinburgh sent representations to a general meeting held in that city for the laudable purpose of purchasing grain at a foreign market, and of furnishing it to their members at comparatively low prices. Considerable quantities of wheat were accordingly imported from Dantzic; Indian corn was brought from New-York; and grain was also purchased from the dealers at Leith. The whole importation by these friendly benefit societies, as they were styled, may have amounted to fifty or sixty thousand pounds. Measures of a similar nature were adopted in different places of Scotland to procure an immediate supply. Yet, notwithstanding this wise and philanthropic plan, which certainly produced a partial alleviation of the evil, the public distress arising from the scarcity and enormous price of provisions was scarcely supportable. With the exception

however of a few inconsiderate ebullitions of popular fury, the country at large has borne the deficiency of last year's crop with exemplary fortitude. They reposed on the expectation that the present crop would produce a considerable reduction in the prices of articles of the first necessity. To their poignant regret this hope has now vanished; and although the produce of the fields has been most plenteous, grain has experienced, not a temporary elevation, but a confirmed rise, which affords a melancholy prospect of its state during the winter and spring months. That there is a sufficient quantity in the country to meet its wants, no one ventures to deny. It would seem that the momentary depression in the prices was occasioned by the pressing necessities of the small farmers, whose stock being soon exhausted, the great farmers and dealers were consequently left to demand their own terms, and, by affecting a shyness in bringing their grain to market, to gradually stretch the price to the utmost. What compulsory means may be requisite to restrain this nefarious practice, will probably engross the attention of the ensuing meeting of the legislature. To speculate on them at present would be premature; but the urgency of their adoption is apparent to every unprejudiced person.

Married.] At Edinburgh, William Erskine, esq., advocate, to Miss Euphemia Robinson, daughter of John Robinson, esq., professor of moral philosophy in that university. Captain Charles Grey, of the East-India Company's service, to Miss Ann Anderson. Mr. J. A. Bertram, merchant, to Miss A. B. Broughton, youngest daughter of Edward Broughton, esq., accountant-general of excise.

At Dumfries, Mr. Robert Crossie, junior, of Monkland, to Miss Haliday, of Lochfield.

At Gretna Green, Mr. J. Potts, to Miss Crowe, both of Claypeth, Durham. Mr. Joseph Walker, junior, to Miss Elizabeth Brown, both of Corbridge, Northumberland. Edward Frank, esq., of Campfall, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, to Miss Mary Frances Sowerby, eldest daughter of Colonel James Sowerby, of the royal regiment of artillery.

At Glasgow, Mr. Archibald Galbraith, of Blagair, to Miss Catharine Galbraith, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Galbraith. Alexander Campbell, esq., merchant, to Miss Barbara Campbell, daughter of John Campbell, esq., of Jura.

At Monkwood, near Ayr, Mr. William Dunlop, junior, surgeon, of Glasgow, to Miss Ann Ferguson, sister of James Ferguson, esq., of Cross-Hall.

Died.] At Edinburgh, aged 96, Mr. Robert Gray, solicitor at law, and preses of the law society. The Right Honourable Eleonora Dowager Lady Saltoun.

At Woodside, Gretna, aged 78, Mr. James Graham.

At Paisley, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Houston, of Jordan-Hill.

At Dumfries, Mr. Thomas Reid, late merchant in America.

At St. Andrews, Miss Catherine Lambert, second daughter of the late Rev. Josiah Lambert, of Camp-Hill, Yorkshire.

At the Maesc of Fearn, in the 62d year of his age, and the thirtieth of his ministry, the Rev. John Urquhart, of Mount-Eagle, minister of Fearn.

At Dunfermline, Mr. John Nesbit, aged 107.

IRELAND.

Many hundred soldiers have been lately employed in opening public roads through the mountainous districts of Carlow, Wicklow and Wexford.

The Grand Jury of the county of Wicklow having requested a meeting of the nobility and gentry of that county, to take into consideration the recommendation of the Dublin Society, to form one or more farmers' societies for the improvement of agriculture, a meeting has in consequence been held, at which preliminary measures were adopted for effecting the purpose of the recommendation.

Married.] At Dublin, the Hon. John Vesey, eldest son of Lord Viscount de Vesey, to Miss Brownlow, daughter of the late Right Honourable William Brownlow.

At Black-rock, near Dublin, Henry Moore, esq., of Cremergan, Queen's-county, to Miss Ann Scott, niece to the Earl of Clonmel.

Died.] At Newry, aged 25, Lieutenant-Colonel Tomkins, of the 6th dragoon-guards, only son of the late Henry Tomkins, esq., of Weston Purville, Bucks.

At Dublin, Henry Talbot Worthington, esq., son of Alderman Sir William Worthington, barrister at law, commissioner of bankrupts, and a governor of the House of Industry. Mr. R. Dickenson, deputy accountant-general in the Court of Chancery; and at Summerhill, Meath, Mr. Rowland Dickenson, his son. The Right Hon. John Meade, Earl and Viscount of Clanwilliam; he is succeeded in his title by his eldest son, Richard Lord Guilford. In an advanced age, the Right Hon. Barry Maxwell, Earl, Viscount, and Baron Farnham.

Thomas King, esq., father of James King, esq., master of the ceremonies at Bath and Cheltenham.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Colombo, Dr. Ewart, Physician-General of his Majesty's forces in the East-Indies.

At St. Salvadore Bay, on the coast of Brazil, Mr. Smith, a gentleman of the bar, and one of the passengers on board the Queen Indianman. When that ship was lately burnt, Mr. Smith, in endeavouring to get from the ship, had one of his arms jammed between

her and a boat lashed alongside, whilst the fire was raging near him, so that apparently he was precluded from the possibility of escaping. In this dreadful dilemma he intrusted some of the people, who were getting over the ship's side into another boat, to cut off his arm, that he might join them; which not being complied with, he contrived to take a penknife from his pocket, and put an immediate end to his life, by cutting his throat.

At Munster, aged 87, the Cardinal de la Rochefoucault, Archbishop of Rouen. This prelate, still more distinguished by his virtues, than by his dignities and his high birth, was the senior of the French episcopacy. There now remain only two cardinals of that nation, the Cardinal de Rohan, Bishop of Strasbourg, and the Cardinal de Laval Montmorency, Bishop of Metz, and Great Almoner of France, who has retired to Mittan, to Louis XVIII. The province of Normandy, of which the Cardinal de la Rochefoucault was metropolitan, has at present only two bishops out of seven which it formerly had. Those still remaining are M. de Balbeuf, Bishop of Avranches, who resides at Hampstead, and M. de Plessis L'Argentre, Bishop of Siez, who is 80 years of age, and has retired to Munster. During the siege of Maestricht, in 1792, by General Miranda, the Cardinal de la Rochefoucault was in the city: the bombs fell thick round the house in which he resided, and in the night he removed to sleep in another, when a bomb fell on that which he had just quitted, and directly on his bed.

On the 2d of May last, at Bombay, in the 37th year of his age, William Cleaver, esq., a barrister in the Recorder's Court of that presidency; and eldest son of Edward Cleaver, esq., of Nunnington, in Yorkshire.—Mr. Cleaver went out about two years ago, in consequence of the establishment of the above court, in which he had upon various occasions displayed professional talents, by which the zealous advocate and nervous orator were alike distinguished.

At Madras, Dr. John Ewart, physician to the British establishment in Ceylon.

At Spanish-Town, Jamaica, Mrs. Margaret McKenzie, last surviving daughter of the late John Lord Oliphant.

At Montego-bay, Robert Jackson, esq., one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

At Martinico, Brigadier-General Twentyman.

At Venice, the Countess Lucy Barziza, wife of his Excellency the Count Antonio Barziza, Patrician of Venice, and only surviving child of the late John Paradise, esq.

At Surinam, on the 25th of April, Mr. William Russell Netcutt, aged 26, only son of the ingenious Mr. William Netcutt, linen-draper, of Ipswich. Mr. N. very early evinced a quickness of parts and docility of dis-

position which made him admired and respected by all who knew him. After receiving the usual course of instruction at the grammar-school at Ipswich, he went to the dissenting-college at Hackney, with intentions for the ministry, which he afterwards declined. He then settled at Bristol, from whence he was induced to make a voyage to Surinam, having in prospect not mercantile pursuits alone, but his extensive and enlightened mind hoped to satisfy that ardent thirst for knowledge which was greatly his characteristic. Six days after his arrival at Surinam he was attacked by the yellow-fever, which in four days deprived a most affectionate and respectable family of its greatest hope.

On the 20th of June, 1800, at Göttingen, the venerable patriarch of German mathematicians, Abraham Gotthelf Kästner, in his 81st year. He was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Göttingen, member of the Royal Society of the Sciences in that city, of the Brunswick Lüneburg Society of Rural Economy, of the Swedish and Prussian Royal Academies, of Sciences, &c., &c. All these titles of honour, however, are but faintly expressive of the dignified eminence to which genius, diligence and taste, had exalted him. The name of Kästner will descend to the latest posterity as one of the most learned men of the age he lived in, who, to a most profound knowledge of geometry and natural philosophy, united a most extensive acquaintance with languages and books, a philosophical spirit, and a rich vein of wit in his epigrams and in his prosaic writings.

On the 16th of June, at Schwedt, the great composer John Abraham Peter Schulz. He was born in the Lüneburg territory, and in his youth attended the Berlin Gymnasium, studied music under Kernberger, was by Frederick the Great appointed music-director at the French theatre at Berlin, and afterwards went to Rheinberg, as chapel-master to Prince Henry of Prussia; and thence with a large salary to Copenhagen, as chief chapel-master to the King of Denmark. At an advanced age he resigned this place, and received a pension from the Danish Court. His songs, his tunes to Uz's religious lyric poems, and especially his "Athalie," after Racine, to which, at the desire of Prince Henry, he composed the choruses, are generally known and esteemed in Germany. He wrote on the theory of music, in a dissertation in the second volume of "Sulzer's Theory of the Fine-Arts," and in his work "On the Influence of Music on the Formation of the Character of a People." He likewise published "A Sketch of Musical Tables," which might be employed in theoretical works on music, where proper types of the notes are wanting; and had a part of the oratorio "Maria and Johannes" printed as a specimen at Copenhagen in 1791.

Lately

Lately at Paris, Citizen Costal, member of the Lyceum of Arts, and of the Agricultural Society; and Joly, formerly keeper of the engravings in the French King's library; two intimate friends; the former in the 76th, the latter in the 85th, year of his age. They

were buried on the same day: the funeral processions accidentally met, when the sons of the deceased resolved to inter their fathers in the same grave.

At Hamburgh, the celebrated Professor Buich, aged 73.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE exportation of provisions from France and Holland has been entirely prohibited by the respective Governments of those countries, as they found the large demands for this country began to cause a considerable rise in their markets. At Rotterdam and Vlaardingen, several vessels laden with butter, cheese, beef, &c., for England, have been detained, and their cargoes ordered to be unloaded, by which many persons here will sustain much inconvenience, if not ultimate loss, from having previously accepted bills to the amount of their orders.

The enormous price of all kinds of grain has at length obtained the serious attention of Government, and, from the present investigation, it is to be hoped that some efficient measures may be adopted to lessen, if they cannot wholly remove, this most alarming evil. It is generally understood, that, on the meeting of Parliament, a higher bounty will be immediately granted on the importation of foreign corn. This may be very necessary for procuring relief as speedily as possible; but unless attended with more certain and permanent measures, it will probably be found very inadequate. It is not to commercial adventure that the country can look with confidence for relief from an evil which there is great reason to believe arises, in part at least, from grain having become too much a commercial commodity.

The quantity of foreign grain, meal, and flour, imported into England between the 5th of January and the 1st of September last was as follows:

Wheat	721,993 qrs.	Barley	33,284 qrs.
Wheaten Flour	176,292 cwt.	Oats	308,347 qrs.
Rye	144,176 qrs.	Beans	11,159 qrs.
Rye Meal	11,882 cwt.	Peas	10,071 qrs.
Indian Corn	4,179 qrs.	Oatmeal	1,165 bolls.
Indian Meal	425 cwt.		

The distillers have lately made an additional charge to the rectifiers of Gin, of half-a-crown per gallon upon the wash. Many distillers have stopped working at present, on account of the high price of grain; and they will probably be all soon stopped by authority.

Rice has risen lately very considerably. Upwards of 1000 barrels and 240 half-barrels sold by public sale on the 24th of October from 35s. to 39s. 9d. per cwt. Large orders have been sent to America in expectation of the bounty being increased on the meeting of Parliament.

Raw Sugars have continued to advance a little, as the market has lately been pretty brisk, owing chiefly to orders for exportation.

Coffee continues to lower; fine coffee is from 145s. to 160s; good, from 131s. to 144s.; middling, from 115s. to 130s.; and ordinary, from 100s. to 114s. Mocha coffee is still scarce and dear: 1641 bales sold at the East-India House on the 15th of October from 9l. 3s. to 9l. 16s. per cwt.; 9 bales ditto from 7l. 7s. to 8l. 15s.; and 3000 bags and 48 casks Java coffee from 5l. 10s. to 5l. 19s. per cwt.: the buyers to pay custom and excise duties if bought for home consumption.

The quantity of coffee imported into London from the 24th of September to the 24th of October, was upwards of 90,000 cwt.; viz.,

	cwt.		cwt.
Berbice	8,820	Tobago	670
Surinam	10,021	St. Vincent's	40
Demerary	38,812	Trinidad	80
Martinico	4,021	St. Thomas's	300
Jamaica	15,695	Philadelphia	260
Dominica	2,567	Halifax	700
Grenada	150	New-York	1,350
St. Lucia	450	Charleston	1,600
St. Kitts	850	Prize	3,661

The

The cargo of Pepper by the Sir Stephen Lushington, lately arrived from Bencoolen, is as follows : 83 tons 13 cwt. and 23lbs. of white, 436 tons 14 cwt. 1 qr. 19lb. black, on account of the Company ; and 14 tons of black pepper on account of individuals. The account of pepper remaining in the warehouses at that coast is as follows : at Saloomahnatal, Lays, Pedung, Manna, Cawpore, Croce, Ippoo, and Moco, white pepper 681 cwt. 1 qr. 25lbs., valued at 71,200 pagodas 2 f. 35 c.

The total amount of regular tonnage engaged by the East-India Company to proceed to the different presidencies in the East-Indies this season for cargoes is 29,555 tons. Three are new ships and on their first voyage, seven are on their second, six on their third, four on their fifth, and thirteen on their sixth and last voyages. The ship Venus has been licenced to proceed to the Cape of Good-Hope this season with stores, &c., after which she is to proceed to the South-Seas for the purpose of fishing. The Princess Charlotte, one of the ships engaged this season, is first to touch at Madras, and then to proceed to the Spice-Islands, for the purpose of bringing home the remainder of the spices collected at the several islands last season, and deposited at Columbo, &c.

Whatever advantage the Company, or individuals in the East, may derive from the acquisition of the Dutch spice-islands, it does not seem likely to have much effect in rendering such articles cheaper in this country, as a new and extensive market has been opened for the cinnamon, &c., of Columbo in the eastern parts of our Asiatic territories, and the merchants purchasing these spices give bond, with securities, that they will not dispose of them at any port or place to the southward of the Bay of Bengal.

The East-India Company have declared for their next Tea-sale, commencing the 5th of December, 6,200,000lbs. ; viz., Bohea, 700,000 lbs. ; Congou and Campoi, 3,500,000 lbs. ; Souchong and Pekoe, 700,000 lbs. ; Singlo and Twankay, 800,000 lbs. ; Hyfon Skin, 100,000 lbs. ; superior ditto and Hyfon, 400,000 lbs. Prompt 27th February, 1800.

On the 3d of September the differences existing between the French and American Republics were adjusted at Paris by the Commissioners of both powers ; and as some of the articles of this convention are important in a commercial point of view, we shall insert a few of the principal of them in this place.

Article IV. The properties captured and not yet definitively condemned, or which may be captured before the exchange of ratifications, except contraband merchandize destined for an enemy's port, shall be mutually restored upon the proofs of property.

V. The debts contracted by either of the two nations towards the individuals of each shall be acquitted, or the payment shall be in course, as if there had been no misunderstanding between the two states ; but this clause shall not extend to indemnities claimed for captures or condemnation.

VI. The trade between the two parties shall be free ; the ships of the nations, and their privateers, as well as their prizes, shall be treated in their respective ports as those of the most favoured nation ; and in general the two parties shall enjoy in each other's ports, with respect to commerce and navigation, the same privileges as the most favoured nations.

IX. The debts due by individuals of one of the two nations to the individuals of the other, shall not, in case of war or national dispute, be sequestered or confiscated, no more than the claims or funds which shall be found in the public funds, or in the public or private banks.

X. The two contracting parties may nominate for the protection of trade commercial agents, who shall reside in France and the United States. Each of the parties may accept such place as it may judge proper, where the residence shall be fixed. Before any agent can exercise his functions, he must be accepted according to the received forms of the party to which he is sent, and when he shall be received and provided with his *exequatur*, he shall enjoy the rights and prerogatives which are enjoyed by similar agents of the most favoured nations.

XII. The citizens of the two nations may conduct their vessels and their merchandizes (always excepting such as are contraband) from any port to another belonging to the enemy of the other nation. They may navigate and commerce with their ships and merchandizes in the countries, ports, and places, of the enemies of the two parties, or of the one or the other party, without obstacles or interruption, and not only pass directly from the places and ports of the enemy above-mentioned to neutral ports and places, but from every place belonging to an enemy to any other place belonging to an enemy, whether it be or be not subject to the same jurisdiction, unless those places or ports shall be really blockaded, besieged, or invested.

And in case, as it often happens, when vessels shall be sailing for places or ports belonging to an enemy, ignorant that they are blockaded, besieged, or invested, it is agreed that every ship which shall be found under such a predicament shall be turned from that place or port without any part of its cargo being retained or confiscated (unless it shall be contraband, or it shall be proved that the said ship, after having been informed of the blockade or investiture, attempted to enter the same port), but it shall be allowed to go to any other port or place it shall think proper. No ship of either nation, entered in a port or place before

fore it shall have been really blockaded, besieged, or invested, by the other, shall be prevented from going out with its cargo: if it shall be there when the said place shall surrender, the ship and cargo shall not be confiscated, but sent away to the proprietors.

XIII. To regulate what shall be understood by contraband warlike-stores, under this denomination shall be comprised powder, saltpetre, petards, matches, balls, bullets, bombs, grenades, carcasses, pikes, halberts, swords, belts, pistols, scabbards, saddles, harness, canons, mortars with their carriages, and generally all arms and ammunitions of war and utensils for the use of troops. All the above articles, whenever they shall be destined for an enemy's port, are declared contraband, and justly subject to confiscation: but the ship in which they shall be laden, as well as the rest of the cargo, shall be considered as free, and shall in no manner be vitiated by the contraband merchandize, whether they belong to the same or different proprietors.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE state of the season about the close of the last month was very favourable for the commencement of the Wheat-feeding: and in some of the more southern parts of the kingdom much of this sort of grain was then put into the ground; and since that period, during the greatest part of the present month, the weather has still continued suitable for the performance of the same important business: so that in almost every arable district, even those of the northern parts of the island, the Wheat has been put into the earth with much facility, and probably in a somewhat larger quantity than usual, and, from the complete and perfect manner in which the lands destined for this kind of grain have been prepared, on account of the fineness of the summer, in that sort of condition which is the most promising for a good crop the next season.

The Wheat-crop of the last harvest, we find, turns out well as to quality in most of the northern counties of England, as well as in Scotland, but the produce not great, the crops having been generally thin on the ground in those districts. The Oat-crops in these parts have not been found to turn out so well as might have been expected: they are said to be mean in quality, and to yield little meal. These circumstances have probably tended to the advance. The average price of Wheat throughout England and Wales is 108s. 7d.; of Rye, 62s. 2d.; of Barley, 56s. 9d.; of Oats, 34s. 8d.; Beans, 63s. 4d.; and Pease, 62s. 6d.

The Pea-crops have suffered considerably in some of these districts, from the opening of the pods, and the Peas being permitted to fall out upon the ground.

Turnips are but an indifferent crop in many parts of the northern counties, and in some parts of Scotland; we have however observed many good patches of this useful food in the midland and more southern parts of England.

This being the season for taking up different root-crops, we are informed from several places that the potatoes are in general small, yielding badly, and frequently not good for the purpose of eating, especially those that were planted early. This is most probably owing to their beginning to vegetate anew after the hot season terminated. The great extent of ground planted will however most probably make up for the deficiencies in the crops. In the London markets potatoes are sold from 1d. to 1½d. per lb.

Hops.—The scantiness of the crops renders the prices of this sort of produce extremely high. From the supply at Weyhill Fair on the 10th, it is inferred there is about one-fifth of a crop. The best Farnhams sold so high as 25l.; Croudalls, 22l. and 23l.; Kents, 18l. and 19l. At Canterbury the prices are, for bags, 14l. to 15l. 15s., and for pockets, 15l. to 17l. In the Borough the current prices are, bags, from 15 to 16 guineas, and pockets, 16l. to 18l.

Hay is still high, and fetches in St. James's market from 5l. to 6l 10s.; Straw from 36s. to 45s.

The great flush of after-grass in the grazing-districts, since the first falls of rain, has advanced the prices of Lean Stock very considerably. Fat Stock of all sorts is likewise high. In Smithfield, Beef sells from 5s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per stone of 8lb., sinking the ossal. Mutton from 4s. to 5s. 2d.; and Veal, 4s. 8d. to 6s.

Hogs are on the advance; and Pork fetches in Smithfield from 5s. to 6s. the stone.

Horses of the better sort fetch good prices.

Cheese is extravagantly high. Cheshire is sold in the shops in London at 1s, and Gloucester at 11d.; Fresh Butter at 18d. and Salt at 15d. In most of the country-fairs Cheese has lately sold from 75s. to 80s. the cwt.

Where the situation and nature of grass-lands rendered it necessary to put dung upon them at this season of the year, there was scarcely ever a finer opportunity afforded the farmer for it than during the present month; consequently much of this work has been performed in such situations, and without the least injury to the surface.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 66.

DECEMBER 1. [No. 5. of VOL. 10.]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the general CAUSES of the extreme DEPRESSION of the lower ORDERS of SOCIETY, with a particular REFERENCE to the present STATE of this COUNTRY.

AT first view, nothing more surprises a sensible mind, and nothing ever more grieves a benevolent one, than the extreme inequality of mankind in civilized society. Rude society, such as that formed by the American savages, is equal, without tyranny, without trade, without articles to exchange, or money to represent them.

The next stage shews us the combination of a few of greater cunning and address than the rest, the rise of their domination, and the subjugation of the million. In its progress, society becomes agricultural and commercial. To depress the million, it is necessary, in the early stages of society, to combine more individuals against them than afterwards, because, labour and bodily powers being chiefly valuable in the early stages, other acquirements have not yet obtained so great a degree of estimation as they afterwards obtain, and the yet simple organization of society, open to the most vulgar observation, exposes the arts and furnishes not the means of tyranny.

Civilization and commerce, as they increase the complexity of the mechanism of society, favour the tyranny of the few and the extreme depression of the many:

First. By bringing certain qualifications into an undue and inordinate estimation.

Secondly. By rendering the combination of individuals more easy.

Thirdly. By creating wants in the multitude, and giving to the few the power of commanding their service by supplying those wants.

First. Of all the instruments of deception, by which, in the more advanced stages of civilization, the million are subdued to the wishes of the few,—eloquence is the most powerful. The eloquent man is always too highly esteemed, and the multitude err in nothing more than in the estimate of his worth. The man to whom they delegate the making of laws has often no other qualification. The man with whom they intrust the execution of the laws can boast only of the same at-

tainment, and they think their souls safe in the hands of a great speaker. That division of labour which is created by the arts of civilization, devoting the multitude to servile occupations, enables the few to persuade them that whatever qualifications they exclusively possess are of difficult attainment, and indicate in their possessors superior and commanding powers. Hence the multitude think every man their superior by nature, whom the arts of cultivation have improved; and are prepared to be the willing slaves of plotting traders, strutting speechifiers, and titled soldiers.

Secondly. An advanced state of civilization favours that secrecy of correspondence by which the combination of individuals is made easy; and it brings men together *in classes*, and thus associates them for any purpose which they may deem it their interest to pursue.

Thirdly. Civilization and commerce multiply the wants of men. Whatever can protect us against the intemperance of climate, whatever can enable us to indulge indolence or to stimulate appetite, the arts of civilization and commerce supply. The means of gratification which these arts produce are unequally distributed by the operation of the causes we have already named, and the possession of these means enables the privileged classes to command the service and subdue the minds of those who are less fortunate. Thus the foundations are laid of the depression of the multitude, which depression will be increased:

First. By whatever diminishes the number of the labouring classes.

Secondly. By whatever increases the facility of commanding the labour and co-operation of the multitude.

Thirdly. By whatever favours the rapid advancement of the fortunes of individuals.

Fourthly. By whatever increases the public contributions.

Fifthly. By whatever diminishes the productions of the earth, or favours their rapid consumption, and especially by brute animals.

First. In countries where particular *casts* determine the occupation of individuals, the numbers of the labouring classes will be liable to little fluctuation. But in Europe, where the field is more open to all, and where every man must *desire* to be emancipated from a state of servile labour,

bour, and to emancipate his children, it must be the natural tendency of society to diminish the numbers of the laborious. The increase of commerce, drawing men's minds from labour to a gambling principle of conduct, will much favour this natural tendency of European society. The multiplication of *professions* still increases this tendency, and the establishments of government do it most of all. The CHURCH, the ARMY, the NAVY, draw multitudes from the field; and a heavy national debt creating establishments for the collection of its interest, and becoming in its turn the wealth of individuals, threatens to reduce the laborious class to its minimum.

Secondly. Under this head may very properly be placed laws against the combination and association of labourers; the education which the priesthood give the common people, by which they are taught the principles of a blind and servile adulation of wealth and power, and the propriety of a ready uninquisitive submission to all possible authority; and, above all, the system in this stage of society of every business being conducted by a LARGE CAPITAL, by which the capitalists become the absolute masters of mankind, and "say to one, Come, and he cometh; to another, Go, and he goeth; and to *their slaves*, Do this, and *THEY DO IT*."

Although there be many instruments of civil subjugation, this is the lever which preserves the privileged orders in their state of elevation. As long as this necessity of a large capital shall exist in society, so long shall the tyranny of the rich triumph, and the poor be trodden in the dust.

Thirdly. Under this head may be mentioned whatever increases the number or the weight of the capitalists. Every thing in civilised society tends to inequality, and to the unequal distribution of good; there are some circumstances, however, and *some times*, which favour this pre-eminently. A great accession of commerce, the increase of large and the decrease of small farms, and above all the creation of *nominal-wealth*, by a few men, and for a few men, tend to bring this evil to its highest pitch of elevation. Gold and silver are produced by nature in small quantities—Their acquisition is the slow operation of painful labour: their value as the representative of commodities in general is NOT, therefore, *purely conventional*; niggard nature has stamped upon them a real value, by that which makes every thing valuable, *they are the produce and the price of labour*. A rapid increase of

these is impossible in general, and improbable in any place. Paper currency is of a character widely different; it may be created in a moment, to an amount truly awful.

If a few men, the directors of a national bank for instance, agree to create to a nameless amount this species of circulation, and to say the privilege of benefiting by it *shall be confined to a few*, it is obvious that this must increase indefinitely the power of the capitalists, and reduce to wretchedness, slavery, and beggary, all those who do not participate of this advantage.* The fortunes of individuals will swell like the sea, and the multitude will perish in a desert where there is no water. Every thing will be extended but the comforts of the poor. Commercial speculations, farming monopolies, and all the nameless evils which oppress the poor will increase. A few men will give the law to millions; and "Be slaves or starve" (perhaps, "*Be slaves and starve*") will be the language of that law!

It is a thing wholly immaterial what be the *nominal price* of any article. If the *nominal price of labour* bear a due proportion to the *nominal price of provisions*, it matters not whether beef be a shilling or a guinea a pound. But the evil consists in the destruction of this *proportion*. And the increase of capitals and capitalists tends not only to destroy this proportion, but to make it to perish eternally. This is precisely the evil of an excessive paper-circulation; *it benefits the few*, gives them power and rule over the *many*, and tends to put their very lives into their hands. If there be forestallers, monopolizers, and regraters; behold the origin of their power, the very bed of their germination!

Fourthly. The increase of the public contributions will always increase the domination of the *few* over the *many*, and operate in the depression of the industrious classes. A tax is imposed, and must be paid. We will suppose that it is laid upon the proprietor of land, or the capitalist employed in trade. In the first case, the proprietor of land pays the *direct* contribution; but he, as the owner of the soil,

* It is a remarkable fact, that at the time when Mr. Law's celebrated banking-scheme in France was at its zenith, and thousands had in a moment become through it opulent, and able to live in splendour, the laborious classes were perishing for want of bread; and that an *arrêt* to lower the value of this paper currency, to remove the miseries of the poor, was the stroke by which his bubble was burst.—See Sir James Stewart's Political Economy.

commands the labour of many who depend upon him. Is it probable that he who thus has power to throw it off himself, will voluntarily abridge his own enjoyments, and exclusively sustain the burthen? No such thing. He will support his usual expences, and charge his tenants with additional rents. They have still power to throw it off themselves; and he is more than man, who, possessing such a power, will not exercise it. They throw it off themselves upon the labourer, who, being the lowest dependent, suffers the whole burthen, and groans under the weight which he cannot remove. Thus every tax is a charge upon the labourer, and tends to depress him still lower. If, however, this reasoning should be questioned, let us take another view of the subject. The proprietor of land is taxed. Every abridgment of the usual expences of this man, except merely of what he individually eats and drinks, is taken from others, and operates to their injury; for, according to the existing circumstances of society, the men who are employed through luxury, must continue to be employed, or they perish. He who dismisses a servant is, in this sense, as he who exposes a son. In every view then, taxation ends with the lowest classes, and they alone feel its weight. Look at the operation of the watch-tax. It was said to be a tax upon the *rich*, but the poor watch-makers suffered all the injury. Apply this reasoning to any tax imposed upon the capitalist, and the same conclusion follows. In short, it may be laid down as a maxim, that the injury of *taxation will always be felt principally by that class, which, being the lowest, has not the power to throw the weight from itself.*

Fifthly. Whatever diminishes the productions of the earth, or transfers their use from man, tends to depress the industrious classes. Unfavourable seasons are certainly to be numbered amongst the causes of the misery we contemplate under this head. For at such times the oppression of actual scarcity will fall upon the lowest class. The same operation here takes place, which we have mentioned before; the *powerful* throw the evil upon the *weak*, and the *poor* alone sustain all the vengeance of famine. Actual scarcity, then, is the rod of Heaven, to chastise the poor. War and luxury produce for the poor a scarcity as cruel, and less patiently to be borne. War greatly tends to *waste* the productions of the earth. They are collected into large magazines, and are spoiled by bad keeping. They are transported in vessels from place to place, and destroyed in the passage. They are nearly taken by

an enemy, and, lest he should possess himself of them, they are thrown into the sea, or into the fire.

The instruments of war destroy and consume the produce of the earth. An immense number of horses are fed for the purposes of war, in addition to the number which usually burthen a country. These take from the labourer the bread which his industry has produced. It is scarcely necessary to name the destruction of the means of life, which takes place in a country which is the seat of war. The country before an army has been beautifully compared to the garden of Eden, and that behind it to a desolate wilderness; for to this do the ravages of war reduce every country.

Luxury, too, has its instruments of destruction. Horses kept for the pleasure of the rich, consume what ought to feed the poor; and distilleries and breweries destroy the food as well as the health and morals of millions. When the printers with whom the wise Franklin was associated, alleged that porter was necessary for them to recruit their exhausted strength; the philosophical youth proved to demonstration that the value of the porter laid out in solid food infinitely more succoured and strengthened the sons of industry and toil.

Thus have we traced, *in general*, the causes of the extreme and lamentable depression of the laborious classes: it may not now be improper to apply the observations we have made, to the present situation of this distressed country. On this subject, however, it is not necessary long to dwell. Every reader must perceive in a moment, that nearly all the causes of the miserable depression of the lower orders of society are in this country in full operation. The misery of the poor has surely reached its summit, yet it is important to know if relief may be expected. If we have assigned the true causes of the depression of the labourer, it is obvious that the principal of these causes are *PERMANENT*. The effects of an inauspicious season pass away, and a more favourable sky brings returning plenty; but an immense national debt, fictitious money circulating in countless millions, capitalists rising like daily exhalations from the earth, laws in full force and of the greatest rigour, against the combinations of labourers, and a war of the termination of which no cheering prospects appear, threaten the labourer with *PERMANENT* misery and ruin.

This fatal war prevents the relief which, perhaps, the scanty produce of the year 1799 renders more than commonly necessary to the country. Bread of the finest quality is at this moment in Paris sold

for one penny and half a farthing per pound (we speak from the best information, that of a gentleman just returned from that capital), and the citizens of the new republic lament that their corn is at too low a price for the farmer to obtain a living by his industry, and anxiously wish to export some to England. This war, however, interdicts this needful supply. Were we at peace with France, bread might here be sold for eightpence or ninepence the quarter loaf, and allow of a large profit to the English importer.

The deluded people, taught by the ministers of delusion, are crying out against monopolizers and forestallers, but are ignorant of that which gives life and power to these, their supposed enemies. The monopolizers of the day, however numerous, and however baneful, are but the vermin which are bred and supported in the hospital in Threadneedle street; and if ever the people of England be emancipated from the misery under which they groan, they must, as the first essentials of their salvation, obtain *peace with France*, and *payments in specie from the manufacturers of paper money*.

Your's, &c.

London, Nov. 17, 1800.

R—N.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IT has been remarked by those who consider language in connexion with manners and opinions, that, from the shades of difference which words often acquire in passing from a primary tongue to derivative ones, inferences may be deduced concerning the modes of thinking in different countries. Examples in confirmation of this position may easily be found; but the use of the words which are the subject of this letter, may, at first sight, appear a remarkable deviation from it. *Leale*, *Lealta*, in Italian; *Loyal*, *Loyauté*, in French, have the signification of *frank*, *sincere*, *faithful*, *honest*; whereas, in English, *loyal* and *loyalty* (evidently derived from the above) are, and have long been, entirely limited to the sense of fidelity and attachment to a king; except that by a kind of metaphor our poets have sometimes applied them to the same affections towards a *mistress*. I doubt not that many persons have been much surprised at the frequent use of the word *loyalty* made by the French in their public addresses since they have discarded monarchy; for our newspaper translators, not knowing the true meaning of the term, long rendered it into the literal English. But the sense in which they have applied it is by no means

modern or republican. Indeed, it is so ancient that it had begun to be obsolete; and the revolutionists seem to have revived it in order to throw an air of antique plainness and integrity over their proceedings. The motto of one of our old noble families says, *Loyauté n'a bonte*, "Faithfulness, or honesty, incurs no shame." I will not answer that even the possessor would, at present, translate it so; yet that such is the primitive sense, cannot be doubted. Moliere, in his "*Tartuffe*," ironically names a Norman serjeant at mace, *Monsi. Loyal*; upon which one of the characters remarks,

Ce Monsieur Loyal porte un air bien déloyal.
This Mr. Honest looks much like a knave.

It is easy to conceive how a word implying fidelity in general, should come to be exclusively applied to what might appear the highest and most important exertion of it; but who would have thought that *England* should have been the country in which every idea of faithfulness in public concerns should be sunk in exclusive devotion to the interests of a king? Does not this seem to confirm the doctrine which has been thought so obnoxious, that monarchy is the only essential part of the English constitution? For were it, in reality that mixture of different sovereign powers, or, still more, that radical sovereignty of the people, which a certain party has been fond of representing it, the application of the term *loyalty* to attachment to the royal authority alone would be a high degree of *incivism*, if not a species of treason. In the American contest, though the supremacy of the British Parliament was nominally the point at issue, yet the sovereignty of the king was really the object in view, and the terms *loyalist* and *royalist* were used as perfectly synonymous. At the present day, it cannot escape any observer, that loyalty is the great passion of the nation, and is inculcated from the bench and the pulpit as the prime public virtue, and a duty scarcely inferior to piety towards the Supreme Being. This I only mean to remark as a trait of national character; just as Virgil has done with respect to his bees.

Præterea regem non sic Ægyptus, et ingens
Lydia, nec populi Parthorum, aut Medus
Hydaspes,

Observant.

GEORG. IV.

Besides, not Egypt, India, Media, more
With servile awe, their idol king adore.

DRYDEN.

Dryden goes on to paint this passion of loyalty in colours which he seems to have derived from the court of Charles II. rather than from Virgil's Georgics.

The

The king presides, his subject's toil surveys;
The fervile rout their careful Cæsar praise: -
Him they extol, they worship him alone;
They crowd his levees and support his throne:
They raise him on their shoulders with a shout;
And when their sovereign's quarrel calls them
out,

His foes to mortal combat they defy,
And think it honour at his feet to die.

This is somewhat more than *insect-loyalty*; for I do not believe that any creature *without reason* would be capable of so passionate an attachment to a being of its own class, endeared by no friendship, and known by no benefits. When Ventidius in a noble rapture addresses Mark Antony with

My emperor! the man I love next heav'n!
Had I said more, 'twere scarce a crime,—

though the sentiment is not perfectly *Roman* of that period, yet it may be naturally supposed to be inspired by the splendid and popular character of Antony, and by gratitude for his favours; and the pious ejaculation of a great lawyer, "When I forget my king, may God forget me!" was probably dictated by circumstances personal to the speaker: but the warm devotion attached to a mere name, in which loyalty consists (for it is transferred with the crown, and expects no particular virtues in the wearer) is a refinement of sentiment much beyond the instinctive emotions of common affection. A spaniel may lick the hand that feeds him, but a man only can set up a metaphysical idol and pay it worship.

After all, considering the matter philosophically, I find it difficult to account for this variation in the use of the word *loyalty*. Perhaps, as the French language was introduced among us in company with conquest and a high degree of monarchical power, some of its terms might acquire a more servile meaning than they possessed in their native country. I believe it is certain that many of our early kings had more of the regal state and authority than their contemporaries of France; and even so late as Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, more exterior homage was paid to royalty in England than (probably) in any other country in Europe. In the person of Elizabeth, the sacred character of majesty was united with the prerogatives of the sex, which, in that age, when the spirit of chivalry was not yet extinct, were of high consideration. Accordingly, she was the object of a most romantic loyalty, which she was wise enough to support by great real or affected regard to the welfare of her people. When the contest

between monarchy and republicanism commenced under Charles I. the partisans of the first thought they could not go too far in manifesting their alienation from the second; and besides, the sufferings of the king, and his heroic conduct under them, were calculated to excite the warmest emotions in his favour. Loyalty, therefore, was renewed in all its force both as a passion and a principle; and in the breast of a cavalier took place of every public, and almost every private, affection. It required no personal favour for its support; for, as Butler, in a *serious* strain, observes,

Loyalty is still the same,
Whether it win or lose the game;
True as the dial to the sun,
Although it be not shone upon.

From that period, I conceive, the meaning of the word was exclusively fixed to faithful attachment to the prince; for Shakespear (though this is not a sense noted by Johnson) has employed it also to signify the attachment of a servant to his master. Old Adam says to Orlando, in "As you like it,"

I will follow thee
To the last gasp with truth and loyalty.

I shall conclude this discussion with just suggesting, that it might, perhaps, be as well to revert to Clarendon's idea of this political virtue; for surely a more orthodox authority, with respect to monarchical principles, need not be sought. He says, speaking of a public character, "He had never any veneration for the court, but only such *loyalty* to the king as the law required;" where, by the way, an etymology of the word from *law* (*loy*), seems to be pointed out. Is not this the true one? It may be remarked that *leal* in the Scottish dialect has the exact French and Italian signification. Your's, &c. N. N.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the large AUGMENTATION of ROYAL BOUNTY about to be granted to the PRESBYTERIAN CLERGY of the NORTH of IRELAND.

I Understand that the Presbyterian synod of Ulster has met once and again, not upon any point of religious doctrine or discipline; not for the purpose of taking into serious consideration the state of their church; the progress of infidelity; the passiveness of pastors; the languor and indifference pervading one portion of the laity; the rapid advance made among the lower orders of their people by the missionary spirit of Methodism; the means best calculated in the present times and tempers of men for sustaining the external disci-

discipline of their church, and, at the same time, an inward devotion, equally removed from the bigotry of enthusiasm, and what may as justly be called the bigotry of desism. No; not for all or any of these purposes is the Presbyterian provincial synod convened, but solely to consider of the *manner* in which a large grant from government to the clergy shall be received, a great augmentation of the repeatedly augmented *royal bounty*, or, as it has been varnished over with a base-bred Latin, the *REGIUM DONUM*.

A synod so frequent and full, favoured with attendance so unexpected, even of the clergy from Dublin posting down with their *ruled*, not ruling, elders, to support the politico-religious agent of government; soon perhaps to be translated into the dignity of lord commissioner; such a synod condescends not to enter into a question, whether a clergy, by ancient rule and practice the stipendiaries of the people, should now become the stipendiaries of the crown (as human nature and experience instruct us must be the case, in the exact ratio of the sum total of the royal bounty to the sum total of the popular stipend); but the sole question that agitates the body and spirit of the assembled church is, whether it be altogether consistent with the Presbyterian *parity*, after having thankfully received the sum granted, to suffer themselves to be disposed into classes or grades, which are to share more or less in this pensionary establishment according to their respective merits, not in the eyes of their Great Master, but in the appreciation of government, and thus to have their church, originally built upon the equality of pastors, converted into a hierarchy of different orders, under the pay and patronage of the crown.

Management and influence are certainly much more efficacious instruments in state policy than penal-laws and persecution. It is indeed most true, that the independency of the ecclesiastical upon the civil power was the old *Presbyterian principle*, adopted at the reformation, and inflexibly adhered to through all their sufferings, both by pastors and people. The genius of their church policy seems now in a fair way of suffering such a total change as to become substantially, though not formally, a secondary and supplemental *state religion*. The morose severity of clergy, such as Abernethy and Ducha!, alloyed from time to time with additional doses of *regium donum*, will at length acquire all the malleableness and desired ductility of a compound metal.

The state itself is so far changed, that,

although bound in legal wedlock to one mode of religion, it seems now willing to make a number of left-handed marriages. The grave and holy synod of Ulster, at least the most sanctimonious portion of it, not unwillingly gives countenance to a courtship whose aim is to make Presbyterianism a concubine of the Castle. Thus there is forming a *new* alliance of church and state, which, like that with the hierarchy, will strengthen the influence of the crown, by an added buttress of ecclesiastical establishment, hitherto supported by the voluntary oblations of the people. After consolidating the civil strength of the empire by purchasing the borough proprietors in Ireland, measures are now taken to purchase that religious order of men who are supposed (I do trust, without foundation) to have the *exclusive* management of our souls.

Thus the bodies and souls of the people; their political properties, and their religious privileges; their temporal blessings, and their spiritual consolations; the faith of their fathers, and the once proud independence of their pastors; are to be melted down, and synodically assimilated with the prelacy of the established church, and the prelacy of the Catholic church, for the support of the order of things at present established in these united kingdoms.

If I recollect aright, any unusual conjunction of the heavenly bodies is, in the language of astronomy, called a synod of the stars; but, in truth, there are in the ways of men occurrences still more wonderful, such strange conjunctions of both public bodies and professing individuals as cannot be foreseen by any common calculation; such indeed as, in my mind, either auspicate or forebode the speedy coming of a time, when men, in their voyage through life, shall pay less regard to those lights of *the earth*, but shall look at once to Him, the great maker of heaven and earth, without the intervention of such fallacious guides and such fallible mediators.

It must be confessed, that this terrestrial constellation of Presbyterian pastors, called a synod, is, in the first instance, a most convenient mode of bringing their whole church compendiously into the very palm of government. The co-ordinate power of the laity, in the shape of ruling elders, will find their want of leisure, opportunity and capacity for intrigue, can but ill resist the persevering assiduity of the clergy in the accomplishment of this grand business. However *they* may be outvoted at present in the assembly at large, the committee of synod, appointed to superintend the weal of the church in the intervals of meeting,

will no doubt bring to a happy close this new union of Presbyterianism and the ruling power, of which the chief secretary will become the official *overseer* and permanent moderator.

I do think that the *regium donum* has been perverted from its original purposes.

First. What was designed to operate as a reward and *premium* to certain principles is now accumulated into a *purchase* of all principle. A donation, the subject of gratitude, is now mounted into an endowment, a bounden duty of mercenary to master. A present for which we are obliged, is very different from a settlement by which we are subjected and *salaried* for life; and, if the laity, as is too probable, will lessen their stipend as government increases its stipend, the proportion of obligation will become so great to the prime benefactor, the crown, and the estrangement so manifest from the natural patron, the people, that what was first gratitude will then become debt; then irresistible obligation; and the whole system of Presbyterianism will grow adscititious to the powers which happen to be, the parasitical servant of two masters, Christ and Mammon.

Secondly. The principles which attracted the royal consideration were the principles recognized at the revolution, and again sanctioned at the Hanoverian succession; not principles of passive obedience and non-resistance, not principles linking the government of the church and dispositions of its clergy by a chain of mercenary dependence to a sort of state metropolitan, in breach of that sole allegiance to one spiritual master, whose service is perfect freedom. The bounty was given for a rigid and hardy adherence, through all changes of political wind and weather, to the genuine principles of the good old British constitution, steering between the republicanism of the Independants, and the slavish loyalty of absolute-monarchy men, but always recognizing the ultimate sovereignty of the people in civil concerns, and even in the frame and constitution of their church government allowing them an equal participation of authority. The bounties of Charles II. William III. and George I. were not given for any dereliction of principle either religious or political. They were not given as hush-money for a humiliating silence upon great public questions. In fact, political and religious principle sustain each other, and the layman or clergyman who subjugates his mind to the sovereignty of opinion in civil concerns, is

more than half prepared to have his creed fashioned by the same external authority.

Did the uniform manifestation of the principles of Christian and constitutional liberty during the whole progress of the American war gain them the kindness of government, and the favour of Lord North? No. But did not these very principles receive their merited reward, their honorarium, during the short sunshine of Charles Fox's administration, and Lord Northington's lieutenantcy? Those same principles which made Dixon a bishop, paying due respect to the right divine of human virtues, those same *whig* principles rewarded the political *consistency* of the Presbyterian clergy, by a moderate augmentation of the *regium donum*, not amounting to an annihilation of free opinion, but rather its encouragement and reward.

Now it is to be asked, whether the individual who receives a pension, great or small, from two ministers so perfectly opposed in principle and practice as Charles Fox and William Pitt, must not be either a hypocrite or a tergiversator? O but, says the ingenious equivocator with conscience, the pension is not given to us as individuals, but as a *body*; and as there are about 180 congregations included in the synod, each minister bears but an 180th part of the onus of obligation.— In reviewing the sum total of the bounty already obtained, I think there is received on the *Irish* establishment, in the whole, 2200l. including 1000l. given in Lord Northington's administration, 600l. being before granted in the reign of Charles II. and 600l. more in the reign of William. On the *English* establishment, I believe, there is 800l. a grant from George I. equally divided between the north and the southern association, whose congregations being so much fewer than those in Ulster, and still lessening, the annual stipend of government is already more than 30l. and will soon amount to 40l.

The laity in general are ignorant of these matters. They have been too much a secret. It is time that the sun should shine on them. It would have been highly becoming the synod assembled on a subject so interesting to the welfare of their religious as well as temporal concerns, to have circulated a pastoral letter on the state of their church, the condition of their incomes, the nature, *perhaps* the necessity, of relief from government, and the just claims they may have of an increased stipend from the people. Are the people no part of the church? Is the natural relationship of pastor and flock to be entirely

superfeded by a habit of covert intrigue, and dark deputation to the castle? The quakers, without any order of clergy, take care to publish annually a truly pastoral letter, in which a faithful account is given of their church, for the use of their whole community. Are the clergy of the Presbyterian church ashamed or afraid to imitate an example so truly apostolical? Are the people not worthy of a "General Epistle;" or is the attention of the synod so taken up with a selfish correspondence, that the general epistle would not seem worthy of the people? Are the people, I again ask, to be excluded from church and from state; and is the "*ecclesia*" (by which term I have always understood the meeting of the faithful called into one assembly), so far perverted from its primitive and scriptural acceptation, as to be confined exclusively to a synod, from that converging into an acting committee, and afterwards still more condensed into the very focus of a familiar dinner with the private secretary, where the reverend agent of the royal bounty acts as an interpreter between the cabinet and the commissioners, not on the subject of acceptance or non-acceptance of bounty, but merely to make the distribution in such a manner as may best reconcile the government of the church with the present views of the Pitt administration.

The professed maxim of that administration has, of late, been to consolidate the empire by uniting these islands, and to form a friendly combination of the different religious persuasions, in the support of the most highly stretched regal prerogative. Their internal like their external coalitions are forced and unnatural. They are planned on the pressure of temporary exigencies, not established on a knowledge of human nature; and this novel plan of subsidizing the Catholic and the Presbyterian clergy, without answering the end intended, will, in each of these persuasions, have the effect of an insidious persecution. Such union is so far from being a bond of peace, that, in my mind, it forebodes nothing so immediately as schism and dissension and separation.

It forebodes a schism and separation among the Presbyterian clergy themselves.

It forebodes a schism and separation of the laity from the clergy, a separation of popular attachment to that order of men.

The state of human opinions on church authority and discipline is wonderfully changed since the year 1719, when the schism of non-subscribers headed by Abernethy, Fitzpatrick, Halliday, M. Bruce, Nevin, and Mears, protested against the

arbitrary, exorbitant, and inquisitorial power of the synod, and asserted the single communion of the New Testament, against the usurped power of adding other terms, particularly a subscription to the Westminster Confession of Faith. This opposition to the supremacy of synodical jurisdiction over both clergy and laity was then so *unpopular*, that their congregations were disgusted with the religious liberty of their pastors; and the Belfast society, which then vindicated the true principles of Protestantism and the inalienable rights of the people, was little encouraged by the people themselves. The resistance then made to the arbitrary requisitions of subscription had a slow but sure effect; and the spiritual subordination, I may say subjugation, of both pastors and people have, since that time, surprisingly decreased—So much so indeed, that it is to be feared the sympathy which ought at least to subsist between clergy and laity, has given place to an apathy and indifference on the part of the people, inimical to the interests of a sect, and perhaps equally so to the interests of Christianity itself. Will not this pecuniary subservience to government tend still farther to destroy all relationship with the people, who will ask each other, from views perhaps not a little selfish, 'Why should we continue to pay those men who have placed their confidence of support in the crown?' It is certain that the people themselves have exposed their clergy to be tampered with and tempted by the ruling power. I believe the country stipends over the whole extent of the synod of Ulster do not average at more than 40*l.* per annum; and it must be acknowledged, that the people are bound to give that competent support to their ministers which may become the shield of personal, political, and religious independence.

There is certainly a strange, I cannot call it natural, coincidence between democratical and deistical doctrine. I should have thought, *a priori*, that the principles and practice of the unlettered Prophet Christ would have blended with the moral and political discipline of equality. But the contrary has taken place, and the present practice, or rather practices, of the Presbyterian clergy seem to accelerate and aggravate a prevalent disgust taken against these interpreters of the *words* of Christ. The habits of religious subordination or subjugation have quite lost their hold. It is time, it is high time, that the order of society should be supported not upon priestcraft and popular credulity, but upon the morality of an enlightened and cultivated reason.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Hereby fulfil my promise to send you some remarks on the present state of the French troops, drawn from my own observation, as well as from the information which I have been able to obtain from the most intelligent French officers I have had an opportunity of conversing with in the course of my travels.

The main spring of the French military force is at present the artillery; and this branch of the science of war, which has completely overthrown the ancient system of tactics, and subjected the modern military art to the most rigorous calculations, seems entirely to engross the attention of the republican military. Whether they are right in this, cannot as yet be ascertained, since the advantages which they have hitherto obtained, have been frequently the results of events that have nothing in common with tactical operations. No correct judgment at least can as yet be formed on the merit of their manœuvres, as they are constantly connected with political combinations, and form an integral part of that refined, yet complicate, system, which guides the conduct of the French government.

Every battalion of foot, composed of one thousand men, is attended by a squadron of horse or light artillery, which forms one battery, consisting of four eight-pounders, and two six-inch howitzers; in addition to which, each battalion receives, according to circumstances, some pieces of light or heavy ordnance. This numerous artillery, which the Austrian armies cannot but find an arduous task to counterbalance, the French government would have hardly been able to support, but for its having hitherto succeeded in the well-conceived and ably-executed plan of carrying on the war mostly in fruitful foreign countries, where the subsistence of numerous armies gives the rulers of the French republic no other trouble but that of ordering contributions to be levied, and requisitions to be raised. In order to obtain a decided superiority over the field-pieces of other troops, the French have furnished their horse or flying-artillery with eight-pounders and six-inch howitzers. The former carry a ball, at six degrees elevation, upwards of 600 toises, and at 20 lines, 480 toises; and at this distance whole ranks may be destroyed, or disabled from fighting. The six-inch howitzer throws a grenade, at six degrees elevation, to a distance of 600 toises, and is well known to gall, in particular, the horse most

severely. It also throws to a smaller distance a cartridge with sixty-one balls of seventeen lines diameter, the effect whereof is extremely murderous.

On analysing the aim and purpose of horse-artillery, the beneficial results of the above organization of that of the republican armies must be obvious on the slightest view. This artillery is designed to execute every movement with the utmost rapidity, and to repair, with or without cavalry, in greater or lesser numbers, to every point, where, according to the experienced *coup d'œil* of the Commanding General it can act to the greatest advantage. It must endeavour to make an impression on the enemy's batteries by the rapidity of its movements, and on the enemy's foot and horse by the execution of a well directed fire, which from its extreme mobility it cannot find difficult to effect.

The French have it at present in contemplation to diminish the length of a great part of their ordnance, for the double purpose of using many of their cannon at the same time for throwing shells and grenades, and consequently *à deux mains*, and of rendering their ordnance lighter, in order to increase the rapidity of their movements.* I am, &c. V. N.

On the Rhine,
Sept. 1800.

P. S. I was yesterday present at a grand field-day of several regiments of foot: they went pretty well through their different evolutions, yet it appeared to me that the officers were not altogether what they should be. The manœuvres were executed with rapidity, but not with that precision which characterizes the movements of our troops†. I also observed, that they never advanced in front, but always in column, whether from a close adherence to the system of the *Chevalier Folard*, who fancied that his column, like the Grecian phalanx, should be able to bear down the enemy's troops with irresistible force, or from want of skill and practice, I know not; yet I am inclined to think that it was done from the latter cause: for I found, in the course of conversation with several officers, that they were at a loss to conceive how our troops were able to move *in line* over a difficult ground, as every bush, ditch, &c. appeared to

* Short and light 24-pounders, occasionally intended for throwing shells or grenades, were invented in 1794 by Cit. *Dorsner*, general of division, and inspector of artillery, or master of ordnance, in the French service; or, more properly speaking, their use was revived by him, for the thing itself is not new.

Edir.

† The Prussians,

5 F

them

them a considerable impediment and obstruction.

Their cavalry is good in several points of view, that is, the men are some of the finest troops I ever saw, and the horses are excellent; yet, upon the whole, the French cavalry is not sufficiently organized. The commanding officer of a brigade of horse assured me, that, acting as a detached body, he would engage any cavalry upon earth, but that he was fearful of acting with his brigade in large masses.

Upon the whole, I found that the republican troops stood the inclemencies of the weather and severe fatigues wonderfully well. Five hours exercise, for instance, that is, three hours in the morning, and two in the afternoon, did not seem to affect them at all, for in the interval I found them constantly walking about; and of a fifty miles march they used to talk as of a "*coup de pied*"—a bit of a walk.*

If the French knew how to blend firmness and steadiness with their native vivacity and valour, they would be the first troops in the world. Their attack is made with intrepidity and spirit, which not unfrequently degenerates into rage. But if the troops opposed to them do not lose countenance, but support their attack with that steadiness which forms a characteristic feature of our troops, or anticipate the attack in an able and spirited manner, the republican soldiers are still the old Frenchmen of *Rosbach*.

On seeing the numerous light infantry, which at present composes the greatest part of the French armies, I was naturally led to consider how I should act, if I were entrusted with the command of a corps attacked by this numerous light infantry, endeavouring to outflank and surround me on all sides, according to the leading principle of their system of tactics. To fire on this scattered multitude would be folly; for to fire by battalions or platoons on single dispersed men, were to waste powder and ball to no purpose. To scatter and disperse my men also would be still worse, for by so doing I should lose my strength, chiefly resulting from the steady compactness of our troops. I should therefore neither do one nor the other, but, if the nature of the ground did any ways permit, place small troops of horse in the intervals of my foot, with orders to charge the enemy's infantry, as soon as they should begin to scatter, which would necessitate them either to form again in a body, or expose them to be cut down by my horse.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a fact, established on the concurrent testimony of respectable historians, that the clergy, as a body, have in every age, except where their own peculiar interests were concerned, been subservient to the will of the ruling party: no wonder then, that the influence they possess in our public libraries should be exerted to the utmost, in determining the choice of books favourable to their party views; and in stigmatizing, as licentious, every production in the most remote degree hostile to that system of war and discord which, unhappily, forms so distinguishing a feature of the present times.

To corroborate the truth of the foregoing observations, permit me, in addition to the many valuable communications respecting Reading Societies, already presented to the public through the medium of your useful Miscellany, to give a short history of a library instituted at Jedburgh about the year 1760. I am not in possession of the original constitution of this society; but the sum paid, by individuals on admission, has fluctuated from three to five guineas: each member, besides, contributes a yearly quota of nine shillings, and possesses the right of transferring his share. At every anniversary meeting, the names of the books proposed by any member, as proper for the society, are taken down by the librarian, the merit and tendency of which being afterwards canvassed, they are finally admitted or rejected by a plurality of voices. The number of members amount, at present, to somewhat above sixty. Among the regulations for the management of this institution, none has found a place to guard against the evil of clerical influence: unfortunately, therefore, instead of operating to promote liberal discussion, it has lately been perverted to the worst of purposes, that of giving currency to party publications, and to the support of a particular set of opinions. The Rights of Man soon fell a sacrifice to sacerdotal zeal, and was expelled, as I have been informed, upon a motion from the Rev. Member who, a few months before, had presented it to the society. The assertion of a Noble Lord high in command at Toulon, that in the New Annual Register an inaccurate statement had been given of the expulsion of the English from that place, was urged, by a *ci devant* preceptor of his Lordship, as a sufficient ground for discontinuing that publication; and the valuable works of Dr. Darwin were rejected, because the same, or some

other

* The day before yesterday, I saw a regiment of hussars pass through this place, which eight months ago was stationed in the vicinity of Mentz, had marched from thence to Brest, and was now returning to join *Angereau's* army. In spite of this fatiguing march, the horses were in an excellent condition, and but few of them were hurt by the saddle.

other great man, had conceived a bad opinion of their author. Mrs. Smith's *Desmond* is even now, I believe, kept from circulating among the members, by the exertion of individual alarm and caprice; the *British Critic* has been preferred to the *Monthly Review*, and the flimsy and equivocal productions of the Abbé Barruel and Professor Robison have superseded works valuable for historical and scientific accuracy. Not that I would preclude, were it even in my power, such publications from being read and examined: it is error, not truth, that shrinks from investigation: all that I would contend for is, that they ought not exclusively to occupy a place in our public libraries. Were I able to lay before your readers a list of the books presented for the approbation of the society within the last six years, and mark the reasons which had been urged for the admission of some, and the rejection of others; it would afford a curious history of the rise and progress of alarm, among the privileged classes: but as it is commonly rather influence than power which is resorted to for the purpose of creating an ascendancy in such institutions, it is frequently impossible to drag forth, to public notice, the author of abuses, or to suggest an adequate remedy for the evil. Amidst the tumult of party violence, the small still voice of reason remains unattended to; and the lover of peace, of philosophy, and of rational liberty, is but too apt to retire in despair from so unequal a combat, and silently wait the return of better times. It would, indeed, prove a difficult task to curb that spirit of intrigue which has, of late, unhappily crept into almost all our public libraries, without having recourse to measures equally hostile to free discussion, as those we condemn, and altogether subversive of the right of majorities. To renovate any society, when a majority of its members are interested in the support of existing abuses, is in the very nature of the thing impossible. Under such circumstances, therefore, the friends of temperate discussion can only unite in devising some other mode for the general diffusion of literature and science; and none, I believe, will be found better calculated to answer this invaluable purpose, than the institution of rival libraries. The good effects resulting from the establishment of a new library upon this principle at Jedburgh, and the regulations by which it is governed, may, perhaps, furnish the subject of a future letter.

I am, Sir,
Panras, Your obedient servant,
23d Sept. 1800. AGNES E. HALL.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS from MR. H. TOULMIN, of KENTUCKY.

(Continued from page 553, vol. ix.)

LETTER VIII.

HAVING at length terminated, I hope, my wanderings, I flatter myself with the prospect of a more regular correspondence, though I fear, indeed, that both of us may write many letters to no purpose, while this deranging war continues. I am greatly indebted to our most excellent and respected friend M*** for the interest he so kindly and affectionately takes in our welfare. I wrote to him from New York. I have heard from Mr. ***, and written to him. I mentioned some particulars, which I thought might be acceptable. But the most material thing which I would say to any man, who meant to lay out money in land, is to *take time*. For go to what port you will, it is an hundred to one (if you do not set out with this maxim) but that you will be persuaded by the inhabitants, that no situations are comparable to those in their own state. I question much, if *** have been sufficiently upon their guard in this respect. Almost every one who has seen the country, tells me it is exceedingly mountainous, and so stony that you have little chance of having more than a 10th or a 20th of any considerable tract good for any thing. You will have heard of ***'s safe arrival. That ***** should write about America as you mention, is quite in character. People who come into a strange place, who have lodgings to take instead of their own houses to live in, who are unsettled as to their pursuits and prospects, destitute of *tried* friends, such persons (and all emigrants must be such for a while) are not proper judges of a country. And, no doubt, it was to such persons that the *** must have alluded, when they spoke of the disgust of the English. For my own part, I would regard no man's *general opinion* of a place, who has not *lived* in it: and it is on this idea that I have not said much in *general terms* respecting America. As to myself, I am *perfectly satisfied* as yet: at least as much as I can be without my natural friends. I see the way (I think) much clearer here for fixing a family comfortably in life; above want and disgrace, if not above mediocrity. My salary, as President of the College, and Minister (if the latter keeps up) will, I expect, be about £601. sterling. But I lay not much stress upon being able to provide for a family (except as to bringing them up) as in placing

placing them in a situation to provide for themselves. I think every industrious person here is *so* situated.

I would mention a curious incident which took place at our County Court (or Sessions) last week. Every minister in this State who can produce testimonials of his ordination, is empowered to marry, upon application to the justices, and giving bond for his acting according to law. I applied, but could produce no proof of my being a regular minister, but the address of my congregation a little before I left Bent. A bigoted Presbyterian, on the bench, was anxious to persuade the rest, that this was not enough. He succeeded. The Counsellors were fired with indignation, and considered it as a step towards religious domination. They all spoke upon the occasion. The Attorney General for the State was among the speakers, and talked of impeaching the justices. The debate continued five hours; but, at length, the business was settled, by their drawing up and signing a paper, importing that they, the subscribers, nominated and *ordained* me to be the Christian Minister to the Independent Society (for this I considered to be the most suitable name) in Lexington.
Lexington, Kentucky, July 17, 1794.

LETTER IX.

—YOUR objection as to the heat (*i. e.* of the climate) in America has certainly some weight. But it is not a "relaxing heat" altogether. I assure you, it is a burning, frying heat, when exposed to the sun, for we have often gentle breezes in the shade. It has been too much for me this summer. P** V** has had the jaundice through the same cause; and N** cannot go out in the middle of the day without feeling some bilious symptom before night. But we are all tolerably well now, as is the young child, and I hope shall continue so through the winter. The difficulty of the voyage you would, I think, soon get over. But there is an objection, which never struck me so sensibly as since I have been settled.

I felt very reluctant to leave my congregation at Monton, seven years ago: but after a while I became attached to Chowbent. I reasoned, that the reluctance I felt at parting with my Chowbent friends would be succeeded by the pleasure of forming new connections in this part of the world. But in this I find myself mistaken. I have good friends here, but I have not what I can call a congregation:

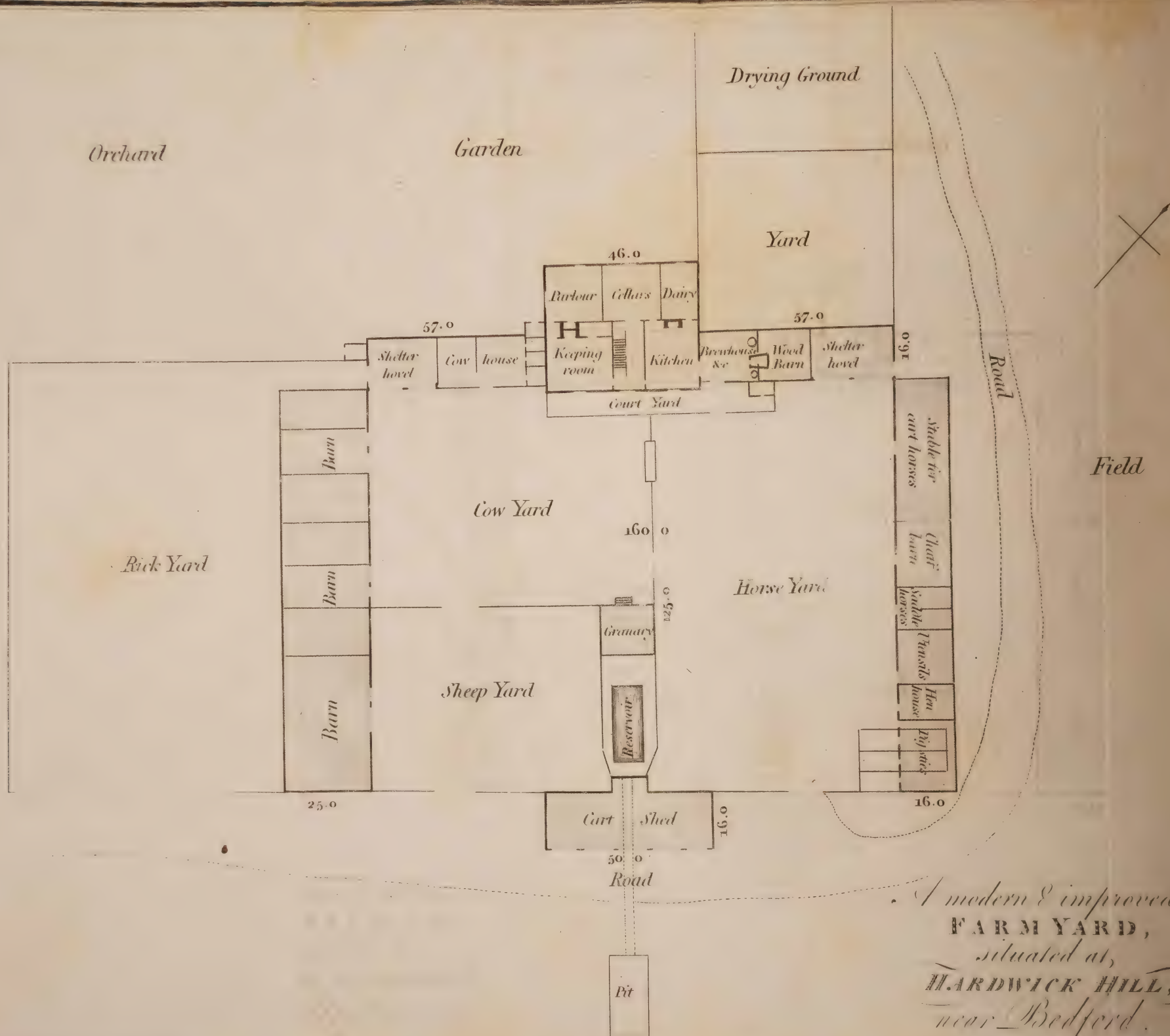
a set of men possessed of some religious zeal and seriousness, as well as rationality. I do not meet with persons who have been brought up and spent their days exposed to similar influences with myself, so that there is but little coincidence of feeling. This objection can be remedied only by going to the places where we shall fall in with those who have come from the same situation with ourselves. I really question whether such a man as our friend D** would feel, upon the whole, happier in America than among his friends in Devonshire; except P**'s society should become pretty numerous. Besides, as you say, their particular circles will *want* such men, if there be any chance of their doing any good in the cause of truth and general good. And there is a certain *habit* formed as to the *manner* of making our exertions adapted to the people among whom we have lived. I feel a persuasion, that a worthy Baptist minister in this country, who did not know his letters when he was married, will serve the cause of religious truth in Kentucky more than I, or even you or Dr. ** could do. Yet he raves like an enthusiast.

My good mother observes, that I never expressed how I was *satisfied*, how America answered my expectations, &c. The truth is, I wished to avoid *committing myself* too hastily. I was aware, that the feelings of a person rambling about, and seeing something new every day, were no criterion for persons to judge of the agreeableness of a country long. I wished to confine myself to common facts, and to let my friends form their own conclusions. However, as you pushed me to it, I gave you my opinion, and now I have given you some further observations by way of appendix; and probably shall have something different to say three months hence. Though I think America unquestionably preferable for M** to England, yet I am upon the whole pleased that he is not on his way thither, partly on account of the concern which it would give you, and partly because, though I think it easy to determine which part of America is in *itself* the best, it is not so easy to determine which is the best for Englishmen, or persons coming from the latitude of 51°.

You may tell Mr. Morgan* that his

* A worthy Dissenting Minister at Col-lumpton, in Devonshire, who died Sept. 15, 1794, and was the author of a devotional work, entitled "*A Common-Prayer Book*, according to the plan of the Liturgy of the Church





A modern & improved
FARM YARD,
 situated at,
HARDWICK HILL,
 near Bedford.

Matrimonial Service has been made use of, as I am authorized to celebrate marriage.

There are great disturbances at Pittsburgh, on account of an excise. I apprehend no evil of magnitude from them, though they may end, if prudence be wanting, in a separation of the western country from the Union.

Lexington, Kentucky, Sept. 27, 1794.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION of a FARM-YARD;
With a Plate.

ON the road from Bedford to Ampt-hill lies a farm of 250 acres, called Hardwick-hill, belonging to S. Whitbread, esq. It is situated on the gentle slope of a hill, descending to the south; bounded on the north by the main road, and on the south by a small winding stream. The soil is strong and clayey, with a small proportion of gravel; the land is nearly equally divided into arable and pasture; the stock of the farm principally sheep.

Nearly in the middle of the land is the farm-yard, of which the annexed plate shews the plan. The north-west range of buildings consist of the house and offices, a cow-house, and two shelter-hovels, one communicating with the horse-yard, the other with the cow-yard. The north-east range contains stables for eight cart-horses and two saddle-horses, separated by a chaff-barn, a room for the farming implements, a hen-house, and a range of pigsties. The south-west side is appropriated to the barns, two of which have threshing-floors of oak plank, the other floored with clay. The south-east side is only occupied in the middle by a cart-shed, on each side of which are the farm-yard gates. The granary is a detached building, raised from the ground on brick piers. The division of the yard is into three; for horses, cows, and sheep; the stock are supplied with water from a pump in the court-yard, which fills a trough between the horse and cow-yard. The yard slopes down to a reservoir, which is a brick tank 20 feet long, 8 or 9 wide, and 5 feet deep, communicating by a drain with a pit to receive the overflowings.

Behind the house is a garden and orchard, with a yard and drying ground; the rick-yard adjoins the barns. The approach is by a road, leaving the main road at a point nearly opposite the house, and

running south-east at the back of the stables, then turning west to the rick-yard.

The house, back-kitchen, and granary, are built of brick and stud, and rough-cast; the house slated. All the other buildings are of quartering and weatherboarding. The east range is tiled, but the barns and cart-shed are thatched. This may be considered as a very complete plan; the buildings are well disposed for the business, and the appearance is uniform and agreeable; but it may be suggested, that a less bleak situation might have been found for the house and garden: if it had been placed where the barn now stands, the garden and the back of the house would have enjoyed a south-west exposure without at all injuring the convenience of the plan.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you have frequently expressed a wish to receive communications relative to local history, I have taken the liberty of sending you the following invitation to the institution of a Botanic Garden, which has been lately circulated in Liverpool. I am happy to inform you, that the number of subscribers is already so great that there is no doubt of the completion of the scheme.

THE prevailing taste for Botanical Studies, and the liberality displayed by the inhabitants of Liverpool in the encouragement of scientific pursuits, afford sufficient reason to conclude, that the establishment of a Botanical Garden in the neighbourhood of the town is at present a desirable and attainable object. To enlarge upon the advantages to be derived from botanical knowledge is not the object of this address. It is presumed that its application to agriculture, gardening, medicine, and other arts essential to the comfort and even support of life, is generally acknowledged. The claims which it has to our attention, when considered merely as an elegant amusement, ought not to be neglected; an amusement calculated to interest the understanding, whilst it promotes the health and vigour of the bodily frame. Even the cultivation of the fine arts, however alluring in its progress, and dignified in its object, must yield the superiority to the study of nature; for who will venture to compare the most finished productions of the painter and the sculptor with the originals whence they derived

rived their ideas of beauty and proportion?

It is, however, necessary to the progress of this science, that the student should be supplied with actual and living specimens. The imperfection of language to give an adequate idea of any vegetable production, must be generally admitted; and the most beautiful and accurate drawings fall infinitely short of that delicacy and minuteness of parts, on which its scientific distinctions essentially depend. Even the plants themselves, when collected and attempted to be preserved, are deprived of so many peculiarities incident to their habit and growth, that it is only from living plants that we can flatter ourselves with the hope of obtaining those substantial distinctions which are necessary to discriminate these numerous productions, or of extending the limits of the science itself.

Without public institutions for the purpose of preserving such plants as are imported into the country, and in the acquisition of which so many men of great learning and talents have devoted themselves to long and dangerous voyages and expeditions, there is every reason to believe that considerable numbers will soon be lost to us. The great repositories are at present those of the nursery-men in the vicinity of London; but when profit is the chief object, it is to be feared those plants alone will be propagated which will best repay the attention of the cultivator. Many scientific and opulent individuals in different parts of the kingdom have contributed not only to establish this study by their wealth, but to extend it by their talents; yet the taste of an individual may be supposed to attach to some favourite class of productions, and at all events, a private collection cannot be expected, either in copiousness or permanency, to contend with a public institution, which is calculated to comprehend every known vegetable production, and to preserve them for a continued series of years, which in many instances is indispensably necessary to their perfection.

Of the expence and attention bestowed by many respectable individuals in supporting a pleasure-garden, the environs of the town afford numerous instances; what then must be the advantages of a garden properly laid out, and supplied with every beautiful production of vegetable nature which this kingdom affords, yet enjoyed at the small expence of an annual subscription? Even this subscription will, it is probable, be more than repaid by the privileges to which it is intended the subscribers shall be entitled, in having such

plants or seeds divided among them as may be the increase of the garden, and can be occasionally spared without impoverishing the collection. To those who are already engaged in making a selection of plants, this institution will afford constant assistance, and may frequently preclude the necessity of obtaining them from a distance, at great expence and risk.

Proposals for a Botanical Garden.

I. It is proposed to purchase a piece of ground in the vicinity of Liverpool, which shall be laid out as may be afterwards determined upon, in such a manner as best to promote the object of the institution, and at the same time to afford to the proprietors a pleasant retreat for exercise and recreation.

II. Different parts of the ground will be devoted to the culture of aquatics, of alpine and bog plants, and other vegetable productions which require any peculiarity of soil or situation.

III. Conservatories and stoves proper for the cultivation of exotics will form an important part of the establishment.

IV. An elegant building will also be erected in the garden, part of which will be a house for the principal gardener; the remainder will be devoted to a Botanical Library, which will contain the principal works upon the subject; and a Museum, fitted up to receive specimens of dried plants, as well indigenous as exotic.

V. It is proposed, that there shall be only a limited number of subscribers, who are to pay upon admission the sum of twelve guineas, and an annual subscription of two guineas.

VI. Each subscriber is to be considered as the proprietor of a share in the institution, which he will be at liberty to transfer or bequeath to any person whatever, provided the person to whom the share is transferred or bequeathed, assent to and sign the laws of the institution.

VII. Any person who may become the proprietor of more than one share, shall be permitted to make an annual nomination of any lady or gentleman, who, whilst the nomination continues in force, shall be entitled to all the advantages of a subscriber.

VIII. All strangers recommended by a subscriber may have free access to the garden, upon entering their names and places of abode, in a book kept by the porter for that purpose.

IX. The concerns of the garden are to be managed by a President, to be elected annually, and a Committee of twelve proprietors, four of whom shall be elected every four years from among the subscribers at large.

X. The Committee shall appoint annually from among themselves a Treasurer, who shall manage all the pecuniary concerns, and also four visitors, who shall have the more immediate

mediate direction of the garden, shall inspect the conduct of the gardeners, the management of the stoves, the cultivation of the plants, &c.

When it is deemed that a sufficient number of names is obtained to answer the ends of the institution, a general meeting of the proprietors will be called for the purpose of framing the necessary regulations, electing the officers, and other business.

I remain, yours,

A. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ΑΠΟΚΑΛΥΨΙΣ, OR, THE DISCOVERY.

If a man assents to the undisputed books, he is no longer an infidel; though he should not hold the Revelations, or the Epistle of St. James or Jude, or the latter of St. Peter, or the two last of St. John, to be canonical.

BERKELEY'S Minute Philosopher,
Dialogue VI.

WHETHER the Apocalypse, Mr. Editor, be or be not a canonical, it is certainly a puzzling book; for nobody seems satisfied with any exposition but his own. Yet the work is surely not a mere map of the hippogryffon wanderings of some disordered imagination—nor an Arabian tale written to satirize the genuine Scriptures by a parody of their more prominent imagery. It has too much method for madness, and too much zeal for sneer. The poet is so full of force and fancy, that one cannot but ascribe to him some design, view, drift, scope, or purpose, some object, end, and aim. Why should not one idler more try his luck at guessing?

The earliest external evidence to the existence of the Apocalypse must be referred to the year 170, or nearly so. Justin Martyr first quotes it, and in the dialogue with Trypho. As this work is incomplete, it was no doubt yet unfinished at the time of the author's death, who was executed soon after that year. Should it be maintained that he suffered earlier, refuge could be had to the arguments and authority of Wetstein, who consents to ascribe this dialogue to some author posterior to Justin.

Internal evidence is no less deficient in ascertaining the date, birth-place, and author of the Apocalypse. It was not written at Ephesus by John the Evangelist; because the church of Thyatira, and the sect of Nicolaitans, existed not in his time. It was not written in the Ægyptian Alexandria; because the dialect abounds not exclusively with those peculiarities which Sturz enumerates as cha-

acteristic of the writers of that place. Was it written at Antioch, another great metropolis of Christian literature, a place in which the Siriasms, the allusions to Mithriac religion, the violently figurative Orientalisms of style and imagery, might naturally occur, and find sympathy? Perhaps so. And for want of more satisfactory data, let the suppositious name, *John of Antioch*, stand for that of the unknown author: it may serve, like an X in Algebra, to reason with.

What is the prevailing character of this man's pamphlet? Newton, Brothers, one needs not look to your books for the meaning! History suffices. In whatsoever country or age, in whatsoever town or twelvemonth, this work has been dragged into notice, read attentively, commented on, and disputed about—it has made one unvarying impression. Consult the Philopatrists for its effect under Julian at Constantinople. Observe its operation in the hands of Joachim of Calabria, of the Franciscans at Rome, of the followers of Luther and Calvin, or of Jurieu in France. In our own former troubles, Presbyterians and Millenarians; in our late skirmishes, Socinians and Methodists, have read in it one language—the language of sedition. To all its studiers it appears to preach revolt against a heathen magistrate, or a magistrate whom schismatics choose to consider as heathen. Each sect, in perusing the Apocalypse, has discovered its intolerant rulers to be typified by the beast, and the place of their residence by Babylon; its own church by the new Jerusalem, and by the second Messiah the man whom it expected to chieftain the projected rebellion. It is obvious to infer, that such was really the view of citizen John of Antioch: and that the Apocalypse is in fact the manifesto of some Syrian Hugh Peters, desirous of predisposing his brethren in the faith to second the rebellious intentions of some Syrian Oliver Cromwell. And why start at the inference? Is it a perversion of common sense in theology to suspect that Babylon may mean Babylon; and the Euphrates, the Euphrates?

As only one Syrian rebel crossed the Euphrates, and took Babylon, there is no choice of heroes. This was done by Avidius Cassius in the year 165. He was a native of Kir, a resident at Antioch, and in* favour with the citizens there, of whom,

* Ergo correctâ disciplina et in Armenia, et in Arabia, et in Ægypto, res optime gerit, amatusque est ab omnibus Orientalibus, et speciatim ab Antiochenis, qui etiam imperio ejus consenserunt. *Augustan History*, II. p. 308.

according to Chrysostom, the Christians formed a majority. He was employed by the Roman Emperor Antoninus II. to win trophies from the Parthians, of which Lucius Verus, for amusing himself in Daphne, was to reap the praise. By the capture of Seleucia, or Babylon, he enriched himself and his officers enormously; and soon after, he undertook to set up an independent Eastern empire over Syria, Asia Minor, and Egypt, of which Christianity was, no doubt, to have been the established religion; he punished with harshness, had fits of fanaticism, and was puritanic in his morals—*nonnumquam trux, sæpe religiosus, castitatis amator*, says his biographer Vulcatius Gallicanus. He was a skilful general, and affected republican-ism. With such qualities and such views he was adapted to conciliate the protection of the superintendant of the church of Antioch, and deserved to interest the zeal and talent of the author of the Apocalypse. Accordingly a most opportune, if not the most early, declaration in behalf of the authenticity of this holy vision proceeded from Theophilus (Eusebius, IV. 24.) Bishop of Antioch at the time of the death of Lucius Verus.

After the assassination of Avidius Cassius, his bad qualities, as is the lot of unsuccessful rebels, were caricatured; and his name comes handed down to us as that of a man atrociously cruel and severe. The philosophic mildness of the imperial necessarian punished very few of his adherents. Can the martyr Justin have been one of them? For Christianity,* *as such*, was less persecuted under the Antonines than that spirit of insurrection which animated the Oriental Jews and Christians, and which led them to support each successive Barcochebas, who undertook to resist the idolatrous sovereign.

If the Apocalypse was composed with a view of rendering to Avidius Cassius the same services as the book of Daniel had rendered to Judas Maccabeus; if it was intended to serve in the churches as a text-book of sedition for those preachers who wished to secure submission to his sway, allegiance to his person, and recruits to his armies; it must have been drawn up shortly after this general's return from Babylon (that is about the year 167) and before the event was known of his unsuccessful struggle for the independence of the East. With this surmise the phenomena correspond: for the churches of Asia Minor, and the ex-

pedition against Babylon, are described with all the precision of history; but the subsequent events with all the obscurity, not to say fallacy, of vaticination. Of this a short analysis will furnish presumptive proof.

The Apocalypse naturally separates into three distinct visions, or systems of hieroglyph: the one *introductory*, extending to the end of the third chapter; the next *historical*, to the end of the nineteenth chapter; and the last *prophetical*, to the end of the book.

The introductory train of mythic pomp serves merely to surround the tiring-room of the author, while he is investing the costume and assuming the character of the prophet of Patmos. It is chiefly remarkable by the minute local knowledge it displays of the state of different churches in Asia Minor, about the time of Papias. An acquaintance extending to a factious but authoritative interposition in personal feuds seems to indicate the hand of an itinerant inspector, or travelling bishop. Incidentally various passages occur (II. 11, 17, 26, 29.) in which are brought forward ideas of victory and conquest—of authority over the nations, who are to be broken in pieces, and ruled with a rod of iron; and a promise is made to the conqueror of the morning star, the glory of the east, the city of Babylon. This conqueror is to be (III. 12.) a pillar in the temple of the God of John, which he is to forsake no more, that is, an establisher of Christianity; and he is to found a new Jerusalem (the old Jerusalem had been dispeopled of Jews by an especial edict of Hadrian), that is, to favour the settlement of Jews in his new metropolis.

The historical portion demands closer attention: but as the greater part obviously coincides exclusively with the foregoing theory, it will only be necessary to attempt subduing the more refractory imagery.

Ch. IV. describes the plan of the projected hierarchy. Round about the throne of Cassius were to be four-and-twenty other thrones for the bishops or elders of the Christian church. Before the throne is a sea, his empire is to be bounded by the Mediterranean; and by it are four living creatures full of eyes, four vigilant legions of Jew and Christian soldiers. Kircher in his Oedipus says, that each of the tribes of Israel used a sign of the zodiac for their standard, and that Judah adopted *the lion*, Ephraim *the calf*, Reuben *the man*, and Dan *the eagle*. These four regiments therefore were in the interests of Cassius, had accompanied him probably to Babylon, and were disposed

* Nec Christianis infernus fuit (Antoninus) quos vehementer observavit et coluit. *Dion Cassius*, p. 804, edit. 1592.

to join with the four-and-twenty bishops in giving glory to him that sat on the throne. The other tribes always marshalled (Numbers x. 14—28) under these.

V. The book written within naturally means the new liturgy, or Christian form of prayer, which, in honour of the Lamb, or Christ, was to be publicly established by Cassius.

VI. Ambition would be well represented by a rider drawing a bow and aiming at a crown—ambition directed to the sovereignty of Persia is so typified (1 and 2) with peculiar propriety, as the national coin, the Darics, (Suidas, *Δαρεικος*) had on the reverse the effigy of an archer with a bow and a crown. War (3 and 4), Famine (5 and 6), and Pestilence (7 and 8), are successively personified: the meaning of the allegory is, that ambition, attended by war, * famine, and pestilence, was aiming at the throne of Persia. The spirits of martyrs, who had suffered under the idolatrous princes, are described (9, 10, and 11), as calling on their fellow-sectaries to take part with the invader. The Jews and Christians were as yet not wholly hostile and distinct sects. The agitation of an invaded empire is strikingly (12—17) painted.

VII. Messengers, or angels, of the approaching power are represented as discriminating between the idolaters and the monotheists, as sparing and rewarding the latter, who in return receive the conqueror with enthusiasm, and who were to be sealed on the forehead, that is, to wear a white badge, or cockade.

VIII. From the time of Darius I, who found it necessary so to reward the seven conspirators who raised him to the throne, the constitution of Persia had consisted of an Emperor, a Metropolitan Council, or Senate, of *seven*, and a number of nabobs or provincial governors, varying from 120 to 127, who were probably named by this council. Hence in the Zend-avesta the parallel description of the celestial hierarchy. The throne of Ormuz is therein surrounded with *seven* superior angels, and with one hundred and twenty inferior ferocious, or spirits. It was natural to employ the mythology of the Persian religion, which so exactly corresponded with the civil constitution, as emblematic of the political governors. The trumpets of the *seven* angels, then, stand for the measures of

resistance taken by the Persian Senate of *seven*. One orders religious humiliations, which are followed by an inclement atmosphere; another removes by sea the threatened wealth of Babylon; a third is suspected of poisoning the waters; and a fourth of disastrous intrigues.

IX. To the fifth angel is ascribed superior efficiency: he was probably Minister of the war-department, and sent cavalry (7—10) against Cassius, which laid waste the land, like locusts, and kept the field five months. Apollyon may be a translation of the Persian commander's name. The sixth angel was probably Minister of Police at Babylon, who gave orders to loose the waters of the four (v. 14) sluices connected with the Euphrates, in order to flood the ditches for the defence of the town. The dress and armour of the cavalry is given (17—19), particularly in Wakefield's translation, with great accuracy.

X. One would think this interposing angel brought in his dispatches from court some written proposals of peace or truce (8 and 9), in order to obtain a delay, while the merchants were removing their property by sea; and that Cassius bitterly repented of swallowing his sugared words.

XI. The whole expedition of the son of Heliodorus may have filled, from the time of its being resolved on, a period (v. 2) of forty-two months, which is not opposed by history. The two olive-trees or lamps may allude to some two Jewish or Christian priests resident at Babylon, who were secret friends to Cassius, and obtained, on the capture of the town, great consequence (v. 5); but who afterwards were slain as traitors (v. 8), by Vologæsus, their original sovereign. About one tenth of the city (v. 13) was ruined by the attack. Unrestricted liberty of worship (v. 19) was given on its capture to the friendly sectaries.

XII. By the woman clad with the sun must be understood the new eastern empire which Cassius intended to found; and by the dragon (v. 3), the Parthian empire. The dragon, as is known from Lucian's letter to Philo on history-writing, was the figure used for a standard by the Parthians. The two wings of the great eagle (v. 14), indicate Roman legions under the command of Cassius. After the approach of Vologæsus a persecution (v. 17), of the supposed adherents of Cassius was very natural.

XIII. Vologæsus may have brought relief by sea (v. 1), to the besieged metropolis: by the seven heads must be meant his council of seven, and by the ten horns

* Magnum numerum amisit (A. Cassius) qui partim fame enecti partim morbo extincti sunt. *Dion Cassius*, p. 807.

the great cities over which he ruled. The one head wounded to death, and afterwards healed, allegorizes the capture and subsequent desertion of Babylon. The other wild beast (v. 11), may be some visier, or rather some high priest of the fire-worshippers or Manicheans, who had compelled the Jews (16 and 17) to wear a badge. Whether this distinctive mark, or brand, consisted of the Hebrew letter Shin thrice repeated, in ridicule of the Shesh thesh thesh so prominent in their pronunciation, and whether the number of the beast is thus to be accounted for, may contentedly be left to the decision of some future Sebaldus Nothanker.

XIV. The triumphal entry of Avidius Cassius into Babylon, with his Jew regiments (v. 3), and ecclesiastical agents; the installation of Christianity (v. 6), the intolerance exercised toward all the partisans of the old government (v. 11), the plunder (v. 16), and partial massacre (v. 20), of the people, are narrated with prudent obscurity, but entire probability.

XV. The triumph was not of long duration. Phials filled with the wrath of God were to be poured out by the seven angels. Cassius was to be compelled to abandon Babylon.

XVI. Many particulars of the war are here confusedly glanced at. The temporary eclipse of the majesty of Vologæsus (v. 10); the remarkable desiccation of the Euphrates (v. 12), when Cassius forded it (whereas when Trajan passed it it was unusually full of water) and the discomfiture of his retreat (v. 17), are all corroborated by historians.

XVII. The woman of the idol, or great harlot, who sitteth on seven mountains, is a sacred personage very celebrated in history, and thus described by Herodotus (Clio. 181.) where he gives an account of the principal idol temple of Babylon. "In the other (public space) stood the brazen-gated temple of the god Bel, which remains now in my time, and fills a square of two furlongs. In the midst of the holy ground a solid mound is piled, one furlong each way, and, upon this, seven in succession. The ascent has been made on the outside, and winds around each mound. Half way up is a resting-place with seats, where the climbers sit down and repose. On the upper mound stands a great temple, in which is a large bed splendidly decked, and beside it a golden table. No statue is to be seen: nor is any human-being suffered to pass the night here, except one woman of the place, whom the god loves above the rest,

as the Chaldean priests say." This priestess or goddess of Babylon is a natural emblem of that idolatry of fornication, that worship of the lingam, or image of jealousy, an abomination so offensive to the Jews: her seven mountains are not at Rome, they are the pyramidal stages of the *Tower of Babel.

XVIII. Is a fine, though unfeeling, triumphal song over the capture and burning of the great city. *Vastata Seleucia atque incensa, regiam Vologæsi solo æquavit* says the historian, Dion Cassius; *quum autem reverteretur, magnum numerum militum amisit.*

XIX. Repeats much imagery out of the second chapter. From the 11th verse it may be suspected, that Cassius affected to show himself on a white horse: his Christianity is again insisted on, and his military losses bewailed.

With the XXth chapter begin promises wholly prophetic, on which, as they were never fulfilled, it would be useless to the future Oriental historian to comment.

Of the objections to the foregoing hypothesis, what longest gave pause was the observation, that the evidence of Christian antiquity points decisively to the heretic Cerinthus (see especially Eusebius III. 28. and the minutely corroborative commentary of Michaelis) as the fabricator of the Apocalypse. But as the legend, which makes Cerinthus cotemporary with the last of the Evangelists, has been invalidated by Middleton; as the opinions which he defended and combated, imply an advanced state of the church; as Irenæus makes him long posterior to the Nicolaitans, who were a derivation from the Gnostics; as Tertullian, Jerom, and other fathers, make him posterior to Carpocras, who is placed by Eusebius under Hadrian; and as Epiphanius, who has preserved a report of his occasioning a disturbance at Antioch, is not unfavourable to the same order of time; it is likely that Cerinthus, who had studied at Alexandria, says Theodoret, flourished AFTER the middle of the second century—in which case our John of Antioch will be no other than Cerinthus himself.

To sum up—the Apocalypse most probably was written at Antioch, about the year 167 or 168, by Cerinthus, in order to favour the political and ecclesiastical projects of Avidius Cassius, whose capture of Babylon it describes.

* Tavernier describes its ruins by the name Nemrod: they consist of sun-dried bricks, piled on each other, with interstitial layers of straw and bruised reeds.

The irreflection or collusion of Theophilus and Justin apparently recommended it to the credulity of Irenæus, and his reputation influenced the Western churches, whose power finally overcame the traditional scruples of the Eastern, and authorized its intrusion into the Christian canon.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Life of Dr. Lardner, by Kippis, p. viii. occurs the following note:—

“Mr. Mole was first a minister at Uxbridge, then at Rotherhithe, and last of all at Hackney. At length he retired to Uxbridge, where he died not many years since. In point of learning he might be ranked with Lardner, Benson, and Chandler. He was the author of some valuable publications, and employed the latter part of his days in writing, in Latin, a Life of the celebrated Laurentius Valla, including the religious and literary history of the time. The manuscript of this work Mr. Mole's executors, with an inattention which can never be justified, permitted to be sold with his books at a common auction.”

If through the medium of your valuable Magazine I could obtain any information relative to this MS. it will confer a favour on your humble servant,

October 20, 1800.

ACADEMICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to an enquiry of one of your correspondents, who expresses much solicitude to procure for an amiable and invalid friend good accommodations at the island of Madeira, I should be wanting to the cause of humanity were I not to mention the comforts I have enjoyed there, and the mode by which other invalids may obtain them.

I think myself extremely fortunate in having been introduced to Dr. Joseph Adams, who has taken and fitted up for the reception of patients a seat of one of the Portuguese nobility, where the Doctor and Mrs. Adams, with their servants, now reside; and as the building is spacious, they have numerous and convenient accommodations for the purposes of their establishment.

It is evident that to the feeble the extremes of conviviality and of solitude are equally baneful. In the houses of such of the factory as they bring letters to, or in the noise of a tavern (the only resources on first landing till this establishment took place) they would suffer from the former evil, and in a lodging, which at best re-

quires time to procure, they would languish from the latter. But in the society of Dr. and Mrs. Adams, who have no children, the patient will find every thing she can wish, from the most soothing attentions, to the most cheerful and rational intercourse.

To avoid the delay and uncertainty of convoys, and the risk of capture in British running ships, I would recommend a passage on board an American, vessels of that nation being now suffered to pass unmolested by the French. The major part of them sail from London or Liverpool, and touch at Madeira on their voyage to more distant ports. Intelligence respecting them may always be procured at Lloyd's.

Should your friend wish for further particulars, I will with pleasure communicate any information in my power.

I am, Sir,

65, Bread-street,
Cheapside, London.

Yours, &c.

THO. BUTLIN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE present very high price of good malt, and the probability that a sufficient supply will not be obtained to last until next harvest, will, it is presumed, render any plan of substituting other materials in its place acceptable to such of your readers as are accustomed to brew their own malt liquor; I therefore take the liberty to offer you the result of some experiments which I have made for that purpose. It will evidently appear to your chemical readers, that the strength of malt liquor depends on the quantity of sugar dissolved from the malt in the process of brewing, which sugar is probably formed by the vegetation of barley converting the starch of the grain into sugar in malting; hence it will follow, that sugar, treated in the same way as malt, will answer the same purpose: but it must be observed, that a decoction of malt will have a flavour peculiar to itself, which may be owing to some other part of the grain, which is also dissolved in a small proportion; and as the connoisseurs in ale do not like any innovation in its taste, I recommend to them a plan which I have found to answer the purpose of producing as good ale as that brewed all from malt, and not to be distinguished from it in flavour, at the same time it is also a saving of expence, and will, in some degree, diminish the consumption of grain, which, at this scarce season, is very desirable.

To half a load, or 3 Winchester bushels, of good malt, I add 28lb. of good brown sugar, which will make as much liquor, and of equal, if not superior, strength, as 1 load, or 6 bushels of malt alone. Those who are desirous to try the plan, must observe the precaution, to brew their liquor from the malt, before the sugar is introduced, and also to boil it in the usual way with hops, only it will not be necessary to make use of the same quantity, as when malt only is used, for weak liquor will dissolve a greater quantity of bitter from the same quantity of hops than that which is already more fully saturated with sugar. I also recommend the use of dry well-tasted sugar; for heavy dark sugar, or molasses, gives the ale an unpleasant flavour.

The following statement will shew the advantage of this method in point of expence:—

Malt liquor brewed from malt alone,		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1 load old malt, at	.	3	12 0
6lb. Winchester hops,			
at 3s. 4d.	.	1	0 0
			4 12 0
Ditto, with the addition of sugar, for the same quantity and strength of liquor, be it more or less.			
Half load malt, at 72s.	.	1	16 0
28lb. sugar, at 64s. per			
cwt.	.	0	16 0
5 Ditto hops, at 3s. 4d.	.	0	16 8
			3 8 8
Saving of		£.	1 3 4

The above proportion is as much as I think can be added to advantage, but the proportion may be varied at pleasure. When the liquor is boiled with the hops, and the hops taken out, the sugar must be added, and the liquor stirred up until dissolved; afterwards the liquor must be fermented, and treated in every other respect in the usual way.

Altringham,
April 15, 1800.

I am, yours, &c.
JOSEPH NEILD.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A DESCRIPTION of MODERN SWEDEN.
From LE NORD LITTÉRAIRE, NO. 12.
conducted by PROFESSOR OLIVARIUS.

IF the Swedish language can boast of no work which can be called *judicial*, in the strict acceptation of the word; if almost all the strangers who have treated

of that kingdom, such as Wraxal, Coxe, and Mrs. Wollstonecraft, have incurred the just imputation of inaccuracy; if even the Memoirs of Canzler, which have the merit of minute description, are not only defective in several particulars, but have become obsolete; if, in a word, the *Tableau général de la Suède, par Catteau*, has still left us much to wish for, have we not reason to flatter ourselves that the public will give a favourable reception to a general description of a country which has always ranked high in the estimation, and now in particular attracts the attention, of all Europe. The Swedes, indeed, possess a multitude of local descriptions of their towns and their provinces; and their native idiom abounds with economical, political, and financial details, as well as with distinguished historical and geographical works, those, for example, of Dalin, Lagerbring, Botin, Fant, Jurberg, and Tuneld, are remarkable for geographical accuracy; but we have no hesitation in affirming, that those different works, in a statistical point of view, are but a kind of rough draughts, a collection of rich materials, reserved for a judicious writer, to form them into an interesting statistical account. And is it not astonishing, that in a nation so celebrated for patriotism, and in which the love of learning hath struck such deep roots, no one has yet thought of undertaking a task so truly useful and honourable? Till some more able hand shall engage in that task, we shall endeavour, in some degree, to perform it, by presenting our readers with select details concerning that important country, extracted from the new edition of Toze's Statistics, with Professor Heinze's Commentary. Following the method which we observed in treating of Denmark and Norway, we shall every where intersperse our own remarks and reflections.

Sweden, which, in the map of Europe, presents its vast territory in a kind of semicircle, extends from the 55th to the 70th degree of north latitude, and from the 28th to the 48th degree of east longitude from the meridian of Ferro. This kingdom is bounded on the east, by a part of Finland, now under the dominion of Russia; on the west it is contiguous to Norway, through a long line of frontier; on the north, it is surrounded partly by Norway, partly by Norwegian and Russian Lapland; on the south, its boundary is the Baltic, forming in its concavity the Gulph of Bothnia, which advances several degrees into the country; and lastly

the Gulph of Finland separates it from Livonia. This immense territory contains about 13,500 square German miles, or 27,000 square French leagues, diversified by a number of lofty mountains, great lakes, and considerable rivers.

Is the vicinity of two great capitals an advantage or a disadvantage to this country? Its extreme proximity to Petersburg and Copenhagen, facilitates, in time of peace, the disposal of its commodities, and the importation of necessary supplies; and in time of war enables it to menace those cities with sudden and formidable attacks. On the other hand, this dangerous neighbourhood has a tendency to inspire those powers with a desire to diminish the influence of Sweden, by enlarging their territories at her expense.

In the southern parts of Sweden, the air is generally very temperate; in the northern, the summer is very hot, by reason of the reflexion of the mountains, and the extreme length of the days; and during winter, the cold is rigorous and dry, being rarely interrupted by thaws. Frequent winds purify the atmosphere, and its salubrity, joined to the good constitution of the inhabitants, enables them to protract life to extreme old age. If we might attempt to determine with precision the length of the winter in so extensive a country, we should say, that it commences at the middle of October, and terminates about the middle of May. It has been known that on a Christmas Eve wheel-carriages have still been used instead of sledges, though on the 3d of October in another year there has been frost, and even snow, at the same place. The first of May is commonly regarded as the commencement of spring. It is celebrated by the people as a kind of festival, on which they endeavour to compensate by merriment and good cheer for the dullness and inconvenience of the preceding season, and that even at the expense of their last penny. At Stockholm and Helsingfors, the tulips are always blown at Whit Sunday. On the other hand, in the midst of the forests which are thick enough to intercept the solar rays, traces of snow are to be found even in the middle of June.

It is remarkable that of late years the spring has scarcely been distinguishable in the north. It has appeared to be little else than a prolongation of the season which it might have been expected to succeed. Persons who are unacquainted with northern countries, are scarcely able to conceive the disappointment which this circumstance occasioned, any more than

they can form an idea of the delightful and enlivening influence of the first days of a fine spring in those climates. It is an universal metamorphosis, a kind of regeneration and rejuvenescence of nature and of man. While in the south plants germinate insensibly, and the buds, slowly unfolding, afford to man only agreeable and moderate sensations; here in the north, a spectator thinks he sees the roots extending, and every leaf unfolding. He observes with admiration, interest, and even with a kind of extasy, the rapid progress of vegetation. The longer and deeper the sleep of winter, the more brilliant is the refuscitation which succeeds it, and the more powerful is its influence on universal nature.

Beyond Gessle and Björneburg, fruit-trees are rare. In the rest of Sweden, peaches and grapes are with difficulty ripened, and figs never reach maturity, unless the tree has been preserved in a greenhouse during the winter. In a certain latitude the beech ceases to grow, and a little farther north the oak is no longer to be found.

The soil of Sweden produces every thing necessary for the wants, and even for the comforts, of human life. It is, however, much to be wished that the inhabitants knew how to content themselves with the productions of their country, and would abstain from foreign superfluities, which only serve to enervate those who contract too much fondness for the use of them. The horses and cattle are small, although the pasturage in the southern provinces, and even in Finland, is sufficiently abundant to enable the Swedes to furnish other nations with those useful quadrupeds. The small size of the horses is attributed to the customs of the peasants, who put them too early to work, lay on them burdens disproportioned to their strength, and even make them gallop up ascents, which are numerous and rugged in that mountainous country. But such is the quickness of their pace, that it is common for them to post a Swedish mile in the hour (which is equivalent to six English miles, or two French leagues), or even more, though loaded with the travelers and a very considerable quantity of baggage. In the last fifty years, the breed of sheep in Sweden has been much improved by the intermixture of those of Spain and England; but this amelioration has not yet superseded the necessity of importing a great quantity of foreign wool.

There is abundance of game in Sweden, especially of the winged kind, such as

moor-fowls, woodcocks, &c. which swarm in the forests of the northern provinces, whence, in winter, they are conveyed in sledges above two hundred leagues to Stockholm, and to the southern provinces, where game is infinitely more scarce. The elk, a quadruped almost untameable, and very swift of foot, is extremely common, as are also the bear and the wolf, animals which are less courageous than is generally believed. The wolf is kept at a distance by a little fire, or by a small burning taper fixed behind a sledge.

The seas, rivers, and lakes, furnish such quantities of fish, as, besides supplying the consumption of the country, form a very important branch of commerce, of which the most considerable article is herrings. The annual average of the Swedish herring-fishery is 300,000 barrels, which, independently of the very great quantity exported, yield a vast supply of oil. A kind of pilchards, known in Sweden by the name of *frommingar*, are caught to the amount of 200,000 barrels.

Attempts have been made to introduce the culture of silk, but it has not succeeded so fully as to afford any real advantages; nor have the late endeavours of the Swedes to naturalize the rhubarb-plant been attended with more success.

Without the numerous forests which cover the face of the country, the productions of the mines would by no means be lucrative. In that kingdom, however, as elsewhere, the woods have been very imprudently managed, so that in several places the scarcity of that kind of fuel begins to be sensibly felt. This subject has lately required the attention of the government, which has recently had recourse to different measures to induce the inhabitants to plant trees. In the mean time, they are beginning to burn turf more frequently than heretofore, and fortunately it is very common and of an excellent quality. Coal-mines, which offer a new resource, have been discovered, especially in Sconen.

In a country where the houses are often thinly scattered, and woods very numerous, it is no uncommon thing in summer for travellers, especially peasants, to be obliged to pass the night among the trees nearest the road. There they sleep beside a large fire of branches, which some of them do not take the trouble to extinguish before they resume their journey. This practice hath more than once occasioned dreadful conflagrations, which have denuded entire forests of their branches, leaving nothing unconsumed but the massy trunks of the

trees. These accidents are most frequently occasioned in the spring by bird-catchers, who are sometimes obliged to make long journeys, and who, in order to commence their operations sufficiently early, set out the preceding evening for the places where the birds resort to build their nests, and hold themselves in readiness to ensnare them before day-break. After they kindle an enormous fire, and, after sleeping by it a couple of hours, they leave it unextinguished, and consequently in a condition to spread its ravages in the forest. The only method of stopping the progress of such a conflagration, is to dig a very broad trench around it, and to leave the part already kindled as a prey to the flames. In the immense forests of Finland, such conflagrations have raged for three or four months, especially in dry summers.

The construction of ships, and especially of small vessels, is carried on with great activity; and in them are exported large quantities of planks, deals, all kinds of building timber, pitch, tar, potash, &c.

In Scania, Eastern Gothland, Smaland, Sudermania, Upland, and Finland, the cultivation of corn is considerable; but much exertion is still wanting to render the produce equal to the quantity consumed in the country, especially as the weather is seldom so favourable as to afford the prospect of a good crop; and of the grain produced, an immense quantity is worse than wasted in distillation. The importation of foreign corn alone costs Sweden above a million of crowns annually. The culture of tobacco has completely succeeded every where; but the greatest quantity is produced in the vicinity of Stockholm and Abo; so that Sweden requires no foreign supply of that article, and accordingly none is imported except for the use of those who can afford tobacco of a finer quality, or wish to mix it with that produced in the country. Several nurseries of fruit trees have been established, which proves that the country does not yet abound in fruit; and indeed gardening is very much neglected, especially by the peasantry. It is singular that the best cultivated lands are commonly at a distance from the great roads, which is doubtless partly owing to the former incursions of the Tartars and Bohemians inducing the ancient inhabitants to conceal their most improved farms behind the mountains, where they are still situated.

If the vegetable kingdom is not very rich, the mineral affords a compensation. At Adelfors, in Smaland, a gold mine has been

been open ever since the year 1738, but it yields little more than the expence of working. In Westmania, there is another mine of the same precious metal. The most ancient and the richest silver mine is that of Sala, which would clear 2000 marks annually, if the expences of the necessary works and repairs could be always foreseen. None of the other silver mines deserve to be compared with this. But one of the true sources of the riches of Sweden is her mines of copper, which in quality is inferior to none but that of Japan. The most important Swedish mine of that metal is at Fahlun, which, however, has been less productive of late years than formerly. Next in value to this, is the mine at Otvedaberg, in Ostrogothia. The iron-mines are still richer, and more numerous, this source of wealth being common to all the provinces; but the most lucrative iron-mines are those of Westmania, Wermland, and Upland, among which that of Dannemora, with the foundry of Lofsta, is the most distinguished. The exportation of the single article of iron secures to Sweden an annual return amounting to above two millions of crowns. Among the precious stones found in that country, the most remarkable is its porphyry, which is truly elegant. Marbles are very common, but in general are very inferior to those of Italy. The sea furnishes salt, but not in sufficient quantity for the consumption of the country, and it is not very proper for curing provisions, especially herrings. Sweden contains a great number of sulphur-mines, and mineral springs, the principal of which last we have elsewhere described.

This kingdom is divided into five principal parts, namely, Sweden, properly so called, the kingdom of the Goths, Nordland, Lapland, and Finland, which are subdivided into twenty-eight governments. There are only 105 cities, most of them still very small, and poorly peopled, which partly proceeds from the practice of the burghers, who, when they have enriched themselves by commerce, remove into the country, and purchase land. There are but few towns in the northern governments, and in some there is not so much as one.

In the north of Germany, Sweden possesses a part of Pomerania, bounded by the river Pene, with the island of Rugen, the town of Wismar, and the bailiwick of Neucloster, in Mecklenburg. Swedish Pomerania lies on the shore of the Baltic, is contiguous to the territories of Mecklenburg and Prussia, and, including Rugen,

contains seventy square German miles* of territory, and a population of 100,000 or 110,000 souls. The climate of both is very temperate, and the soil generally so fertile that it produces all sorts of grain, abundance of cattle and geese, which are remarkable for their extraordinary size. The sea and the fresh waters teem with fishes, and the coasts afford a quantity of yellow amber. The duchy of Pomerania contains several commercial towns, whence are exported commodities to a considerable amount, the duties of which exceed 200,000 crowns. The King of Sweden, in his capacity of Duke of Pomerania, has a vote at the diet of Ratisbon. The states of the duchy are composed partly of nobility, who hold fiefs, and partly of the deputies of towns. The governor, who is appointed by the king, and presides over the regency, resides at Stralsund. The university established at Griefswald, is endowed with a good library, has a considerable number of professors, several of whom are extensively and deservedly esteemed, and is attended by nearly 100 students. The vicinity of so many other universities of greater celebrity, and its distance from the centre of Germany, are without doubt the principal causes why so few students resort to Griefswald. There are however several Swedes among their number, and more than one of the professors are natives of that country.

The only colony belonging to Sweden is the West Indian island of St. Bartholomew.

The Swedes are well made and robust, and, which is not common among other northern nations, their complexions are extremely various. In some provinces, they have in general black hair, and eyebrows and skins of a deep chestnut colour; but in other parts of the kingdom, they are whiter. Their prevailing character is marked with address, vivacity, and cheerfulness, which gives them a great resemblance to the French, with whom they are frequently compared; though they certainly have more steadiness and reflexion than the people of France, who, on the other hand, have some superiority in point of vivacity. Their organs of speech, though not remarkable for force, are extremely pliant, so that they succeed perfectly in acquiring foreign languages. They are insinuating, accommodating, and ingenious; but they are accused of a habit of exaggerating their fortunes and their

* Above 700 square English miles.

merits, of loving flattery, and of being inclined to imbibe the spirit of party and faction. It were much to be wished, that they were less prone to luxury, which their soil and climate seem to have forbidden. Their faults, however, are compensated by a strong spirit of hospitality and beneficence, and by their zeal to fulfil all the duties of friendship. They are endowed with a singular aptness for the arts and sciences. Their great reputation for valour has been supported by their military and naval forces in the sight of all Europe, on a number of important occasions.

The women are elegant and slender, possessed of much taste and vivacity, and are more susceptible of tender impressions than could be expected in so cold a climate. They are diligent in the management of their domestic affairs, and always practice economy, without making an ostentatious display of that virtue. Though they cannot always be celebrated as fine ladies, it is certain that they possess the art of pleasing infinitely by the natural graces of body and mind, as well as by the accomplishments which they owe to education.

These observations on the Swedes would not hold equally good if applied to the Finlanders, who have not yet attained the same degree of civilization, though they are making a daily and very rapid progress. Hence their character is perhaps still more warlike than that of the Swedes.

The dress worn at court, and in general on particular festivals, is the national uniform prescribed by the ordinance of Gustavus III. This garb, which is too richly decorated with silk, seems not to be very suitable to the climate, or to the economical views which ought to direct the legislature; and, if it becomes fine gentlemen, by giving them an air of finery and elegance, it has the disadvantage of being unfavourable to that manly, respectable, and martial appearance, which it would be desirable to see characterised by the national dress.

The Swedish language, which is a dialect of the low Saxon, is one of the most agreeable in Europe, without being the most difficult. If the inhabitants pronounced the words with a tone somewhat more firm, if their organs possessed the same force with those of the Italians, which are formed by nature for all sorts of melody, if their articulation were as accurate and distinct, if they raised the voice sufficiently when dwelling on the consonants, of

which perhaps the Swedish contains too few, it would not be easy to decide which of the two languages would be most agreeable to the ear. We have elsewhere observed, that the Swedish has such an affinity with the Danish and Norwegian languages, that the natives of those three countries easily understand each other. So many Latin, French, and German words were formerly blended with the Swedish, that Charles XI. thought himself obliged to prohibit, in a formal manner, the public officers from using foreign words; a measure which was soon followed by an injunction to the clergy, requiring them to preach in their native idiom, with all the purity and correctness of which they were capable. In no country are there so many family names ending in *us*, which is a Latin, and not a Swedish, termination. Not only were Swedish proper names, which happened to form words, translated into Latin, when this could be done; but when the proper names had no signification, the Latin termination *us* was added, in conformity with this imperious usage. And such is the empire of fashion on the mutation of language, that the Swedes, who have always been faithful admirers of the French, have, notwithstanding the ordinances to the contrary, preserved a greater number of French words than the Danes, or even than the Germans, and they daily make use of those words, especially in common conversation. It must be observed, however, that the practice of terminating proper names of men in *us* becomes every day less common. Scarcely any but aged ministers of the gospel now willingly allow that addition to their names; for such of their sons as are not destined for ecclesiastical employments, resume their ancient names, and change, for example, Lålerus into Laler. In this place, it must be observed, that, although Sweden has produced a greater number of orators than Denmark, where indeed there are very few worthy of being named, the grammatical and philosophical parts of language have been less cultivated in the former country, which is almost destitute of dictionaries, while we find in Denmark several well-written grammars, more complete dictionaries, and an excellent treatise of synonymes. Of the Swedish language, four dialects are to be distinguished, namely, the Swedish, properly so called, the Dalecarlian, the Finlandish, and the Laplandish. The two last differ considerably from the two first; and it is remarkable, that the language of the Finlanders

seems to have some relation to the Greek.

The population of Sweden is not nearly so considerable as might be expected from the extent of its territory. If we may believe historical monuments, that country was formerly better peopled; and the traces of ancient cultivation, in districts which are now neglected, appears to justify this opinion. The defect of cultivation may be attributed to the comparative sterility of the soil, owing to the severity of the climate, and the great number of mountains and mines, as well as the frequent wars which the country has supported, and which, during the whole of the seventeenth century, may be said to have been continual. From the year 1749, this kingdom has exhibited an instance of an accurate and particular enumeration of her inhabitants, and which is annually renewed, with the precaution of subjoining a report relative to every cause which can influence the diminution or the progress of population. In 1751, there were in Sweden 2,229,661 souls; in 1769, nearly 2,600,000; in 1775, the total number was much more considerable; and in 1781, it amounted to 2,767,000; these facts confirm the observation which we have elsewhere made, that the population of the north daily receives a singular augmentation. The grand total has been chiefly augmented in Finland, where the increase of population hath been truly prodigious; and accordingly Finland furnishes the principal supplies of corn, butter, butcher's meat, &c. to the rest of the kingdom. It is natural to suppose, that in the most northern provinces, the population is the most inconsiderable. Accordingly Swedish Lapland contains not more than 7000 inhabitants. It is believed that the present population of the whole kingdom exceeds 3,000,000. In order nearly to exhibit the proportions of the numbers of the different classes, we shall lay before our readers the results of the enumeration of 1784.

Nobility.—Individuals, from the age of fifteen to sixty-three, men 3869, women 2865, children 1904; individuals above and under those ages; 8200, domestics 27,263.

Burgesses.—Individuals, from the age of fifteen to sixty-three, men 28,492, women 23,563, children 11,068; individuals above and under those ages, 60,500; domestics, 31,868.

Clergy.—Individuals, from the age of fifteen to sixty-three, men 5663, women 4120, children 2775; individuals above

and under those ages, 12,000; domestics 15,980.

Public officers, including the military.—Individuals, from the age of fifteen to sixty-three, men 23,872, women 18,230, children 8823; individuals above and below those ages, 48,700; domestics 41,809.

Peasants.—Individuals from the age of fifteen to sixty-three, men 320,772, women 296,664, children 257,213; individuals above and under those ages, 813,500; domestics 195,388.

The Swedish nobility forms three classes, namely, that of the lords, comprehending counts or earls, and barons; that of the chevaliers or knights, consisting of those whose ancestors have been members of the senate of the kingdom (among whom have been included the 300 most ancient noble families of the following class, also the chiefs of the order of the sword, and the polar star, and the male descendants, when noble), and lastly, the class of the ordinary nobility. In 1780, there were in Sweden sixty eight families of counts, 209 of barons, and, on the whole, about 2500 noble families, of whom 272 were naturalized foreigners. Hence we see that the nobility are almost as numerous in that country at the present period, as they were formerly in Poland, and as they still are in Hungary, Venice, &c. a circumstance which is chiefly owing to the aristocratic form of government which has almost always prevailed in Sweden. But it would be unjust, not to add, that the nobility of that kingdom generally possess a degree of information and learning which is unknown among the other bodies of nobles just mentioned. The Swedish noblemen are particularly distinguished by their urbanity, and their love for the arts and sciences, which they take every opportunity of cultivating and promoting.

The power of the kings of Sweden has always been limited; in the early ages by representatives chosen by the heads of families; and, on the establishment of Christianity, by states general, originally composed of all the clergy and nobility, to whom were afterwards joined many deputies of towns and provinces. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the clergy and nobility arrogated to themselves the exclusive right of electing a king, and gratified their avarice by an absolute immunity from taxation. Gustavus, the Great, who owed his possession of the throne to the burgesses and peasants, managed public affairs so dexterously as to vindicate for those classes their right of sending representatives to the diets. The

same prince obtained a declaration, that the throne should be hereditary in his male descendants; and, at a period somewhat later, Charles IX. rendered his posterity, both male and female, capable of the succession. The power of the crown, however, was not the less restrained by the authority of the state and of the senate, who greatly extended their privileges during the minorities of Christina and of Charles XI. This last prince successfully laboured to curtail the enormous power with which he found the senate invested; he procured a decree, enacting that the decision of all affairs, which the senate should present to the king, should exclusively depend on the equity of his majesty's judgment; that a king of full age, who governed according to the laws of his country, was responsible for his actions to God alone; and, in a word, that the power of the crown could be limited by no particular charter, but only by the ancient laws of the kingdom; clauses which reduced the senators to mere counsellors to the king. It is, however, remarkable that, notwithstanding this settlement, which did not much limit, or rather did not at all limit, the royal prerogative, that monarch never failed to convene the states every third year, and to lay before them an exact and particular account of the state of his revenues. The rigorous and despotic conduct of Charles XII. did but increase the abhorrence which the nation, and especially the nobility, entertained for the form of government established by Charles XI. and as, at the death of the hero of Bender, the laws were silent respecting his successor, the states took upon them to elect a king, and seized the opportunity not only of re-establishing the old government, prescribed in the reign of Charles IX. but even of binding more securely the hands of their sovereigns. When, in the year 1720, Queen Ulrica Eleonora yielded the reins of government to her husband Frederic, the prerogatives of him and his successors were so much limited, that he could not confer even the rank of colonel, without being authorized by a majority of the senate, nor appoint any officer without the consent of his cabinet-council, which was composed of two lords only, on whom he had not even a negative, restrictions which confined almost all the royal functions to the mere execution of the decrees of the senate.

From this last epoch, till 1772, the constitution of Sweden consisted of aristocracy, mixed with democracy and monarchy, a system which exposed the country to fre-

quent factions, whence resulted the greatest mischiefs. It was reserved for the genius and courage of Gustavus III. to effect a total change in the constitution, and to restore the old government, such as it was under Charles XI. before the year 1680; and to this revolution the states were obliged, whether they would or not, to give their sanction. The senators were reduced to a state of absolute dependence; their number was restricted to seventeen, who were to be nominated by the king, by whom all employments, even the most eminent, were to be conferred; but foreigners were excluded from every function, civil and military, with an exception in favour of those whose great talents might promise signal services to the country. The laws, however, could not be alrogated without the union and the consent of the king and the state.

This constitution was very much altered by the act of union and of public security, ordained by the king in 1789, on occasion of the war with Russia, and which now occupies the attention of the diet. In that act, the monarch vindicates to himself the prerogatives of declaring war, and concluding treaties of peace; of pardoning criminals; of conferring all employments, but upon natives alone; of causing justice to be administered, and of governing the kingdom according to his own good pleasure! provided always that no injury should thence result to any individual, and that cases of litigation should be investigated and decided by the public tribunals. The highest tribunal must be composed of noble and ordinary members. The most considerable employments of the kingdom, and especially those about the court, can be filled only by noblemen and knights; the other places are to be the rewards of merit alone. In levying subsidies, the king can dispense with the consent of the diet, and he is not obliged to give any account of the management of the finances. He may impose new taxes and customs, and may augment those formerly established, with the single exception of the poll-tax, which is paid by all but old people and children. In one word, the diet cannot deliberate on any subject till it be proposed by the king.

The states are convoked at such times and places as the king thinks proper; and are composed of the nobility, clergy, burghesses, and the peasants who hold of the crown. The nobility is represented by the chief of each family, being at least twenty-four years of age, or the family may chuse another nobleman to represent them

them. The clergy are represented by the bishops of the respective dioceses, who have a right to sit without being elected, by the deputies of each provostship (*pre-voté*), and by a deputy chosen by the class of deacons. The 105 towns have also their deputies, of whom Stockholm sends ten, Gottenburgh three, Fahlun as many, the other considerable towns two each, and every small town one. There are many instances of two or three towns joining to send one common representative. The peasants who hold of the crown depute an individual for every bailiwick, or several cantons join in sending a common deputation. The army and navy have a right to send deputies to the diet, to be consulted on subjects which concern their profession. Every estate has its speaker: the archbishop of Upsal is always the speaker of the clergy, and the king nominates those of the other orders.

At the diet of 1786, there were present 49 counts, 136 barons, 188 knights, 396 ordinary gentlemen, 51 ecclesiastics, 94 representatives of towns, and 165 deputies of the order of peasants. The states appoint a committee to confer with the king on all affairs which he thinks ought to be treated of secretly, and for that purpose this committee is invested with all the authority which the states themselves possess. The persons of the deputies are inviolable. It is to be remembered, however, that instances are not wanting, in which this inviolability has been disregarded. The sessions of the diet, which have sometimes been prolonged to two years, ought to sit but three months at the most, after which time, the king may dissolve the assembly. The kings of Sweden are bound to profess Lutheranism; and they ought to be born of a marriage contracted by the permission of one of their predecessors. They are restricted from intermarrying with a person of any other religion, and from accepting any other crown. They are of age at twenty-one.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Have frequently been censured by my acquaintance for my singularity, as they term it, in using the article "A," not "An," before words beginning with "U," where that vowel singly constitutes a syllable, as in the words "Union"—"Universal"—"Unitarian," &c.

In this practice, however, it appears that I am not altogether singular: for I find

that I have on my side so respectable an authority as that of the learned and ingenious *Bishop of Rochester*, unless, unfortunately for my credit, he should declare that it was merely a typographic error which produced "*A Uniformity*" in page 157 of his elaborate treatise "*On the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages*."—I can also quote the learned and liberal author of the "*Modest Apology for the Roman Catholics of Great Britain*," unless he too should assert that "*A Universal acquiescence*" is an error of the press in page 63 of that work.

But, be that as it may—and whether those learned writers intended to print "*A*" or "*AN*"—I beg leave, Mr. Editor, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, to submit to the consideration of grammarians my reasons for preferring, in such cases, the single "*A*" without the "*N*," that my opinion may be adopted if it appear right, or, if wrong, refuted.

In the first place, I ask, why do we make any difference between "*A*" and "*AN*?"—For the sake (it will be answered) of preventing a disagreeable hiatus on the concurrence of two vowels, the "*N*" is interposed.—Perfectly satisfactory; and I praise the man's ear who first made the distinction. Nay, on the score of ear alone, I even give credit to the *Cockneys* for using "*AN*" in many cases where other people use, and every body ought to use, the single "*A*." When, for instance, a *Cockney* says or writes "*AN horse*"—" *AN house*"—" *AN hundred*"—he is perfectly consistent and in character, because, omitting the aspiration, he pronounces "*Orse, Ouse, and Undred*;" wherefore the "*AN*" is not only right but even necessary in his mouth, though unnecessary and wrong in the speech of every other Englishman who properly sounds the "*H*" at the beginning of those words. But this by the way.

To return to my purpose—Although the "*N*" be necessary before a vowel, is it requisite before every vowel? For example, is it requisite before "*Y*?" or is "*Y*" at the beginning of words always a vowel? Some grammarians assert that it is, others that it is not. Although I side with the former of these opinions, yet, as that discussion is foreign to the present question, I for the present content myself with observing that I have never heard any man, who was accounted an elegant speaker, say "*AN Youth*"—" *AN Young man*"—" *AN Year*," but always "*A Youth*"—" *A Young man*"—" *A Year*;" and the same mode I have invariably seen followed

followed in the printed productions of elegant writers: whence I have sometimes been tempted to ask what *species* of ears must have adorned the learned heads of Messrs. Holmes and Milner, who, in their squabbling advertisements concerning the originality of their respective Greek grammars, could endure to write "*AN Year!*" Now, euphony not requiring that the "*N*" be added before the "*Y*" when pronounced as above, I presume it to be equally unnecessary before any word which begins with the same *sound*, whether the "*Y*" be actually *written*, or not; since it is not for the sake of the *eye*, but of the *ear*, that the "*N*" is omitted or added, as we evidently see in the cases of the aspirate and the mute "*H*," viz. "*A Horse*"—" *An Hour*."

It will, I believe, be acknowledged, that, although we write "*Union, Uniformity, Eulogy*," &c. we really pronounce "*You-nion, You-niformity, You-logy*," &c. Wherefore, in imitation of those learned Grecists who frequently call in the aid of the invisible "*Æolic digamma*" to solve a difficulty, I beg leave to claim the assistance of the "*unwritten Y*" to protect me from critical attacks whenever henceforward I say or write "*A Union, A Uniformity, A Eulogy*," &c. as I certainly intend to do, until convinced that I am wrong.

I conclude, Mr. Editor, by expressing my hope that this question—which, though not of momentous import to the peace and well-being of mankind, may nevertheless, by some of your readers, be deemed not wholly unworthy of attention—will be considered and discussed by some more able grammarian than, Sir, Yours, &c.

Mertin's Place, Oct. 15, 1800. J. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL of a TOUR through SCOTLAND,
made in 1798, by JOHN HOUSMAN.

(Continued from page 311.)

SELKIRKSHIRE, through which I have passed, contains about 240 square miles, or 153,600 English acres, only a small proportion of which is arable. The whole county seems only a collection of hills, many of which are pretty high. These hills divide, and admit a passage to a great number of rivers and brooks, which wash as many dells or vales of greater or lesser dimensions. These vales are generally cultivated and inhabited, while the hills remain in a state of nature, and are depastured with sheep. The soil of the low grounds is mostly dry,

either gravel or sandy loam; that on high grounds various, in some places heavy and moorish, in others there is a mixture of rock; but commonly a dry green sward prevails thereon.

The proportion of arable and pasture land, in Scotch acres, is thus estimated in the agricultural report of that county, together with the estimated real value of each.

6,880 acres arable, at 10s. 6d. £3,612
116,000 acres pasture, at 2s. 6d. 14,000

122,880 or 153,600 acr. Eng. £17,612

Farms in this county are generally from 50l. to 300l. of yearly rent. The highest-rented farm in the county is all arable, and contains about 500 acres, at 19s. per acre. The tenant cultivates turnips on about a fifth part of it annually. The terms of leases are generally from eleven to twenty-one years; but on the Duke of Buccleugh's estate very few leases are granted, which is a great bar to improvement, but which it is hoped the good sense of his grace will soon remove. Inclosing the farms in separate fields is a late improvement, and in many instances not yet adopted, and in others but slowly. Stone dykes are very common, but thorn hedges are esteemed the most useful fence. There may be about 2800 acres of woodland in the county, of which about 150 acres are natural, and the rest planted. A taste for planting prevails, and the country will probably in the course of a few years be much more adorned and sheltered by woods waving on the sides of their barren hills. Besides the dung and manure produced in the farm-yards, this county is supplied with lime and abundance of shell-marl, which is found under peat-moss, and sold for about 7d. per single cart-load. They reckon that about twenty-five or thirty single cart loads ought to be laid upon an English acre. A top-dressing of marl on pasture land is found very useful in eradicating moss, and causing white clover, &c. to spring up.

The most approved rotations of crops are,—on *infield*, or the best soil, 1. turnips or potatoes with dung; 2. barley with grais-seeds; 3. hay; 4. pasture; 5. oats. Secondly, 1. turnips or potatoes dunged; 2. barley with grais-seeds; 3. hay; 4. hay; 5. oats; 6. peas; 7. oats. On *out-field*, or coarser land, 1. oats; 2. oats; 3. turnips with dung; 4. barley with grasses; 5. hay; 6. 7. 8. 9. pasture. On still coarser land, 1. summer fallow; 2. ditto, with lime or marl; 3. oats; 4. turnips broadcast, and eaten on the field with

3 H 2 sheep;

sheep; 5. oats with grass seeds for pasture.

Wheat is rarely cultivated here: barley is sown on the best soils, and another sort of barley with square ears, called *big* or *bear*, is sown commonly on the colder and more exposed grounds. The cultivation of turnips is well understood here, and much practised: they always succeed oats, and are generally sown in drills, seldom broadcast. Potatoes are also universally cultivated, and in large quantities. Artificial grasses were scarcely known here a few years ago; but at present clover and rye-grass are sown on every farm with great advantage. The quantity of seed is usually from 12 to 15 lb. of red clover, and a bushel of English rye-grass to an English acre. When intended to continue two or three years in grass, the clover is generally sown half red and half white. If land is sown for pasture only, the same quantity of rye-grass, with 8 or 10 lb. of white clover, 4 lb. of rib grass, and no red clover.

The sheep are of two sorts, the black-faced breed, and the Cheviot breed. The former prevails in the western part of the county, and the latter in the eastern; and it is not easily determined which are most numerous. The black-faced is the original breed of the country, and is said to be a much hardier race than the white-faced, and consequently better adapted to a barren hilly district. However, the white-faced, a Cheviot race of sheep, are doubtless the most profitable stock on green hills with tolerable herbage. Milking the ewes after the lambs are weaned, though much practised here formerly, is now greatly laid aside.

On the high grounds and the upper part of the county the breed of cattle is very ordinary and ill-shaped, being thin behind, and flat-ribbed; they weigh from thirty to forty stone when fat. The low part of the county, where turnips are cultivated, produces much better cattle, which is, in a great measure, owing to the farmer's care in selecting the best breeders. They are generally fed off at three years old, and will weigh from fifty to sixty stone each. Horses in this county are about fourteen or fifteen hands high: not many of them are bred here, but purchased from other counties. The Cumberland mode of ploughing with two horses abreast is here practised; as also drawing horses in single horse carts, similar to the custom of that county.

July 25th.—Peebles to Moffat in Dumfriesshire, thirty-two miles. I now direct

my course westward to the Edinburgh and Carlisle road, still keeping on the banks of the Tweed. About half a mile from Peebles, I pass an old seat of the Duke of Queensbury's, now in ruins, or approaching fast that state. This mansion was formerly the principal residence of the Earls of March. It is curiously seated on a rock almost hanging over the river Tweed, and with scarcely an acre of level ground near it, but is sheltered with a quantity of wood on every side. The soil, as I proceed, continues a sharp gravel, or light loam: oats, barley, and peas are the principal produce. Here is little holm or haugh land. The surface of the vale is irregular, and rises up in lumpy hills on each side, which are covered with heath, rock, or green sward; but the valley in general is pleasant, and contains numerous good houses, seats, &c. and several large plantations of Scotch fir are climbing up the sides of the mountains. On the right I pass the seat of the Lord Chief Baron of Scotland, but not within view. Here the country is fertile, delightful, and very woody. On the other hand, a plain house appears over the Tweed covered with extensive plantations, through which avenues are cut. A few miles further brings me to a blue-slate quarry, said to be nearly equal to those of Westmoreland: I am told it is the only one in this part of Scotland. I have observed few farms to day which are properly inclosed; but inclosures and improvements are going forward rapidly. Stone walls are the most usual fences. Many farm houses are the most miserable old hovels that can be conceived; however, new and convenient houses are now erected on many farms at the sole expense of the tenants; but they have the most ample encouragement for making such expensive improvements, having very frequently of late had leases granted for the term of thrice 19 or 57 years, particularly on the Duke of Queensbury's estate. In traversing these vales, it is amusing to observe their different curious windings and turnings among the mountains. Sometimes they open for a mile or two, and then seem totally shut up by high hills, so that one can scarcely form a conjecture where an opening may be expected to be found. At last, we discover a crevice, which on entering we are surprised to see dilated as much as the vale we have left, and perhaps equally cultivated and enriched with seats, woods, lawns, domestic animals, &c.

The hills now become a little more wild, and the vale not quite so productive: indeed,

indeed, sheep-farming is chiefly attended to by the farmers. Oats and barley are the principal produce of the low grounds in cultivation. I have all along kept the river on my left, sometimes at a greater and sometimes at a less distance; often almost close to its margin, and rarely so far off as to lose sight of it. This river, which carried a large body of water when I first came in sight of it near Melrose, is here a moderate stream, and dwindles away every mile or two. I now reach the great Edinburgh road, and turn along it towards Carlisle. The valley contracts, and the hills for some distance become more elevated. After a pleasant morning's ride, I reach the Bield Inn, which is a large farm-house, and about fifteen miles from Moffat. Decent accommodations for travellers are not frequently met with upon this road; there are seldom more than one or two good houses in a stage. Here I dined on a good joint of roast lamb, for which I was charged one shilling, and proceeded towards Moffat. The face of the country now changes very materially, the vale contracts, and mossy ground descends from the heights to the river on each side, and wholly shuts out cultivation. Nothing now appears but a dreary desert, marshy and barren, except the wretched cottage of a shepherd here and there planted on the moss, with a small cabbage-yard adjoining, and a peat-stack on one side almost twice the size of the humble habitation. Notwithstanding their miserable appearance, one is generally pleased to see those indications of human existence, after having rode for some miles in these wilds, without seeing any prospect of their termination. However, one may travel in those peaceful sequestered dales without the least fear of any thing besides bad weather or sudden storms: here are no desperate highwaymen, no daring foot-pads, to be dreaded; no human being is met with, except now and then a traveller hastening to the scenes of more busy life, or the innocent shepherd, accompanied by his faithful dog and daily companion. The road is remarkably fine, at least it is smooth on the surface; but the same unpardonable neglect in planning, which I mentioned before, occurs here, and even, I think, in a greater degree. I am likewise struck with another species of public omission,—a want of *mile-stones*. I have scarcely observed more than one in four or five miles; and those so sunk and defaced that no intelligence can be gained from them. At length I arrive near the source of the Tweed, having followed its course for about

fifty miles. The wildness of the country still continues, and the road now, for the first time, begins to ascend gently up a hill, being no longer able to find a passage along a vale. Observing my map, I find I am not far from the sources of the rivers Annan, Clyde, and Tweed, and consequently must expect a termination of this vale. Being in a pretty elevated situation, I have a distant view to the north and west; but the eye discovers nothing besides a collection of brown and blue mountains, one peeping up behind another. Farms are here almost wholly in mountain pasturage, rented by people who live in distant and more profitable vales, and who keep hinds or shepherds here, with small cottages to live in. The rent from 1s. to 2s. or 3s. per acre; but which is indeed more generally calculated by the number of sheep it will support, than the number of acres a farm contains.

I had nearly reached the summit of this hill, and, not being aware of my elevation, was suddenly presented with a scene which struck me with astonishment. I had visited the wonderful rocks, mountains, caverns, and precipices in Yorkshire, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, but here a sight very different to any of those opened before me almost instantaneously. I was proceeding without making much observation, when I came all at once on the margin of a huge basin, shaped like an urn, or an inverted bell, and of wonderful dimensions; its top may be more than a mile in diameter, bottom two hundred yards, and depth more than a quarter of a mile. The beautiful slopes, and level bottom of this immense funnel are verdant, smooth, soft, and pretty regular, and form a pleasing contrast with the mossy heathy tract I have just been exploring for seven or eight miles. A small opening on one side admits a passage for all the water collected here into the adjoining vale, and keeps its bottom always perfectly dry and green; but the near approach of the opposite mountain closes up the chasm, so that, from this point of view, the orifice is hardly observable. I stood with pleasure on the brink of this wonder of nature for some time, viewing its capacious bosom, and then continued my journey a little farther to the top of the hill, where I met the road from Glasgow, and immediately after had an extensive view down the vale of Annan, which seemed to lie at my feet. At the parting of these roads no guide-post is erected for the information of strangers, but fortunately a shepherd's hut stands near the place of separation, otherwise

otherwise an unwary traveller might be in a disagreeable situation. The valley before me seems more expanded than any I have hitherto met with in Scotland, and beyond its apparent termination I can clearly descry in the horizon two mountains, with whose aspects I am well acquainted; these are Brunswick and Criffell; the former exactly in front, at the distance of about twenty miles, and the latter a little inclined to the right, perhaps near thirty miles off. What is somewhat singular, these hills have exactly the same appearance as when seen at the same distance on the contrary side. I now descend pretty rapidly for about two miles into the vale of Annan. The river of that name issues a little above, and leaves a collection of high, green, and steep hills, curiously jumbled together, and which forms the basin I have just seen. In this dale the farm-houses and cottages are thatched, and generally very mean. The holm or level land by the sides of the river is narrow, not more in general than 100 to 250 yards broad, from which the cultivated ground rises in irregular waves up to the mountains. The soil is tolerably good, and near Moffat there is a very fertile tract.

Moffat is a small town, but for neatness I have not seen many equal to it. It is chiefly composed of one very wide street, with numerous alleys on each side opening into the fields and gardens. Here are several elegant modern houses, which seem to be inhabited by people in easy circumstances. The church is likewise a neat edifice, as is the parsonage or *manse* (provincially so called). Indeed I have all along observed that the manse-house in every parish is convenient, and even genteel; the Scots having a great veneration for their clergy, who on their parts seem to deserve that confidence and respect which their congregations obsequiously give them. The clergy appear to live very comfortably; their incomes are about 100*l.* per annum, with a good house, and more or less glebe.

Moffat contains some good inns, being upon the great road from Carlisle to Edinburgh and Glasgow, and likewise possessing a spa, or mineral water, much frequented in the season.

Having left Peeblesshire, I shall make a few general agricultural remarks on that county. Tweedale, or Peeblesshire, contains about 294 square miles, or 188,160 acres English, of which about a tenth part may be in tillage or arable, and the remaining nine-tenths in pasturage, wood, waters, &c. The cultivated parts of

this county lie along the borders of its rivers, in dales or vallies of different dimensions, but generally narrow, and inclosed by high ridges of hills on each side. Of these rivers, the Tweed is the principal, and it is reckoned the fourth great river in Scotland. The soil of the cultivated land is almost universally dry, being sandy, gravelly, or a light loam. The holm ground, which is level, and has been formed by the rivers, is generally sand or light loam; that a little higher is gravelly; and the skirts of the mountains, and a little up their sides, often contain a mixture of clay. Towards the sources of the rivers the land is less fertile, and more inclined to a moorish soil. Many of the hills are green, and afford good pasturage for sheep and cattle; but there are large mountainous districts of bleak and barren surface.

Sheep engross the chief attention of the farmer, but there are few farms without a small proportion of arable land. Estates are very extensive, and farms large; the size of the latter amounts sometimes to 3000 or 4000 acres, and they are rarely found of less magnitude than 400 or 600 acres. The average rental of the county is thus estimated in the agricultural survey:

15,000 acres, at 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	-	£7,875
135,528 ditto, at 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	-	11,294
<hr/>		
150,528 acres Scots	-	£19,169

Leases are generally granted for nineteen and twenty-five years; and on one of the most extensive estates in the county, the lordship of Needpath, for fifty-seven years. Farm houses and offices are generally commodious and well built; but some still remain in the old style of building. Inclosing farms into separate fields is an improvement still in its infancy here: it is, however, now beginning to be very generally adopted; indeed no doubt can be entertained of its propriety, particularly on arable land. The Galloway dyke, or stone wall, is most approved of when surrounding or bordering on sheep pasture; but thorn hedges in most other situations are used.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICISM of the MESSIAH.

(Continued from page 320.)

CRITICISM deals too much in *ipse-dixits*. The preference of Milton to Klopstock (see p. 320.) looks like one of them. But who, that uses reason and loves

loves justice, heeds the I-say-so's even of authority; much less of anonymous petulance perhaps, or prejudice. It will be proper, then, to turn over the Messiah, book by book, and to muster the more prominent portions of narrative, or decoration, that if its meritorious passages have been unnoticed or undervalued, they may be advertized and preconized. When the quantity of comparable value is defined, the relative weight may be more easily presumed, or appreciated.

The introduction, or announcement, of an epic poem is hardly worth analyzing: it usually consists of an exposition and an invocation; the simpler it is, the less attention it solicits, the humbler an expectation it raises, the better. Had Klopstock's announcement contained *the first seven lines only*, it would have possessed these requisites. His exposition of the subject is tolerably neat, and sufficiently full: but if he chose to invoke only his "immortal soul," he should not have talked, in other addresses to his inspiring dæmon, of the Muse of Zion. The subsequent long apology to the Holy Ghost for the undertaking, and the homiletic adjuration to his audience to *sing the eternal son by a godly life*, are among the redundancies which * Klopstock has not the ardour to evaporate. These remarks will be sufficiently intelligible, if a translation of the exordium be transcribed.

Quam sub carne Deus iustrans terrena novavit
Crimine depressis, cane, mens æterna, salutem,

Infelicis Adæ generi dum fæderis idæi
Sanguine reclusit fontem cœlestis amoris.
Hoc fatum æterni. Frustra se opponere tentat

Divinæ proli Satanas: Judæaque frustra
Nititur. Est aggressus opus, totumque peregit.

At, quacunq[ue] pates, soli res cognita Jôvæ,

Quæ jam merfa latet tenebris, arcesne possin?
Hanc in secessu amoto rumore loquaci
Oranti, omnificans Flamen, mihi redde sacramentam!

Hanc, plenam igne pio, mansuris viribus auge,
Et mihi siste deam, tua quæ vestigia carpat!
Hanc latebris gaudens, qua tu petis ima Jehovahæ,

Armet, scrutator Flamen, sapientia vivax!
Ut mihi pandantur nebulis arcana remotis,
Messiam ut dicar digno celebrare volatu.

Qui vos nobilitat, miseri, si noſtis honorem,
Dum terras adiit ſalvatum conditor orbis,
Tendite vati animos. Huc tendite, parva cæterva

Nobilium! Dulci quæis non eſt carior alter
Fratre Deo, placido vultu quos læta ſonantes
Opprimet uſque animis revolutus terminus ævi,

Hymnum audite meum! Vobis ſacra vita ſit hymnus.

There is a stanza in one of Milton's reſuſe poems which might have ſupplied the hint of a happier beginning.

See, ſee the chariot, and thoſe ruſhing wheels,
That whirl'd the prophet up at Chebar flood;
My ſpirit ſome tranſporting Cherub feels,
To bear me where the towers of Salem ſtood,
Once glorious towers, now ſunk in guiltleſs blood;

There doth my ſoul in holy viſion ſit,
In penſive trance, and anguiſh, and ecſtaſic fit.

Of Klopſtock's firſt book the moſt prominent ſcene is the oath, which Jeſus and the Almighty adminiſter to one another on Mount Moria, to perform and accept the atonement. A Calviniſt may gaze with awe, but a Monotheiſt would ſhudder, and an Atheiſt ſmile at ſuch an interview. The effect of the oath is no doubt intended as an improvement of the nod of Jupiter, in the Alpha of the Iliad: it is thus deſcribed.

While ſpake the Eternals
Thrill'd thro' nature an awful earthquake.

Souls that had never
Known the dawning of thought now ſtarted,
and felt for the firſt time.

Shudders and trembling of heart aſſail'd each ſeraph; his bright orb,
Huſh'd as the earth when tempeſts are nigh,
beſide him was pausing.

But in the ſouls of future Chriſtians vibrated

Sweet foretaſtes of immortal exiſtence. Senſeleſs againſt God

Aught to have plann'd or done, and alone
alive to deſpondence,

Fell from their thrones in the ſtry abyſſes,
the Spirits of Evil;

Rocks broke looſe from the ſmouldering caverns, and fell on the falling.

Howlings of woe, far-thundering craſhes, reſounded thro' heil's vaults.

This ſally is an epitome of Klopſtock's powers and failings. The idea of all worlds in the univerſe ſtopping on their axles, to the alarm of the directing ſeraphs, is the inſuperable of ſublimity. Had this grand thought been preſented by itſelf in ſimple ſinglenefs, it would have compelled a pauſe of awe; it would have ſeem'd to bear

* Milton's invocation is not fortunate: his *Muſe* aſſerts ill with the perſonages of Chriſtian mythology; and he paſſes from addreſſing her to addreſſing the Holy Ghoſt, as if they were beings of equal reality.

bear that relation to the universal God, which the Olympus bears to the Greek Jupiter. But all other imaginable effects also present themselves to Klopstock; and he cannot refrain from recording any one, even the childish mysticism of dating the new birth of souls unborn.

The descriptions of the inside of heaven, and of the inside of earth, which occupy the latter portion of this book, are worthier of a Swedenborg, than of a Dante. The hymn of the angels will hardly be quoted as fine poetry; nor was creation the fittest topic: yet the concluding thought is striking.

To solitude saidst thou,
Be no more: and to beings, evolve yourselves.
Hallelujah.

The second canto opens with a dialogue between Adam and Eve: this is one of those purposeless conversations of the celestial loiterers, that abound in the *Messiah*. Next occurs a possession; in which Samma, the insane person, dashes in pieces against a rock his young son. Jesus comes by, exorcises and banishes to hell the evil spirit, who turns out to be Satan himself. This episode contains very pathetic passages; such is the tender lamentation of Joel, such is the horrid death of Benoni: but it is too tragical for the occasion. Jesus, by curing the possessed man without raising to life the unfortunate boy, leaves a very imperfect impression of benevolence, and appears, from the whole dialogue, to have more at heart the conflict with Satan than the service to man.

Satan's arrival in hell, his reception there, the assembly of the fallen angels, the resolution to effect the death of God in the person of Jesus, the protest of Abaddon, and the dispatch of Satan and Adramelech on the impious errand, constitute the first truly epic scene. It is worthy of the rival of Milton, and would no doubt have formed the incipient scene, had not Milton already begun with a council of devils. The volcanic landscape of Klopstock's hell is wisely confined to natural appearances; he builds no hall of fire-works, nor dwindles the inherent colossality of his devils; but he aggrandizes the nature around to their dimensions. The eruption of a volcano announces the return of Satan (whose arrival is copied from Milton's tenth book), and convenes the inmates of the abyss.

Like huge islands upturn from their deep
seats,

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Came, loud-rushing, restless, the princes of
darkness to Satan;
Countless as billows advancing to break on
the mountainous sea-shore,
Follow'd the rabble of spirits, thousands of
thousands successive.
Stalking, they sang of their deeds to endless
infamy sentenc'd,
Proudly striking their splitten, by thunder
splitten, and hoarse harps,
Now dishallow'd, and vocal to death-tones
only. So mingle
Yells from the slaughter-field, where perish
and murder the wicked,
Scatter'd abroad by north-winds roaring, that
ride in the midnight;
Echo hears, and aloud more wildly rebellow
the bellow.

If Klopstock's theatre surpasses, his speeches fall short of Milton's: they abound less with arguments and maxims; more with flights of eloquence and writhings of emotion. They describe well the excited state of mind of the speakers; but they want drift, tendency to attain an end, and rather resemble soliloquies than addresses. Satan's speech is too expanded; the ironical narrative of Christ's infancy, however, is well placed: Adramelech's speech has been enfeebled in the later editions; Abaddon's contains some fortunate heroic parody.

The third book introduces Jesus and the twelve disciples, strolling at the foot of a mountain, surrounded by their several guardian angels. Selia, a seraph, drops abruptly from the sun, and asks from these angels a delineation of their wards. This brings on a formal muster, of which the idea probably originates in the description of the Grecian chiefs, given by Helen to Priam, on the tower of the Scæan gate. But how artificially is the imitation introduced, how tediously executed! These are moral portraits of an historian, who sums up the character he is interring; not physical creations of a poet, visible, audible, and active.

The fourth book convenes the Sanhedrim, in which Caiaphas, the high-priest, and Philo, a pharisee, press for apprehending Nicodemus and Gamaliel for tolerating Jesus. Judas is finally introduced, and his testimony purchased by the prevailing party. This scene is probably the finest in the whole work: it has dignity, purpose, struggle, warmth, and nature. The orations have loftiness, variety, and force; the men are strongly impassioned and characteristically discriminated; and the whole transaction strictly
3 I belongs

belongs to the main business of the poem.

It is succeeded by the insipid epifodical platonic love-story of Cidliand Semida: and by the Passover, at which Jesus instituted an anniversary commemoration of his mission; this farewell meal abounds with tenderly pathetic circumstances.

The exclusive daring of Philo is nobly compared.

So when on mountains unclimb'd encamps
tremendous a high storm,
One of the black huge clouds, most arm'd for
destroying, advances

Bulging alone: while others but seize on the
tips of the cedars,
This from the east to the west shall enkindle
centennial forests,
Fire the haughtily towering league-long ci-
ties of monarchs,
Burying homes of men in ashes and ruin, with
thund'ring
Thousand-fold.

Other admirable similes bespangle this book.

With the fifth book is introduced the visit of Omnipresence to Christ in the garden, the agony and bloody sweat. The journey of the Almighty is announced by ten-thousanders—so Klopstock calls the thunders which are heard at his setting off—and is measured by sun-miles, the distance from sun to sun. The inhabitants of the star Adamida see the God-head passing by. This star and our earth are twin planets, made at one time, and stocked at one time with similar Adams and Eves. In Adamida the forbidden fruit has not been gathered: it is peopled, brim full, with immortal men, women, and children, whose paradisaical plenty, poetic piety, and patriarchal pleasures, are elegantly depicted. Criticism willingly winks at the inconsistencies, in favour of the attractions of this description of Eden retained.

Abbadona, a penitent fallen angel, who comes to behold the agony, although an epifodical is an interesting personage: he is always the most welcome of the supernatural beings.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

SOME ACCOUNT OF NEWS-PAPERS published in SPAIN, and in SPANISH AMERICA.

THE oldest Spanish news-paper we are acquainted with, began to be published about the commencement of the eighteenth century. It is probable, how-

ever, that earlier ones might be found, as the Counts de Taxis, who went thither from Burgundy as hereditary postmasters, received, [along with the sole direction of the post, likewise an exclusive privilege for news-papers. But even now, how few—and how wretched are the Spanish news-papers! Here, indeed, where religious oppression, and inquisitorial licenses crippled all literary enterprise, we cannot expect an abundant harvest for the journalist. Of late years, however, the connection and intercourse with France and Italy, countries so productive of news-papers; the more enlightened sentiments of Ministers of State, of whom the Principe de la Paz himself contributed to rouse the political curiosity of the public by his *Coleccion de los Tratados de Espanna*; and the more tolerant spirit of the age, have occasioned a considerable alteration: the indolence and indifference of the reading-public with respect to foreign and domestic state-affairs decreases, and in consequence the perusal of foreign journals becomes every year more common and fashionable.

Gazeta is in the Castilian language the name for a news-paper; *Diario*, for an Intelligencer or Advertiser. The *Memorial-Mercurios-Correos litterarios* and *seminarios* belong to neither of these classes; for in them accounts civil and political occurrences are admitted only as stop-gaps, or in monthly statements and retrospects.

In Old Spain, though there are 21 Learned and 61 Economical Societies, only two political news-papers are published; viz. the *Gazeta de Madrid* and the *Gazeta de Barcelona*; both of which appear only twice a-week, in quarto.—The *Gazeta de Madrid, en la Imprenta Real*, has remained pretty much the same since its commencement in 1704 (?); and is still printed on a good type and paper, and with the paginal numbers running on. It is likewise the official Court-gazette; and therefore under the particular superintendence of a subaltern member (*Officier*) of the Office for foreign affairs. The Abbate *Guevara* is at present the editor, who gives it correctness and purity of style. The editors, indeed, of late years were not deficient either in talents or knowledge; but the strictness of the licensors and state policy prevented the proper exertion and application of them. Thus, for instance, the defeat of the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent on the 15th of February 1797, was not permitted to be published in the *Gazeta* till four weeks after. Since the conclusion of peace with France, however, and

and during the ministry of Don Urquijo, the restrictions have been less severely enforced, especially with respect to French news:—thus, a statement relative to Napper Tandy in the paper of the 16th of December 1799 would hardly have been admitted into it before that period. Articles from Spanish America are not very frequently to be found in the *Gazeta de Madrid*; and those that are inserted are generally founded on the uncertain reports brought over by the masters of ships. During the continuance of hostilities betwixt the French and Spanish armies in the Pyrenees, this gazette furnished to foreign news-readers and journalists a considerable fund of entertainment and intelligence respecting the progress of the war, which was employed in particular by the English news-writers.

Whenever politics give an opportunity for the introduction of religious reflections, it is carefully laid hold of by the editors of the Gazette: and in an especial manner are they fond of recording accounts of conversions. Thus in the paper of the 8th of December, 1788, they found means to introduce a description of extreme unction; and the notification of the martyrdom of Pope Pius VI. was accompanied by a well-written biography of that ill-treated venerable old man.

Scientific articles or notices often fill up the gaps occasioned by erasures of the licensers; and that in such a manner as to prove interesting and instructive even to foreigners. These notices are sometimes derived from government; except the statements of cures and chirurgical operations. The set for the year 1792 contains important statistical accounts of Cavanilles; that for 1796 extracts from *Malespina's Travels*; and the newest, much interesting matter relative to the sciences of navigation, the progress of astronomy and physics in Paris, and botanical and mineralogical intelligence and essays. In the papers for the 15th and 22d of April 1800, the *Memorias del Typo Saib*, and the new *Historia General del Peru* are reviewed. In almost every number we likewise find notices of new musical works, and *Contra-danzas*, or *Minuets a fandango*, as likewise advertisements relative to the common affairs of life.

This news-paper, notwithstanding its political sterility, satisfies almost all Spain, and is read with the greatest avidity in all the cities of the kingdom, especially in time of war. Several thousand copies of it are printed, and the pro-

fits arising from the sale of it serve to support the *Imprenta Real*. In Madrid it is with the most pompous-sounding expressions offered for sale, or to be lent to read. *Gazeta! Gazeta nova! la tengo—fresh from the press as drinking water from the fountain!* exclaim the news-hawkers.

The second news-paper of Spain is the *Gazeta de Barcelona*, similar to the other in size and contents, but printing and paper are worse. The industrious Catalonians became tired of sending their money to Madrid both for the Court-Calendar and the Gazette; and therefore encouraged the printing of similar publications in their own province. The *Barcelona Gazeta*, however, with the exception of some French news received by sea or by the way of Perpignan, frequently copies word for word from that of Madrid. It is printed *Con licencia y privilegio, en la oficina de Juan Francisco Piferra Impresor de S. R. M.* and appears twice a-week. Of the articles of foreign intelligence, the most copious are those from London, Genoa, and Paris, on account of the commercial intercourse with these cities; and accounts of news from the capital are sometimes more circumstantial even than in the *Gazeta de Madrid*. Provincial occurrences, and advertisements of books, &c. fill one-third of the whole. The circulation of the *Barcelona Gazette* does not extend beyond Catalonia, except to the islands of Majorca, Minorca, and Yvica, where the lowness of the price and the nearness of the place where it is published cause it to be preferred to the Madrid Gazette.

An attempt was once made to establish a political news-paper in Valencia; and it would have succeeded, had not the Government interfered to suppress it. In that city, as likewise in Madrid, Barcelona, and other large towns and sea-ports, *Diarios* (Intelligencers or Advertisers) are published, in which, besides the usual articles of intelligence, miscellaneous essays, &c. on subjects of general utility are inserted.

Two much-esteemed Commercial Papers are likewise published in Spain: at Madrid, since 1792, the *Correo Mercantil de Espanna y de sur Indias* (two sheets a-week, costs three piasers two reals); and the *Correo de Cadiz*, one sheet daily. These papers sometimes admit such political news as have a reference to commerce, and contain many useful treatises, statements, and contributions towards the history of the commerce of Spain and her colonies. Since the month of November, 1796, there ap-

pears at Madrid a weekly agricultural paper, entitled, *Seminario de Agricultura*.

To Spanish America, the Havannah, Buenos-Ayres, and thence to the Philippine Islands, many copies of *Gazeta de Madrid* are sent by the monthly packet-boats.

The Spanish news-papers are very rarely read out of the dominions of Spain. To the king's ambassadors and residents in foreign countries, the Office for Foreign Affairs sends the *Gazeta de Madrid* free of expence: but to make the postage less, they cut out the political articles which do not relate to Spain.

But the more frequently are foreign news-papers now read in Spain. The French Journals have been wholly prohibited by the Holy Inquisition since the 14th of December 1789: the editor of the *Moniteur* hesitated not to insert in his paper of the 2d of January 1790 this decree of condemnation against himself. Though this prohibition remained in force notwithstanding the peace and treaty of alliance afterwards concluded; yet the Parisian news-papers are carried in abundance across the Pyrenees, especially into Bilbao. And if the price were less (*e. g.* that of the *Moniteur* amounts at Madrid to 250 pezos fortes); the number imported would be still more considerable. Many copies of the *Gazette de Leide*, and the *Florence Gazette*, are likewise brought into the Spanish sea-ports; the latter chiefly for those who are unacquainted with the French language.

As for the Spanish dominions out of Europe, political news-papers are published at Mexico and Santa-Fé. The *Gazeta de Mexico* appears twice a-week, one sheet in 4to, almost like that of Madrid, but printed on better paper. It contains all the new royal edicts (*Cordules*), and of political and commercial intelligence whatever relates to the country. The *Gazeta de Santa Fé* is pretty similar as to its contents to that of Mexico. Both furnish much important intelligence towards enlarging our statistical knowledge of Spanish America. The viceroys, however, have not favoured or promoted this branch of literature. When in 1795 a Spanish *Abbâté* endeavoured at Lima to establish a third *Gazeta* for Spanish America; such obstacles were thrown in his way, that after a trial of one year the undertaking was given up.

For the Monthly Magazine.

INTELLIGENCE respecting M. VON KOTZEBUE.

THE fate of one of the most favourite writers of Germany excited general

interest and concern. When his last drama, *The Chevalier Bayard*, was represented at the Berlin Theatre, with great, and in this instance certainly not undeserved, applause, this general sympathy manifested itself by several unequivocal proofs. At Pymont every one brought his picture, and eagerly enquired after the fate of the man, whom they had often been wont to see at that place. Almost all the public papers spoke of him, and, when no authentic intelligence could be obtained, communicated the flying reports of the day; for of distorted half-true half-false accounts respecting him there were plenty in circulation; and part of them likewise found their way into foreign papers. In the mean-time the more cool observers prudently reserved their judgment, and, firmly relying on the generally acknowledged innocence of the man, confidently waited for a more favourable decision, in consequence of an application in his behalf to the Emperor Paul. Nor were they deceived in their expectations. As soon as that monarch received convincing proofs of his innocence, he ordered him to be recalled as expeditiously as possible from the banks of the Tobol and the Irtysh, with the express command, that every assistance should be given on his journey, and that a sum of money should be paid him to defray the expences. On the 7th of July O. S. this message of life penetrated into those distant regions of Northern Asia. Joy gave strength and wings to the returning exile. He performed with alacrity in 19 days a journey of above 2700 miles on roads almost impassable; and on the 4th of August found in Petersburg his wife and his children, whom the emperor had invited thither to receive him on his arrival. The poet, who so often in drawing scenes of the happy meeting of long-parted friends and lovers, received the pencil from the hand of Nature herself, and employed it with irresistible effect to produce the most tender emotion in the spectators, here enjoyed the pleasure of an unexpected interview with those he loved, and exhibited in reality a scene which surpasses all the powers of description. He is now restored for ever, to his family, his friends, and, it is to be hoped, likewise to the Dramatic Muse, who, notwithstanding all the cabals and opposition against him, ever reckoned him among her chief favourites.

In order to give M. von Kotzebue a proof of his satisfaction and of his thorough conviction of his innocence, his Majesty the Emperor of Russia was graciously pleased to bestow on him, soon after his return

return from Siberia, a fine estate in Livonia, named Worrokül, for life, and free from all taxes and other dues. This estate brings in about 3000 rubles annually, and the new grantee may enter into the possession of it at the beginning of next year. Kotzebue was already making preparations for his departure to Livonia, when another mark of the Emperor's favour fixed him probably for ever in the capital of the Russian empire. The Emperor unexpectedly appointed him a councillor, and director of the German theatre, with a salary of 1200 rubles, a free dwelling, wood, candles, and equipage, which altogether is equal to about 4000 rubles. Till the year 1799 the numerous German public in Petersburg had two theatres, at which *amateurs* performed. These were suppressed at the beginning of the present year, and permission given to open a German national theatre, the establishment of which the Emperor himself and the Grand-duchess encouraged by their approbation and support. At that time a certain Miré received permission to collect a company of German actors, and the necessary passports had already been granted. But the whole affair was soon again at a stand, till the Emperor, of his own accord, committed the execution of the design to the Lord Chamberlain, and raised the German stage to the rank of a Court-theatre. Now the whole is under the direction of Kotzebue, who has not here, as in Vienna, cabals and mortifications to dread, but has full power to regulate every thing in such a manner as he thinks best; being subordinate to one except the Lord Chamberlain.

Gottingen, Oct. 1800.

M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OF all the doctrines advanced by our new philosophers, or *philosophists*, as some affect to call them, I know of none that has been more severely attacked by grave censure and by ridicule, than the opinions they have given us of perfection, or perfectibility, by which latter phrase they mean, if I understand their meaning, that although mankind are not perfect at present, they may be so by a little pains, and that it is their own fault if they neglect the opportunities of arriving at perfection. Now this doctrine appears to be so inviting, so encouraging, and so flattering, that I am surprised it has not met with opponents, and that many grave and learned men, both clergy and laity, will voluntarily put up with the frailties of human nature, although it be given under

the hands of eminent philosophers, they may get rid of them if they have a mind. Surely no man can be insensible that he is a daily sufferer by his imperfections, that, not to speak of the many scrapes which his passions bring him into, nearly half his time is consumed in sleep, a most vulgar species of inactivity, that his health is often impaired by the means he uses to promote it, viz. meat and drink, which are incompatible with a state of perfection, and that at last he cannot support his frame above sixty or seventy years, when by the shortness of his life he must be compelled to shew to what perfection he has brought it.

Doctrines, therefore, calculated to raise man above these obstructions, one would naturally suppose, must be highly acceptable; but the reverse is the fact: and I am the more surprized at the abuse thrown upon the perfectionists, and think it the more unjust, because I am convinced the opponents of a state of perfection are hypocrites; yes, Sir, hypocrites; they are not in earnest; they pretend to oppose what in fact they wish to promote, and this I reckon a very striking perversion of the faculties, and calculated to bring among us such a confusion of ideas and opinions that it will be difficult to say what the world believes or does not believe.

Eager as these enemies of perfection seem to be, is there a man among them who does not profess that he is in daily search of perfection in one article or other? Let us appeal to "experience and the evidence of facts." Let us consult not only the language of private conversation, but those diurnal vehicles in which the public express their wants and wishes, what a panting and a breathing towards perfection we find in them! One for example advertises for a *perfect cook*, a phenomenon, I will venture to assert, as extraordinary as any thing promised in our new philosophy, the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and of Common Councilmen themselves being witnesses. Another expresses his wishes for a young man that has a *perfect knowledge of horses*. What are we to think of this? What all the farriers in the kingdom, and, with respect be it spoken, the Veterinary College at their head, and the learned Mr. Taplin bringing up the rear: what such a combination of talents and experience hath not been able to produce, is modestly expected from a young man, and such a young man as may be had for merely advertising! Look again at a third, and you will perceive that he inquires
after

after a person who has a *perfect* knowledge of farming, as if all our farmers were new philosophers, and the result of the labours of all the agricultural societies in the world, was to be picked up by a reference to "X. Y. at a hair-dresser's in the Strand," or by personal application to a Register Office, and *paying a shilling*!

But still you may say, all this proves nothing; it only intimates that there are some people who advertise for perfect characters, but is does not prove that they have *found* them. These advertisers may themselves be *new philosophers*, who wish to persuade the public in this way that "such things are."—Here are only *wishes*, but where are the *gratifications*? Here are splendid and fine-sounding hopes held out to a cajoled public, but where is the reality? where the enjoyment?

Objections like these, Mr. Editor, would I grant, be fatal to my argument, if I were not provided with the means of overthrowing them. In fact, they affect only half my argument, which was to prove that there are many persons who, although professed enemies to perfection, are for ever expecting, looking for, and advertising for it. But the latter part is to prove that they actually do, or may obtain their wishes, because the perfect characters themselves step forwards, and announce the completion of perfectibility with firmness, and as much modesty as can be supposed to exist in a state of perfection. In a paper now before me, a lady assures us that she is *perfect mistress* of English, French, Italian, music, and needlework. Now, Sir, I humbly presume that this is a state of perfection which has hitherto baffled the endeavours of all our learned academies, both at home and abroad, aided and assisted by vast troops of lexicons, dictionaries, grammars, &c. &c. &c. Yet all this has been accomplished, as you will find, by addressing a note to "Mrs. A. B. at the green-grocer's, corner of the street," who informs you that for all this perfection "salary is no object."

Permit me to remark here, by the way, that it is a great mistake in *us* philosophers to suppose, that we can keep all our improvements and discoveries to ourselves, or that we can publish them in such high-toned language that the vulgar shall not be able to comprehend them, and consequently, that perfection, wherever it is attained, is to be obtained only by the great and the noble. I know not what can possess us with a notion so contrary to fact and experience. Can you find in the metropolis a tavern-keeper who does not

assure the public that he is capable of giving *perfect* satisfaction to all his customers? Can you enter into the shop of a tradesman whose goods are not *perfect*, and who does not treat you with the most *perfect* politeness? The truth is, Sir, that so far are people in general from being enemies to perfection (whatever they may profess) I do maintain that their fastidiousness in this respect has spread among us a quantity of perfection which pervades all ranks of life. Your *wits* strive at perfection as much as any body, although perhaps it would be hard times for those of the *drama*, if the public had not in their study of perfectibility, acquired the art of being perfectly good-humoured. Observe, likewise, how this, I must say, unreasonable lust after perfection, bears upon public men and measures. You expect a *minister of state* to be perfectly acquainted with war and finance. You send out *generals*, and you expect them to be perfect. You pop into a church, and you come out with disgust, because the clergyman has some small remains of human frailty, which does not suit your nice taste; and you murmur even under the Gothic roof of Westminster Hall, because you do not find that all lawyers are perfect; nay the very law itself is exposed to this rage for perfection.

As to domestic affairs, I have already touched upon the general wish for perfect servants. Small as their wages are, and servile their condition, you expect that every thing shall be perfect they attempt, from the making of a pudding, to the scouring of a stair case. Here, indeed, the public have been gratified. If we may believe the newspapers and the register-offices, servants in general have attained all the perfection which new or old philosophers could wish, particularly perfect sobriety, perfect cleanliness, and what is above all, and is the grand climax of perfectibility, *perfect honesty*.

Thus far, I flatter myself, I have proved how unjustly our new philosophers have been blamed for introducing *innovations* in doctrine, since what they profess to teach, has long entered into our practice, and is a prime object with every man, whether belonging to the old or new school, who wishes to live comfortably, and have things in perfection. But this is not all. If I mistake not, we have extended the boundaries of perfection. I do not wish to confuse the subject by metaphysical distinctions, yet from what I am about to advance, I submit to you, whether we have not attained two kinds of perfection?

fection? Do we not frequently hear of such a character as a *perfect blockhead*? And are there not men who can talk (I will not say when or where) for an hour together, the most *perfect nonsense*? Nay and publish the said perfect nonsense, too, in the teeth of, and in defiance of *Messieurs*, the Monthly Critics and Reviewers? But this is not all: I have heard, since the commencement of the present war, that some men, high in authority (I do not say in what country) have more than once committed a *perfect blunder*, to the great detriment of the nation.—I do remember some lines illustrative of this kind of perfection, that were written many years ago, and if the *rhime* may be pardoned, are no bad illustration of our modern opinions of perfection. They were written in a tavern.

“The poor have some things perfect, some the rich:

And here’s our landlady, a perfect —.”

How egregiously was Pope mistaken when he asserted that

“Whoever thinks a *perfect* work to see

Thinks what ne’er was, nor is, nor e’er shall be!”

Strange, that a man who knew the world as he did, should hazard such a contradiction in terms. What would he have said had he lived in our days, and beheld the various instances of perfection with which we are surrounded—beheld some who had attained a *perfect* knowledge of the *cheese line*—others *perfect* in the *manual exercise*—some restored to *perfect* health by a single pill—and others *perfectly blind* from their infancy—some *perfect* in the *Latin* and *Greek*, and others in the management of a *dairy*—some who have attained a *perfect friendship*—and others who have made considerable progress in a *perfect hatred*. But I check my pen, lest you should suppose I was not so perfectly correct in my ideas of what space ought to be allowed for the lucubrations of

Yours, &c.

OXONIENSIS.

P. S. I was very much shocked on going into the Clarendon Printing-house the other day, and hearing something about several *bundles* of the *imperfections* of the Bible—I always thought that one of the most perfect of books, although of the *old school*.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ANECDOTES of GERMAN AUTHORS and AUTHORESSES residing at WEIMAR in SAXONY, containing in the present NUMBER a particular ACCOUNT of WIELAND.

WEIMAR is justly reputed to be at present the favourite abode of the German Muses: the names of the most distinguished literary characters of that city, are as follows: Wieland, Von Göthe, Herder, Richter, Böttiger, Bertuch, Falk, Von Kotzebue, Von Einsiedel, Von Linkert, Von Knebel, Jagemann, Maier (the painter), Maier (the historian), Hunnius, Von Seckendorf, Vulpius;—of the fair sex, Madame von Wohlzogen, Mademoiselle von Imhof, Madame von Kalb.

WIELAND, councillor to the Duke of Weimar.—This venerable laurel-crowned patriarch of the German Muses passes now his last halcyon days, remote from the bustle and troublesome constraints of the great world, at his peaceful country-seat, Ossmannstäd, in the vicinity of Weimar. There he divides his tranquil, but still diligently employed, hours betwixt the *Bucolic* and the *Parnassian Muse*; on the altar of which latter we have hitherto

seen the offerings of the aged bard still burn with the bright flame of youth.

Wieland married his favourite daughter Charlotte, who had accompanied the Danish poet Baggesen and his lady in a tour to Switzerland, to a bookseller in Zurich, a son of the celebrated poet Salomon Gessner. Wieland had resided during the most delightful period of his youth at Zurich, where he formed a friendship with the German Theocritus; and it gave him infinite pleasure, to embrace as his son-in-law the son of his friend. In the year 1797 he made, with his family, a journey to Zurich, to visit his children there: and inhabited for some months a pleasant country-house in a romantic situation on the border of the lake of Zurich; where he was visited by the most esteemed literati of Switzerland, a Hess, Füßly, Hottinger, Pestalozzi, Bronner, &c. With Lavater, however, he had no intercourse. Here he was seized with an irresistible longing for a country-life; and therefore, when late in the autumn of the same year he returned to Weimar, he sold his commodious house in the city, and purchased the small estate where he now resides. The lands belonging to this estate are not extensive;

tensive; but the dwelling-house is very spacious and convenient; having been built on a large scale by Count Bünau, the celebrated author of a History of Germany. Wieland retained his estate in his own hands, and has it cultivated under the direction of his sons: but has at first to contend with great economical difficulties. He is not rich; for he has always been very beneficent and liberal, and in the early part of his literary career was badly paid by the booksellers who published his works. For some of his best early poems, for his *Amadis* and his *Musarion*, he scarcely received a few hundred dollars.

Wieland has assisted many distressed young poets and authors, in whom he thought he discovered promising talents, much more liberally than could have been expected from a man of his fortune; and frequently paid more than their value for their contributions to the *German Mercury*, a periodical work which he publishes since the year 1773; that he might thus generously relieve their distresses without hurting their feelings. Thus he received, with open arms the ex-monk Reinhold, who had made his escape from Vienna; and at last gave him one of his daughters in marriage. This is the same Mr. Reinhold who is at present professor of philosophy at Kiel in Holstein. At a later period another monk fled to him from a Cistercian monastery in Suabia; and him too he supported for some years whilst studying philosophy at the university of Jena.

To only a few favourites of nature it is given to arrive to so advanced an age, with the powers of their mind so fresh and unimpaired. Around him plays yet the sunshine of a youthful gaiety and humour, which are communicated as by enchantment to all who approach him. Under the snow of old age his genius seems to enjoy an eternal spring. Simplicity, mildness, and philanthropy are distinguishing traits in his character; and, as in an angelic picture of Raphael, there beams forth in his countenance the tranquil transfiguration of a perfected spirit and of a sainted heart. What chiefly causes him vexation, is that mankind, in his opinion, are continually growing worse and more depraved. It is a remarkable circumstance, that this kind of scepticism is mostly observable in men of the noblest minds. And there is a point of view in which it may be explained. The measure by which a man judges the world without, is his own heart; and the nobler his own heart is, the greater are his demands from the world: and it may often

happen, that the world seems to have gone backward and still to go backward in the path of morality; whilst in fact it is only he that has gone forward and still goes forward. Mankind at large cannot keep pace with the individual striving after perfection, and steadily pursuing his course without interruption. From the same turbulent source of scepticism probably flow the rapid changes of opinion which his enemies object to this great man with respect to politics; as in a lucid moment his heart again becomes reconciled with mankind, but immediately after, perhaps on reading the next newspaper, again gives itself up to unbelief and despair. A mind like his fluctuates in a continual attraction and repulsion, love for and indignation against the human race, which in no age or country shews a firm and stable character. Yes, who could believe it, so firmly has this opinion laid hold of the mind of Wieland, that he is willing to sacrifice to it even his own merit as an author. If he be asked, why, notwithstanding his unbelief of the progressive amelioration of man, he still employs his pen towards bettering him, and seems to wish to promote that improvement the existence of which he denied; he replies: "I do not know how that happens; I cannot help writing; it comes upon me like bleeding at the nose, and I let it run."

Notwithstanding the extreme weakness of his frame, this singular man still enjoys the most perfect health: and the Goddesses of Destiny seem willing to add, under the benign influence of a country-air, many a serenely cheerful year to the life of their favourite. His labours are to him the best medicine and refreshment. On the other hand, a few idle hours are sufficient to bring a fit of sickness upon him. Nothing in nature is so hateful and dangerous to him as the wind.

Wieland has a numerous family: three sons and six daughters. Two of the sons apply to rural economy and superintend the cultivation of their father's estate; the third is pursuing his studies. Of the daughters, three are married, and two are widows, which latter reside with their children in their father's house at *Ossmanstädt*. An affecting picture it is, to conceive to oneself the fond and happy father in the midst of his family in his peaceful retreat at *Ossmanstädt*, free, and in the possession of a long-wished-for estate: but still more affecting it is, to see this *sacra familia* itself under the palms of *Ossmanstädt*, where Love, Concord, and Content hold them entwined with their unfading flowery wreaths.

wreaths. To his friends, who here visit him in his rural retreat, Wieland appears a true Jupiter Xénius; only he requires on their part a taste for and participation in his tranquil felicity. Nor is there any necessity for the guest's making empty compliments. It is a charming place. Wieland's estate is situated in a tranquil pleasant valley. The garden, the poet's favourite haunt, and, in its present form, mostly the work of the embellishing hand of its possessor, is a most delightful spot. A long row of lime-trees leads to a very romantic grove; below which the neighbouring stream with soft murmuring hastens along. Here, during the sultry hours of the year, one generally finds the happy poet, surrounded by the harmonious choirs of the birds, sitting under the shadow of an umbrageous tree, with a book in his hand. Horace cannot have felt himself happier in his beloved much-sung Sabinum, than Wieland is in his beloved unsung Ossmanstädt.—Wieland takes great pleasure in husbandry: he consults for instruction every good book on the science of rural economy; and, as in himself, so all around him we see the useful and the beautiful joined in amicable union.

The poet, however, thus happily saved from the storms of the world, is not so wholly absorbed in the enjoyment of this rural felicity, as to have bidden adieu for ever to his maternal Weimar, whom he first incircled with the laurel wreath, and to whose name he first communicated poetic harmony. He from time to time visits her operas and her theatres; and, while listening to the strains of a Mozart or to the sublime productions of a Schiller, willingly forgets for a few hours his beloved Tibur. At the time when Schiller's Wallenstein was first acted on the Weimar stage, he remained eight days in that city.—Martini's *Una cosa rara*, likewise, whose dulcet tones are above all pleasing to his ear, sometimes entice him back again within the walls he has left. The vicinity of Tinfurt, the usual summer-residence of his old faithful friend, the duchess Amalia, mother of the reigning duke of Weimar, often induces Wieland to exchange his beloved shades for that sacred vale of friendship, there in confidential conversation, or at the exhilarating banquet to recall to recollection the cheartful hours of former times. The most lively picture of the manner of living at our patriarch-poet's house is to be found in a book published a few months ago, and entitled, *Schattenrisse meiner Erinnerungen von Offenbach, Weimar und Leipzig*, Leipzig, Gräff, 1800;

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of which a translation would undoubtedly be received with approbation by the English public. These sketches were written by the sexagenary venerable German authoress, *Sophia La Roche*, Wieland's oldest friend and beloved, who in the summer of 1799 paid him a visit at Ossmanstädt; and in that publication eloquently describes the scenes of her happy meeting and sojournment with the friend of her youth.

Wieland was born at Biberach, a small imperial free city in the circle of Suabia, where his father was chief Calvinist pastor. In his youth he was seized with religious enthusiasm; an almost unavoidable consequence of the manner of his education and of the extreme liveliness of his imagination. His filial affection for his bigoted mother, who followed him to Weimar, kept him probably longer in this crisis, than otherwise would have happened.—Some pious edifying bursts of this holy enthusiasm in the church-style have been preserved by him as memorials of his then temper of mind, and may now be read in the Supplements to his Works. At that time the pious poet Bodmer with joy enlisted the young enthusiast under his biblico-poetic banner, and invited him into Switzerland. But soon his powerful genius irresistibly seized him, and raised him by rapid and splendid flights above the misty horizon of his master. Bodmer now with bitter affliction pronounced Wieland a fallen angel. Our poet began his Poem on the Nature of Things in his seventeenth year. His native city, Biberach, honoured him by appointing him a director of the chancery: but he soon became tired of this unpoetic office. It was the old Hamburg poet Brokus, who gave the first impulse of poetic inspiration to Wieland, and, as I am told, likewise to Klopstock. In the library of Ossmanstädt an honourable place is assigned to this Adam of German poetry, and Wieland still points him out to his visitors with grateful respect. Two persons, who are most intimately connected with the history of Wieland's youth, had the greatest influence in completely developing and perfectionating the powers of his mind. Julia Bondely, a beautiful lady of Bern, of one of the first families of that city, became the object of his love during his residence of five years in Switzerland: and, herself nurtured with the sweetest foscules of French and Italian poets and bels-esprits, her honeyed mouth breathed into the soul of the fiery youth a strong inclination towards these heroes of literature, and first expelled religious enthusiasm from his breast. What Julia

3 K Bondely

Bondely had begun, was completed by the Count von Stadion, who, at the time when Wieland was appointed recorder of his native city, lived with princely splendor at Warthausen, a castle only a mile and a half distant from Biberach. Count Stadion had been prime-minister to the elector of Mentz, was an admirer of Voltaire and the Encyclopædists, a man of various knowledge, polished manners, and possessing an exquisitely cultivated understanding. He conceived so great an affection for Wieland, that he could hardly live without him. Wieland had an apartment assigned to him in the castle, and was almost daily at the Count's, who had an extensive library, and every necessary apparatus of literature, and a rich fund of knowledge in his own mind. Here he conceived and collected the ideas for his *Agathon*, his *New Amadis*, his *Golden Mirror*, and most of the other poetic productions, by which he first excited the admiration of all Germany.

That our poet raised himself to his present envied eminence merely by his own study and application, and by the strength of his genius, I need not inform those who have perused his earlier writings, where he so often and so feelingly complained of the severe constraint which his poetic Muse endured from unfavourable circumstances; and in him we have an additional proof, that a great man is not the creature of circumstances, but is formed by his own exertions and the culture and proper application of his own inherent powers. No one becomes a great man, without willing to become a great man.

Except the above mentioned versatility in politics, which might perhaps be interpreted rather to his honour as a genuine cosmopolite, Wieland possesses an unchangeable firmness of opinion. This he proved against the violent impetus of the Kantian proselytism, which left no man of literary distinction untempted, and, like an irresistible hurricane, swept men and systems along with it.—Wieland's character is irreproachable, and his heart generous:—When Fichte was dismissed from his professorship at Jena, the noble-minded Wieland expressed his regard for him and his concern for his hard fate by the following exclamation: "On such occasions it vexes me that I am not a prince, that I might be able to offer a suitable pension to so deserving a man." This wish does the more honour to his heart, as he belonged to the party which opposed Fichte, whose philosophy was odious to him, as being a texture of useless and noxious subtilities. With such a heart, nothing excites his in-

dignation so much, as to hear himself called the German Voltaire.

To the above particulars, I must yet add, that he is at present employed on a new work, "*Aristippus*," one half of which (in two octavo volumes, Leipzig, Göschen) is already finished, and in the composition of which all the juvenile spirit of the poets seem again to have animated him. The philosophy of Aristippus, so often misunderstood, always approved itself as the most proper to the inward conviction of Wieland; and already several years ago, he explained himself with great animation on this subject in his excellent *Annotations on Horace*, whose *Satires* and *Epistles* he translated in a masterly manner, and published in four volumes. It is easy, therefore, to represent to oneself, what a rich fund of experience and the philosophy of life he has accumulated in this latest production of his philosophic Muse. It has some similarity to Barthelemy's *Voyage de jeune Anacharsis*; as it too transports us as by enchantment into Greece, and is founded entirely on true accounts transmitted to us in the Greek writers. But a creative poetical spirit, which is wanting in the work of the Frenchman, pervades the whole. After Aristippus, the celebrated and here vindicated *Lais* acts a principal part in this epistolary correspondence, for the whole consists of letters supposed to have passed between Aristippus and his contemporaries.—Wieland intended to write the history of his own mind. May it not happen to him in execution of this excellent design, as to Lichtenberg, out of whose hand Death snatched the pen, and closed the history of his life just as he was going to begin the history of his mind. But we have every reason to hope that Wieland will be more fortunate; he enjoys at the age of seventy as good a state of health as formerly, and his genius still blooms with the vigour of youth. Few things has he willed, which he has not sooner or later put in execution: and herein, in my opinion, is shewn the true greatness of mind possessed by this eminent man, who always accurately knew both his own powers and the extent of his undertakings, and with persevering diligence completed the designs he had once conceived.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTAL MEMOIRS of
ISAAC MADOX, *some time* BISHOP of
WORCESTER.

ISAAC MADOX, being bound apprentice to a pastry-cook, was by mere accident observed by a gentleman to be a
lad

lad of bright parts, and that he had a great thirst for learning. The gentleman, being desirous of encouraging him in the pursuit thereof, bought out his time, and placed him in a seminary of education, and afterwards sent him to the University of Glasgow. His progress there was amazingly rapid, and on his return from thence he was put on the Presbyterian fund; but that being a slender pittance, and his aunt, who now chiefly supported him (his old patron being dead), thinking such support rather a hardship on her, Madox conformed to the Church, as the most probable means of preferment. He was, however, for some time disappointed in his expectations, and began to despair of success, till one day he told his aunt a lucky thought had come into his head, which was, for her to make application to a Mr. Raper, an acquaintance of her's, and well known to Sir Robert Walpole, to speak to Sir Robert to provide for him. She accordingly spoke to Mr. Raper, who mentioned it to Sir Robert: but Sir Robert, though willing to oblige Mr. Raper, and relieve indigent merit, told him that he had so many court-retainers to feed, that he could do nothing for him. This Mr. Raper communicated to Mr. Madox's aunt; and she shortly after, with a melancholy countenance, told her nephew, who, so far from receiving the intelligence dispiritedly, as the aunt expected, told her, "That if Sir Robert had been spoken to that was enough." He the very next day attended Sir Robert's levee, and continued so to do regularly for above three months, without being taken the least notice of by Sir Robert. His perseverance at last produced a fortunate event: for one day Dr. Waddington, Bishop of Chichester, being there, asked Sir Robert who that young clergyman, whom he had often seen there (pointing to Mr. Madox), was? Sir Robert declared he did not know; but beckoning to Mr. Madox, he enquired of him his name, and the occasion of his attending there? and on his informing Sir Robert, he was much enraged, and told him, he thought he had a great fund of assurance to attend there after Mr. Raper had been apprized of his inability to serve him. Mr. Madox was much confused, which the Bishop of Chichester taking notice of, and having compassion for him, gave him an invitation to his house, and made him his chaplain. Mr. Madox's affairs now took a favourable turn; he continued here some time without further preferment; but one afternoon the Bishop of London came to the Bishop

of Chichester, to acquaint him, that the Clerk of the Closet to Queen Caroline was dead, and how much at a loss he was to recommend a proper person, who might be auspicious to their (the Whigs) party, to fill up the vacancy. The Bishop of Chichester strongly recommended Madox, saying, "He has got the knack to please my wife, and I doubt not he will be no less successful with the Queen." The Bishop of London, after some little conversation, found Mr. Madox a proper person, spoke to the Queen in his favour, and he was appointed Clerk of the Closet to Queen Caroline. Here his blandishments succeeded with the Queen, and he soon found himself a favourite, and ambition now took full possession of him. His first step was to set on foot an enquiry into the state of health and age of the several deans, and having found that ease and luxury had made the greatest depredations on the constitution of the then Dean of Bath and Wells, and that he (among them all) was most likely soon to sleep with his fathers, he placed a person near the Dean's to watch the event of his death, with directions to bring the earliest intelligence of it. Death soon took possession of the Dean, and the messenger with the speed of Mercury flew to Mr. Madox. At the time Madox received the intelligence, the Queen was walking alone in the privy garden, indulging herself in contemplation, which she usually did at a certain time every day, and in which retirement it was almost treason to disturb her. However, Madox knocked at the door of the garden. The Queen opened it. Madox made many apologies for his intrusion, told her the pressing circumstances of the case, and desired the Queen to speak to the King in his behalf. "I don't know, Madox, whether I shall or no," said the Queen angrily, and shut the door against him. The regard she had for Madox got the better of her resentment, and she immediately went to the King and procured the royal fiat. She had scarce got it before the Bishop of London (on whose recommendation Madox had been made Clerk of the Closet) came in and acquainting his Majesty of the late Dean of Bath and Wells's death, interceded on behalf of a friend of his. The Queen told him the Deanry was already disposed of. He enquired to whom? and on being informed, he expressed his wonder how Madox could get such early intelligence, adding, "That Madox is a surprising man." He had not been long Dean of Wells ere the See of St. Asaph

fell vacant; he again applied to his old friend the Queen for this: he obtained it. He desired permission to hold the Deanry *in commendam*, giving for a reason his strong inclination to Whiggism, and how serviceable the Deanry would enable him to be to that cause. The King, who suspected, and perhaps truly, that avarice was his greatest inducement, told the Queen, that he could not permit her favourite to be Dean and Bishop too: that if his true reason for desiring to keep the Deanry was really to enable him to be of

service to the cause of Whiggism, he might stick to his Deanry. Madex, finding he could not obtain both, condescended to accept the Bishoprick singly. Dr. Hough, Bishop of Worcester, soon after dying, Madex's good fortune and in crest still prevailed, and he was translated to that See; and if death had not prevented it, in all probability he would, from a pastry-cook's apprentice, have been Prime of all England.

*Inner Temple,
Nov. 13, 1800.*

C. K.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

DEATH of GEORGE VILLIERS, DUKE of BUCKINGHAM.

THE death of George Villiers, the witty Duke of Buckingham, has been described by Pope; but I do not recollect to minute an account of it, as that given by a contemporary, in prose. This Lord, famous for his wit and his vices, once possessed an income of 50,000*l.* a-year, and died in an obscure inn in Yorkshire.

In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half-hung,
The floors of plaster, and the walls of dung,
On once a flock-bed, but repair'd with straw,
With tape-tied curtains, never meant to draw,
The George and Garter dangling from that bed,
Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red,
Great Villiers lies—alas! how chang'd from him,
That life of pleasure, and that soul of whim.

This admired description ought to have been accompanied by the following anecdote. When George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, was dying at an inn, the Duke of Queensbury, going down to Scotland, heard of it, when he was within a few miles of the place, and went to make him a visit. Seeing him in this condition, he asked him, if he would not have a clergyman?—I look upon them, said the Duke, to be a parcel of very silly fellows, who don't trouble themselves about what they teach. So Queensbury asked him, if he would have his chaplain, for he was a dissenter. No, said Villiers, those fellows always make me sick with their whine and cant. The Duke of Queensbury, taking it for granted that he must be of some religion or another, supposed that it must be the Catholic, and told him there was a Popish Lord in the neighbourhood, and

asked him if he should not send for his priest. No, replied Villiers, those rascals eat God, but if you know of any set of fellows who *eat the Devil*, send for one of them quickly.—He desired to be left alone, and died in about half an hour. Thus ended his motley life, preserving the same character to the last.

DR. RADCLIFFE,

The founder of the magnificent library at Oxford, was a person of a very singular character. He told Dr. Mead, "I love you, and now I will tell you a sure secret to make your fortune; *use all mankind ill.*" It was certainly his own practice. He owned he was avaricious even to spunging. He would, whenever he any way could, at a tavern-reckoning, borrow a sixpence or a shilling among the rest of the company, under pretence of having to change a guinea, because it slips away so fast. He could never be brought to pay bills without long running; nor then, if there appeared any chance of wearying them out. A paviour, after many fruitless attempts, caught him just getting out of his chariot at his own door in Bloomsbury-square, and set upon him.—"Why you rascal," said the Doctor, "do you pretend to be paid for such a piece of work; why, you have spoiled my pavement, and then covered it over with earth to hide your bad work." "Doctor," said the paviour, "mine is not the only bad work that the earth hides." "You dog, you," said the Doctor, "are you a wit? You must be poor, come in"—and paid him.

These anecdotes are told by Dr. Mead himself—the worthiest of men, who never adopted the principle of "*using mankind ill*," but who, by using them well, was infamously ill-used by many.

WOLLASTON,

The author of *The Religion of Nature delineated*, asked a bigot, how many religions and sects he thought there might be in the world? "Why," says he, "I can make no judgment, I never considered that question." "Do you think," said Wollaston, "there may be an hundred?" "O yes, at least!"—"Why then," said the philosopher, "it is ninety nine to one you are in the wrong."

DICK ESTCOURT

Was the Munden and Fawcett of his day, and excelled in mimicry. Secretary Craggs brought him once to Sir Godfrey Kneller, where he mimicked several persons whom he knew, as Lords Godolphin, Somers, Halifax, &c. Sir Godfrey was highly delighted, and took the joke and laughed heartily; then Craggs giving Estcourt the wink, he mimicked Sir Godfrey himself, who cried, "Nay, now you are out, man; by G—that is not me!"—Certainly the finest compliment he could pay the mimic.

DR. HARVEY.

This celebrated physician, waking one morning, called his servant, and asked him, what it was o'clock, and how long it would be before it was light? When his servant told him it was broad day, he only ordered him to fetch a little vial on such a shelf, and drank it off, and, lying down again, went to rest, from which he was never to rise. He found, what he had long apprehended, that he had lost his sight, and had determined to have done with living whenever that happened.

Dr. Pellet died more truly calm and unconcerned. He was a worthy man, beloved by worthy men. Expecting every moment would be his last, he sat himself in his easy chair to read Terence, till the moment came, and died with the book in his hand.

CHARLES II.

Charles II. like some other Kings, had a nick-name, of which posterity loses all traces of the meaning or occasion. Charles was called *Rowley*, and a cotemporary said, that the true occasion was this; there was an *old goat* that used to run about the privy-garden, that they had given that name to, a rank lecherous devil, that every body knew and used to stroke, because he was good-humoured and familiar; and they applied this name to the other. The person who affirmed this was grandson to a

Secretary of State, and he knew all the concerned, the King, the garden, and the goat.

FACTS in SEDUCTION.

A girl instituted a prosecution against a young man for seduction; but on stating her case, her lawyer did not think she had facts enough to support it. She left him very melancholy, but returning next day with an air of triumph, she said, "Another *fact*, Sir! he has seduced me again this morning."

From the PORT-FOLIO of a JOURNEYMAN PRINTER.

..... Typographic errors; No, Sir! By far the greater part of the errors which disgrace the productions of the modern presses are in reality not typographic but *authorial* overights. You know, Sir—or, if you do not know it, let me assure you, upon the word and honour of a journeyman-printer—that it is an inviolate rule with us compositors never to take the unjustifiable liberty of deviating one iota from an author's manuscript without his express permission. But, unfortunately, too many of our writers are accustomed to send their manuscripts to the press in so slovenly a state, so illegibly written, so carelessly punctuated, so scored with corrections, so larded with interlineations, so disfigured with blots, so cramped with abbreviations, so ænigmatised with insertions and repetitions and alterations and explanations separately scrawled on detached scraps of paper like the Sibyl's oracles on the leaves of trees, that the journeymen-printers (few of whom are *professed conjurors*) frequently need all the sagacity of an *Œtippus*, together with the keen eyes of a *Lynceus*, to decipher a writer's meaning. Hence numerous errors are unavoidably made in the first instance, which are afterwards overlooked by the author in examining the proof-sheets: for how rare to find an author who is capable of reading a proof-sheet with any tolerable degree of accuracy! and least of all is he qualified to read a proof of his own work. In the first place he is not habituated to the minutious drudgery of scrutinising letter by letter, point by point: and then, on the other hand, while he *fancies* himself reading the proof of his composition, he rather *reads in memory* what it *ought to be*, than on the paper what it *actually is*. Thus the mistakes escape his notice, and going to press with his sanction, become in reality *authorial* errors.—*Probatum est.*

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following free translation of a fragment from the *Cresphontes*, a lost tragedy of Euripides, if worthy of insertion in your poetical repository, is at your service, from
Dorchester Gaol, G. WAKEFIELD.
Nov. 8, 1800.

ADDRESS TO PEACE.

WHITE-ROBED nymph, of placid eye!
Fairest goddess of the sky!
Where thy genial footsteps bend,
PLENTY there and WEALTH attend.

When will thy bright form appear?
Lingering still from year to year!
Come, Oh! come; thy radiance dart
To gild the gloom that chills my heart:
Left crippling TIME and wasting WOE
Bid strength and sense and reason go,
Ere thy blissful glories rise
To soothe our souls and cheer our eyes;
Ere thy sweet complacent smile
Lull the storm that shakes our isle;
E'er the dance of festive strains
Chase fell FAMINE from our plains!

Oh! haste, to this once favour'd shore
The blessings of thy reign restore.
From crowded haunts and private life
Drive tumults, feuds, suspicion, strife,
With all foul DISCORD's hellish brood;
And treasons bathed in HUMAN BLOOD!

THE DAWN.

WHENCE flows the strain that hails the
dawn of morn?
The redbreast warbles in the flowering thorn.
Hark! now the thrush joins him, both un-
seen,
Where firs and poplars shade the dewy green.
Their serenade how soothing to repose,
To lull the ear, while yet the eye-lids close!
More loud the thrush's notes the morning
greet,
But still the redbreast's are as blithe and
sweet.
They warble gaily in the twilight ray,
While Venus smiles, delighted with the lay:
Bright star of morn! whose lovely blushing
face
Allures the sun, and soothes his glowing race.
When joyous birds salute the dawning skies,
Like them be gay, my love! like them be
wife!

W. EVANS.

To a FRIEND during his EXCURSION into
CORNWALL.

THE cloud of eve the dew of heaven
distills:
How gay the view o'er Cornwall's wavy hills!
The setting sun attracts the dazzl'd eye,
—A diamond in the mantle of the sky.

From Devon's blooming heath; I thither bend
My fight, where roves o'er Cornwall's downs
my friend.

Ye heavens! be calm: O sun! those
scenes display
Where Druids old, round Arthur, tuned their
lay;
And guide the youth o'er rocks, where Al-
bion braves

The roaring furies of the western waves:
Thence light him safe to Tavy's sylvan dale,
Of Michael's wond'rous mount to tell the
tale.

No gloom, as now, will then obscure the air,
But every Muse will smile serenely fair.

Taivislock, Sept. 24, 1800. W. EVANS.

The PREBENDARY and the CURATE.

Facit Indignatio Versum.

QUOTH Prebendary, t'other day,
"I dine at five, and beg you'd stay."
And while he spoke, the clock struck one;
The curate bow'd, but must be gone,
To serve St. Mary's and All-Souls,
And afterwards the pigs and fowls.
Besides, that he's at home expected,
The brindl'd cow mayn't be neglected.
Moreover he must sell a pig:
His wife wants stays, and he a wig:
And further adds—by chance that he
Of pork-tub has brought out the key:
Some customer may want a pound;
It locks up too the homestall ground:
The cow cannot be turn'd to grafs,
Nor mare and foal to water pafs.
Our Prebendary, with surprise,
Opened wide both mouth and eyes;
And swore by ancient tribe of Gad,
The curate must be drunk or mad.
"An English clergyman sell pork!"
'Twas worse than Infidel or Turk.
A parish-priest to water horses,
Who should be penning of discourses.
A labourer in gospel vineyard
To publicly set up a swine-herd;
A reverend divine and elder
Become a butcher and sow-gelder:
A man who has an income clear
Of five and forty pounds a year;
And cannot therefore have to plead,
For giving scandal, want, or need!
The curate now put in a word,
And humbly begg'd he might be heard.
"Most reverend Sir, 'tis very true,
You justly pay me all my due:
And I can plainly make't appear,
We lay it out with utmost care.
For house-rent ten, and taxes five,
Although we now in darkness live.
And next a yearly lying-in
Takes off best part of t'other ten.

Ten pounds I gave to put out John,
 Remaining ten we live upon ;
 And though we're hard enough put to it,
 With little helps contrive to do it.
 Our sorrel mare is yearly foaling,
 Which pays for Bet and Fanny's schooling.
 The fow too farrows now and then,
 Which buys a coat for Bill and Ben.
 My wife, with butter, eggs, and milk,
 Buys frocks and gowns—they're not of silk.
 Perhaps 'twill make your reverence laugh—
 I bought this cassock with a calf.
 'Tis thus by various means we shift,
 And would you kindly give a lift,
 'Twould set us vastly more at ease—
 Would you give up the surplice fees,
 My income then would very near
 Amount to *fifty pounds* a year."

The Prebendary rose in haste—
 God bless my soul, the time is past !
 At half past one, I was to meet
 My friend, the dean, in Cannon-street.

CLERICUS.

THE PURSUIT OF QUIET.

In a SERIES of ELEGIES, by J. DELL, of
 DOVER, in KENT, now first published.

(Continued from page 339.)

ELEGY IV.

FAR from the world tho' lonely here I
 stray,

Yet cares obtrusive still molest my mind ;
 Impede, distract my visionary way,
 And cast my halcyon prospects far behind !

And have I woo'd thee, mild-ey'd Peace, in
 vain ?

Thou last dear object of my soul below !
 Thou, whose sweet smiles alone might soothe
 my pain,

And recompense me for an age of woe !

Why did'st thou frown me from thy soft em-
 brace ?

Why chide unkindly from thy heav'nly
 charms ?

Why from my asking eyes avert thy face,
 And fly disdainful from my opening arms ?

Tho' on life's spring the Fates malignant
 frown'd,

And plung'd their keenest arrows in my
 breast,

Still, seeking thee, I nurs'd each bleeding
 wound,

And lull'd with song my anguish'd mind to
 rest.

" Still, still (I cried) will happier times
 arise,

When I, forgetful of this wretched day,
 Shall meet with Peace beneath serener skies,
 And smile the summer of my life away.

Sweet was the hope ! and soon I form'd a
 pray'r

To win thy favour in the lonely vale :

Thou saw'st me to the lonely vale repair,
 And tell, with tears and sighs, my hapless
 tale,

I told the story of my earlier years,
 When every morn that waked with light
 the skies,
 Saw on my cheek the everflowing tear,
 Heard from my breast the never-ending
 sighs !

Then, kneeling humbly on a bank of flow'rs,
 With hands uplifted I invoc'd thy aid :
 Soft was the breeze, and verdant were the
 bow'rs,

When thus, transported with my hopes, I
 said :

" O peace ! for thee I all the world resign !
 For thee from all the haunts of men I fly !
 I ask but this on earth, O maid divine !
 With thee to wander, and with thee to
 die !

" I only fear lest Mem'ry's plaintive train,
 Awakening echo with their tale of woes,
 Should fright thee, timid virgin ! from the
 plain,
 And snatch me from thy bosom of repose."

Then rising, bade my native vale farewell ;
 To love and friendship breath'd a last adieu ;
 With rapid hand unstrung my doric shell,
 And distant far the tuneless trifle threw.

" Be gone (I cri'd) thou sense-deceiving
 pow'r,

Thou *Muse* ! who fed my soul with vain
 desire !

Who lur'd me far from *Quiet's* humble bow'r,
 Charm'd by thy voice and thy melodious
 lyre.

" Oft, mov'd to madness by thy voice and
 shell,

Trembling, exhausted, at thy feet I lay ;
 Or, seiz'd my lute, and, hast'ning from my
 cell,

Thro' the lone woodlands bent my casual
 way.

" Till, faint with wand'ring, and with tear's
 oppress'd,

Save me from this distracting Muse, I said ;
 Enough of *passion* rends this tortur'd breast,

Nor needs the impulse of this frantic maid !"

I ceas'd—then flew to meet thy soft embrace,
 To rest thro' life in thy celestial arms,

O thou of smiling eyes, and roseate face,
 Whose voice the spirit of affliction charms.

Ah me ! thy frown forbade the fond embrace !
 I saw thee, cruel, veil thy heav'nly charms !

From my imploring eyes avert thy face,
 And fly, disdainful, from my longing arms !

LINES addressed to the AUTHOR of the PUR-
 SUIT of QUIET, on his retiring from the ac-
 tive SCENES of LIFE.

WHY from the world so soon retir'd ?

To solitude why have you fled ?

Your heart with love and friendship fir'd,
 And dreams poetic in your head.

Why

Why fly the banquet, fly the kiss,
Which friendship and which love might
give?
Why turn aside from every bliss,
And die ere we begin to live?
O let us rather drain the bowl,
Whilst nature, mirth, and verse inspire!
Not give to *apathy* the soul,
And quench too soon its generous fire!
Why not taste pleasures whilst we may?
Why scorn the blessings life bestows,
Because its space is but a day,
And soon perhaps that day may close?
As well might I, in deep despair,
My Julia's yielding beauties fly,
As well refuse her joys to share,
Because the lovely girl must die!

RUSTICUS.

LINES sent to a GENTLEMAN at YORK, who
bad lost a favourite DAUGHTER.—By the
same.

WHY weep o'er youth's untimely fall?
My friend! ah give thy sorrows o'er!
Of all life's ills *death* conquers all,
Nor do we part to meet no more.

Ye sweet affections! cease to mourn!
O fly the mansions of the dead,
Nor longer thus, o'er Martha's urn,
Recline thy fond paternal head.

Within the dark and dreary tomb,
Her mortal relics only lie:
Her soul, *celestial*, flies the gloom,
To bliss and immortality!

OZ. 31, 1800.

RUSTICUS.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE of FRANCE.

C. OLIVIER read to the Institute some observations upon the quadruped, the Jerboa, the object of which was to correct an error which both the ancients and moderns have entertained concerning the walk of this animal, and to explain the irregular structure of its sexual organs. All the ancient medals in which it is depicted, represent the animal as standing upright on its hind legs, and even the modern naturalists regard the Jerboa as almost a biped. C. Olivier shews that the structure of the foot and tarsal bones does not allow it to remain long in an upright position. The same author likewise describes a small species of jerboa, which he found in Egypt, nearly of the size of the mouse, which perfectly corresponds with the *mus longipes* of Linnæus.

C. DECANDOLE communicated a memoir concerning the *bilocular legumes*, or those in which the fruit is divided into two chambers by a longitudinal partition. Of this species Linnæus makes three genera, one of which, the *asragalus*, vulgarly called *gum dragon* in England, is well known as furnishing the gum adragant, or tragacanth. The gum of this name met with in commerce, C. Olivier asserts, does not come from the isle of Crete, as Tournefort supposes, nor from Mount Lebanon, but is brought from Persia, where the shrub that yields it is to be met with, and is deposited at Aleppo. This species is, therefore, as yet not described. Many genera

of legumes have a pericarpium which is vesicular and filled with air. C. Decandole remarks, that if the air be analysed as soon as the plant is gathered, it is very similar to atmospherical air, but if the pericarpium be put under water the air loses its purity and all its oxygen.

The existence of ornitholiths in strata of submarine formation is yet disputed by many naturalists. The celebrated naturalist Fortis has even recently published a memoir to prove that none were hitherto known which were sufficiently ascertained.—In various works, however, mention was made of those found at Montmartre: but still they left room for doubts.

C. CUVIER has lately presented to the Institute a fossil which appears to him to possess all the characteristics of an ornitholith. It is a leg composed of a portion of a femur, a tibia, a tarsus, in a single piece, three claws, of which one has three articulations the next four, and the last five, together with a vestige of a spur. It is only in the class of birds that these numbers are found. This leg is incruited in that gypsum of which great beds occupy an immense space around Paris. It was found at Ville-Juif, in the third mass, that is to say, above forty-nine feet lower than the strata containing the bones of quadrupeds already described by the same author.

C. VIDRON, a music-master at Paris, had announced his discovery of a method of causing music to be heard by persons born deaf and dumb. C. C. HAVY, LACEPEDE,

LACEPEDE, and CUVIER, who had been appointed a committee by the Institute to examine into that discovery, made their report on the 8th of Messidor, year 8. C. Vidron's contrivance is a steel-rod, of which he places one end on the belly of the musical instrument, and the other between the teeth of the deaf person. To this he adds a branch terminated by a brass knob which rests on the pit of the stomach, and sometimes another which rests on the skull.

The committee have found that several authors have announced that they had caused deaf persons to hear by thus placing their teeth in communication with the instrument by means of a stick, a glass, or some other body. Among others, they quoted Fabricius of Aquapendente, Schellhammer, Boerhaave, Winkla, and Jorissen.

They also found, that, other circumstances being equal, steel was better adapted to the purpose than wood, which latter had been almost generally used before C. Vidron's attempt, but that the two additional branches are not of any use to the hearing, properly so called. They particularly endeavoured to determine how far this contrivance may prove useful, as well with respect to the different species of deafness, as to the different kinds of sounds which one might wish to convey. They created in their own organs an artificial deafness by stopping their ears, and withdrawing to a considerable distance. In both cases they heard perfectly well by means of the steel rod; and the sounds appeared to them to issue from within that rod, not from their real place.

But the really deaf persons whom they examined furnished very different results: some of them manifestly heard; but the greater number declared that they only experienced a trembling vibration more or less general. The committee conclude that this contrivance may be useful in those deafnesses which solely arise from some obstructions of the external meatus, but that it is useless in those caused by a paralysis of the auditory nerve, or any essential derangement of the internal parts—which species of deafness are unfortunately the most common, especially in persons born deaf. They nevertheless think it advisable to try it on all young persons afflicted with deafness, were it not only for the sake of discovering one in a hundred to whom it might prove a source of comfort and enjoyment.

As to articulate sounds, or speech, they said that it is almost impossible to expect to

transmit them accurately by this instrument, at least in its present state.

CLASS of LITERATURE and the FINE ARTS.

Sitting of the 3d Fructidor, year 8.

General DUGUA, lately returned from the Egyptian expedition, having brought home two copies of a remarkable inscription found on a piece of black and extremely fine-grained granite, presented them to the Institute in the general meeting of the fifth.

The inscription is three-fold: one portion presents a succession of hieroglyphics in several very regular lines. Another portion, which has not yet been sufficiently examined, presents a greater number of lines, in characters which yet leave some uncertainty, and which require a very attentive examination. The remaining portion consists of fifty-three lines in Greek. One of the members, having undertaken to read and explain this part, thinks it a monument of the gratitude of some priests of Alexandria, or some neighbouring place, toward Ptolemy Epiphanes. The chief consul, to gratify the curiosity of the literati in every country, gave immediate orders to have the inscription engraved; after which, it will be submitted to the examination of the learned through all Europe.

PHILOTECHNIC SOCIETY.

THE Philotechnic Society had a public sitting on the 20th Fructidor.

After the opening of the session by the president, the assembly was apprised by C. Hecquet the perpetual secretary, that the meeting was principally intended for the eulogy of General Desaix. To this the society added only their report of the works addressed to them since the 20th of Floréal, some fables in verse by C. Guichard, and a memoir by C. Mangourit respecting Mont St. Bernard, where is to be erected the monument which the gratitude of France consecrates to the memory whom she regrets.

C. HECQUET, in his report, spoke of the "Views respecting the Organisation of the Public Institution," by C. Champagne; of the "Philomathic Society's Bulletin of the Sciences;" of a note by C. Cuvier respecting the "Ibis of the Egyptians;" of the "Report made by C. Silvestre concerning the labours of that Society;" and of three eulogies or notices of John Charles Borda, of Marc Eliezer Bloch, and of Philip Nicolas Pia, that terminate the fourth volume of the facts and discoveries for

which the mathematic sciences are indebted to the philomathic society, since its establishment in 1788; of the advertisement of the premiums proposed by the agricultural society of the department of the Seine; of the "Acts of the ministry of C. François" (of Neufchateau); of the first two volumes of the "Bibliothèque Française" by C. Pougens; of the "History of the sage Danischmend," a philosophic romance, translated from the German of Wieland; of the last volumes of the "new collection of Romances;" and of C. Malfon, author of the poem entitled "The Helvetians," a corresponding member of the philotechnic society.

C. CUVIER made a report concerning the second volume of Lacépède's "Natural History of Fishes."

C. MANGOURIT, in his Memoir concerning the hospitable monastery of Mount Saint Bernard, has collected the most interesting and best authenticated facts. He goes back to the ancient appellation of that mountain, known by the name of Mont-Joux or Mons Jovis (Jove's Mount) until the middle of the tenth century, the period fixed as the æra of the foundation of the hospitable monastery by St. Bernard. The author of the memoir holds up to admiration the supernatural efforts to which the inmates of that monastery are prompted by the impulse of humanity, which, in them, has triumphed over the natural propensity of all religious orders to a relaxation and neglect of their original rule. He enters into the most minute details respecting the administration of the monastery, and the painful toils of the monks who fearlessly expose their lives in the performance of those duties to which they have voluntarily submitted, and which they fulfil with equal ardour and perseverance. He strews his memoir with philosophic reflexions, among which may be reckoned the parallel he has drawn between the use which those monks make of the dogs trained by them to go out in search of travellers bewildered in the snow or carried away by its driftings, and the use made of the same species of animal by the savage Spaniards against the peaceful Mexicans, whose wealth they coveted.

C. JOSEPH LAVALLEE, appointed to pronounce the eulogy of Desaix, spoke last. With the praises of that hero he blended that of other distinguished warriors: Bonaparte, Moreau, Kleber, particularly received a share of his homage. Several parts of his discourse were loudly applauded; among others, his comparison of ancient tactics with the present mode of

fighting, and his description of the passage of the Rhine.—The sitting was closed by a scene from the poems of Ossian, set to music by Kalkbrenner.

SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

C. HAUY read to the society a note on the Crystallisation of Iron Ores.

The approaching publication of his treatise on Mineralogy having induced him to revise with careful attention his work on Crystallisation, he discovered that he had only in part rectified the inaccuracies into which people had fallen relative to the crystalline forms of iron ores.

In the extract of his treatise he had already pointed out that the crystals of volcanic iron were not segments of regular octahedrons as had been imagined, and that the difference between the angles of these and those of the segments was above twelve degrees. He has since found that their primitive form was a somewhat acute rhomboid, in which the superior angle was an angle of about eighty-seven degrees.

But he still thought, with all other naturalists, that the crystals of iron of the isle of Elva were derived from the cubic form; and he had reduced to this form that of the crystals of Framont, in dodecahedrons, composed of two straight pyramids incomplete.

He had, however, been constantly struck by a kind of singularity here presented by the cubic form, which performed the function of a rhomboid, that is to say, that it was necessary to suppose an axis which should pass through two solid opposite angles that were to be considered as the summits: and the laws of decrease which acted round these summits were different from those which applied to the lateral angles. He was still more surprised when, having recently tried to apply his theory to a variety of the Framont iron which he had not before examined, he discovered that it was necessary to suppose it the consequence of a decrease by twenty ranges on the inferior angles of the primitive cube, to furnish a result conformable to observation. This law, though not absolutely inadmissible, was nevertheless so great a deviation from the simplicity of the ordinary laws, that it inspired him with a suspicion respecting the cubic form itself; and, with the assistance of a goniometer, he for the first time measured, on the crystals of the isle of Elva, the mutual incidence of the primitive faces; whereas he had, till then, contented himself with measuring that of the faces produced by the

the decrements, either between themselves or on the primitive faces; as he had never conceived the idea that there could exist any uncertainty respecting a form which so sensibly presented the appearance of a cube, and the more so as the faces which modify it prevented the difference from being perceived. He discovered that this form was a genuine rhomboid, like that of the volcanic iron. From that moment, this law, which had appeared so singular on the supposition of a cube, gave place to a more simple law; and every thing was reduced to perfect regularity. With respect to the varieties of the iron from the isle of Elva, he did not find a necessity for any alteration in the ancient laws, because the secondary incidences which he had determined on the supposition of the cube, differed only by a half-degree from those which resulted from the rhomboidal form.

The result of these researches is that all

iron ores which preserve the metallic aspect are reducible to two species very distinct from each other; the one including all the substances which crystallise into regular octahedrons, such as the iron of Corsica; the other comprising those whose primitive form is a somewhat acute rhomboid, as the iron of Elva, that of Framont, and that of volcanoes. The former will continue to bear the name of *oxydulated* iron; the latter, that of *oligistic* iron, that is to say, containing little iron in a metallic state. Here we see that a greater quantity of oxygen impresses a particular character on the primitive form, by making it pass from the regular octahedron or rhomboid; a circumstance that seems to indicate two very distinct points of equilibrium, which chymistry will no doubt determine whenever it undertakes the analysis of ores with that precision of which it is now capable in the present improved state of the science.

CORRESPONDENCE CONTINUED.

[The two following papers, from much valued correspondents, on a subject of the highest importance, reached us too late to appear in their proper place.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

THOUGHTS on the present HIGH PRICE of PROVISIONS.

MUCH difference of opinion has arisen with respect to the actual existence of scarcity, and the proportionate amount of the deficiency in the late crops of grain. There are other questions connected with the present general distress, of much greater moment. It is highly necessary to inquire whence it comes to pass, that, admitting that deficiency according to the highest statement of it, the effect produced is so very far beyond all reasonable proportion and former precedent? Whence it comes to pass, that, on account of any deficiency in the article of grain, the price of every other necessary of life is so enormously advanced as to place an adequate supply of them far beyond the reach of the lower orders of the community? Some radical change, and something radically wrong, must have taken place in our public, or in our domestic, economy;—in the state of the nation at large; in our agricultural system and management; or, in the conduct and practices of those, through whose hands the necessa-

ries of life pass before they reach the consumer. With respect to the state of the nation at large, whether we are of opinion that the war is just and necessary, or unjust and unnecessary, it has undoubtedly concurred, as all wars must more or less, to produce a state of things very unfavourable to the general weal. The vast increase of the public debt has unavoidably depreciated the value of specie. The wants of war have generated a redundancy of paper-credit, and the immense issues of this latter coinage have greatly facilitated the practices of those who speculate in the necessities of life. The grower of corn is no longer under the necessity of bringing a part of his produce to market at stated periods for the payment of his rent. The factor is also furnished upon credit with a sum sufficient to answer the purposes of monopoly. And the miller is likewise enabled to commence *corn-merchant*, as well as *corn-manufacturer*, and to avail himself of the opportunity this affords for feeding the markets with such a scanty supply, as greatly contributes to his own private emolument; which advantage is obtained at the public expence. The purchases made from time to time in our fairs and markets, by large contractors, produce likewise a most injurious effect. To all this are to be added the *wastes* of war, and the immense quantities of grain and other provisions damaged, spoiled, or destroyed.

Surely then a speedy period to that state of warfare, which lies at the root of our misery, is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

A great change has likewise taken place in our agricultural system and management. The consolidation of farms has thrown the produce of the country into much fewer hands—a circumstance naturally operating to produce monopoly, especially when aided and facilitated by paper-credit. It has greatly increased the breed of horses, and diminished that of oxen. It has reduced the number of that hardy and useful race, our labourers in husbandry. It is notorious that much fewer hands are now employed in agricultural occupations. The village-cottages are deserted, or pulled down, and their occupiers have been driven into our cities and towns to seek for different employments, where they add largely to the mass of paupers, subsisted in a great measure at the public expence. The consolidation of farms has greatly curtailed the supply of poultry, pork, and other necessities, which in former seasons of scarcity contributed much to diminish the pressure of that dreadful calamity which is now experienced. It has also produced a great and most unfavourable change in the state of all our country markets. I can remember the times when every householder of the large and populous town in which I reside regularly and constantly purchased his grain in the open weekly markets, and when single bushels were always pitched therein, competent to the supply of the inhabitants. It was then sent to the mill for the simple process of grinding, and dressed by the house-keeper after its return. But since the consolidation of farms, there have not been, upon an average, fifty bushels of corn pitched in the weekly market, for the consumption of fifteen thousand inhabitants. The farmer sells his grain to the factor or miller by sample, and generally by private contract in their own houses, without even the sample appearing in the market at all. And when the factor or miller are by these sinister methods in possession of large stocks upon hand, it then becomes their interest, and they well know how, to raise the price of the article in order to enhance their own profits. The householders also are precluded by necessity from their former custom of dressing the meal for themselves, and are obliged to submit to the further exactions of the manufacturing miller. The commodity now likewise passes through a much greater number of hands before it reaches the consumer.

The factor, miller, huckster, jobber, &c. &c. have each their individual profits, and the *poor* consumer suffers most of all, who is obliged to purchase his small supply at a further advance from the retailer of flour.

Such are the prime causes of that aggravated distress and misery, which now prevails among all the lower classes of the community. It will perhaps be said, that the view only presents a melancholy picture of evils irremediable. And true it is, the circumstances in which we are placed do bear an aspect alarming indeed to every considerate mind. The good ship Britannia lies labouring in a heavy sea, while the hollow murmurs of the whistling wind, and the roaring of the distant billows, indicate an approaching storm. But let us not abandon ourselves to unmanly despair. The gallant seaman, when in such a situation, stands collected, and, with steady undaunted firmness, puts the helm a-weather, and adopts every precaution to encounter and break the force of the gathering tempest.

It is not, however, a time to have recourse to palliatives only. The malady has reached the vitals, and calls for speedy and effectual relief. It will not be sufficient, though essentially necessary, to increase by importation the stock of grain: nothing short of an immediate reduction in the price of necessities can relieve the general distress, or avert those accumulated horrors invariably produced by a state of starvation. Those diseases that are the certain concomitants of famine, are advancing by rapid strides. Already, in one of our principal ports (Bristol), printed instructions have been given by an eminent and humane physician, to guard against the malignant disease that *rages*—Such is the term used. The people cannot wait the return of orders for foreign grain. The people cannot exist at the present enormous price of every necessary of life; nor is it reasonable that any particular class should, on such an emergency, extort from their perishing fellow-creatures a profit not exaggerated by that noble and benevolent peer, who rated it at two hundred per cent.

To prevent in future the return of a situation so terrible as the present, without exaggeration, really and truly is, I humbly conceive the following regulations may be of use.—To check monopoly and combination by severe restrictions. To regulate the employment and the profit of the millers. To limit the extent of farms. To encourage agriculture by a general inclo-

inclosure bill, and a commutation upon fair and equitable terms in lieu of tithes. To provide that all sales of grain shall be in the open market, and be duly registered. To oblige every farmer to send to the weekly market a certain proportion of grain to be sold in single bushels, the quantity, as well as the name of each farmer, to be publicly notified. To appoint a clerk of each market to enter into a proper book each farmer's name, the proportion of single bushels he is to furnish, and, in separate columns for every market-day in the year, his compliance or non-compliance with the fixed regulation, and to publish this list monthly. To impose a penalty for each default. To enact that every parish, in proportion to its population, shall provide or rent a piece of ground for the cultivation of that valuable root, the potatoe; and during the present distress, to grant moderate bounties for bringing potatoes to market. To encourage our fisheries, and enact strict regulations against the pernicious practice of erecting dams and weirs in the estuaries of our principal rivers, and increase the penalties on the use of unlawful nets. By these and such other similar regulations as are calculated to check abuses and produce abundance, we may hope that a time of such distress as the present will no more return. In the mean while, let it not be forgot, that on the speedy relief afforded, and the adopting such precautions against future calamity, depends the immediate safety and ultimate happiness, of our country.

J. WOOD.

Shrewsbury, Nov. 17, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

LOOKING the other day into one of the earlier volumes of the Annual Register, I found some curious and important tables relative to the price of corn during the past century; I was particularly struck with the following view of the vast difference which occurs during a considerable number of years taken at no very remote distance from each other:

"Average price per bushel at Mark-lane and Bear-quay fifteen years, 1742 to 1756—Wheat 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d; barley 1s. 8d. to 2s.; oats 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 8d. Average price per bushel at Mark-lane and Bear-quay eight years, 1771 to 1778—Wheat 5s. 10½d.; barley 3s. 1d.; oats 2s. 0½d.; rye 3s. 11¾; beans 3s.

Quarters exported in five years, from 1744 to 1748, part of the first period—

Wheat 1,497,762; oatmeal 37,520; rye 400,526; malt 1,431,883; barley 451,684; bounty paid 678,907l. for exportation."

To which I would add, by way of contrast, from the best information, that into the two northern ports of Newcastle and Hull only there have been imported during the last twelve months 247,000 quarters of wheat only.

From what can have arisen this amazing difference in so short a time? whether from increased population, from the introduction of a worse, or at least a changed, mode of agriculture; from a change in the general diet of the great body of the people (who yet, fifty years ago, ate less flesh-meat, and had, comparatively, *no* potatoes), from a different set of commercial or political regulations, or from repeated war, occasioning an enormous expenditure and heavy debt, and, during their subsistence, a dreadful waste through every department of the necessaries of life, are questions highly deserving the serious attention of the student in political economy.

An excellent friend, in a communication lately received from him on this subject, lays down the following propositions on the subject of the present scarcity; but, for want of the necessary information, declines discussing the matter more at large. I give you them in their simple unsupported state: perhaps some of your correspondents, who have the means of information, may chuse to discuss them more at large.

The view he would take of the subject is this:

1. The scarcity is real; but the prices are higher than the degree of scarcity would have occasioned before the war; and higher than the farmers require for a fair profit.

2. The scarcity arises from two unproductive seasons in succession, and from the effect of the war in increasing consumption and diminishing produce.

3. Those who look for the causes of the scarcity at home only are mistaken. We required, even in peace, a supply from abroad, *communibus annis*, and we must therefore look to the state of the countries from which we received it.

4. The scarcity is very general throughout Europe; and had not America furnished a much larger quantity for the last seven years than she ever did before, we should have run some danger of famine.

The grounds of these assertions will probably occur to many, and some, perhaps, will be able to procure the requisite information. I am, &c. V. F.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.)

AS the paintings discovered in St. Stephen's Chapel, have excited much attention, and are likely to be the subject of much future inquiry, we have added a short extract concerning the original foundation, from a very scarce and curious book of antiquities, written by N. Bailey, author of the Dictionary.

"This chapel of old time was founded by King Stephen, and again since, of a far more curious workmanship by King Edward III. A. D. 1347, for thirty-eight persons; to wit, a dean, 12 secular canons, 13 vicars, 4 clerks, 5 chorists; to wit, a verger and keeper of the chapel. He also built lodgings for them, betwixt the clock-house and the wooll staple. He also built to the use of the chapel, (though out of the palace court) some distance west, in the little Sanctuary, a strong glochard, and placed therein three great bells, since usually rang at coronation triumphs, funerals of princes, and their obits. Of these bells, men fabled, that their ringing soured all the drink in the town.

"[By this chapel of St. Stephen was some sometime a smaller chapel, called *Our Lady of the Piew*; of this, John Pigot writeth, that in the year 1252, by the negligence of a scholar, appointed by his schoolmaster to put out the lights of the chapel, the image of our lady, richly decked with jewels, precious stones, pearls and rings, more than any jeweller could judge the price of, was burnt.

King Richard II. upon the coming of Wat Tyler and the Kentish men to London, went first to Westminster to the high altar there, and offered; and after that confessed himself to an anchorite, and then betook himself to this chapel of Our Lady of the Piew, and here said his devotions, and then went to Smithfield, to meet the arch rebel and his company."

The Victory of Duncan; dedicated by Permission to the Right Hon. George John Spencer, Viscount Althorpe, First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, K. G. L. L. D. &c. J. S. Copley, R. A. pinxit. J. Ward sculpt. Published by Copley, George-street, Hanover-square, August 1, 1800. Price 3l. 13s. 6d.

The point of time in this print is, Admiral De Winter surrendering his sword to Lord Duncan. It is a very fine and well conceived design, and the figures are generally portraits; but it is a considerable drawback on the merit of the performance,

that the principal figure is the worst in the groupe. The admiral's attitude is ill-chosen, and the hair of the head very inferior to the three quarters portrait painted by the same artist. The portraits of Admiral De Winter and some of the officers are in a judicious and masterly style, and Ward, in his engraving, appears to have done great justice to his original.

We, in a former Retrospect, noticed a print published by Orme, on the same subject, which bears more than an accidental resemblance to this design.

The Descent from the Cross; from the Altar Piece at Croxtall, near Durham.

The Annunciation; from the Altar Piece in the Chapel of the Annunciation, King-street, Portman-square.—A pair of Meszotinto Prints. Maria Cozway pinxit. Valentine Green sculp. Published by Valentine Green, New-road, opposite Fitzroy-square. Price 1l. 1s. each.

Much of the merit of altar-pieces depends on the colouring; which added to the solemnity of the scenery with which they are sometimes surrounded, impresses the mind with the subject, and prevents the execution being criticised with so much severity as would the original sketch in the painter's room. If this disadvantage attends the sketch, how much more strongly does it operate upon the print, which has not the decoration of colouring to conceal the defects in the drawing of a distorted figure, or light up the character of an unmarked countenance. We do not mean these remarks as applying to these two pictures, in which the fair artist has, as usual, displayed some portion of talent and taste; though, with respect to the first mentioned design, we could not help thinking that she has been singularly economical in the representation of a naked Christ. It is hardly possible to conceive an attitude in which we should see so little of the figure. The prints are well executed.

British Admirals.—Britannia viewing the Conquests of the Seas. Dedicated to the King, by Percy Roberts. The portraits are from Hopper, Cosway, Clarke, Browne, and Abbott. Drawn and Engraved by Percy Roberts, Holborn, and published by Holland, Oxford-street. Price 10s. 6d.

We believe that Corbould some time since made a drawing on a subject similar

to this for Mr. Riley; and that Mr. Roberts was originally intended to engrave it, but from some circumstance or other, there was a disagreement between the parties, and the drawing was put into the hands of another artist; and Mr. Roberts has designed and engraved this on his own account. Such is the story we have heard, but whether exactly correct or not we cannot vouch; certain it is, that this print has the same general object, *i. e.* a commemoration of our heroes of the ocean, and equally certain it is, that if the print which Riley intends to publish has any superior merit, this cannot much injure it, for it has very little merit either in design or execution.

*The Faggot-Binders. T. Gainborough pinxit.
F. Bartolozzi sc. Published by Macklin,
Fleet-street.*

Whatever came from the hand of that favourite child of nature, the late Mr. Gainborough, must be valuable: the slightest essays of his pencil had an easy simplicity, an elegance and taste, which gave them a manifest superiority to the most laborious efforts of many of that high-finish and laborious school, who seem to have addressed the botanist rather than the *virtuosi*, and whose delicate delineations were better calculated for the mount of a fan than for the cabinet of connoisseur. This plate was prepared and etched by a Morris, an engraver, who for several years worked for Mr. Hogarth, and the figures are by Bartolozzi, and of figures which he engraves from Gainborough's designs it is hardly necessary to say, that they are easy and natural. It is in the line engraving, and a very pleasing print.

*Embassy of Hyder Beck to Calcutta, from the Viceroy of Oude, by the way of Patna, in the year 1788, to meet Lord Cornwallis. Published by Laurie and Whittle, Fleet-street. Price 2l. 2s.
J. Zoffanii pinxit. R. Earlom fecit.*

This picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy: many of our readers will recollect it from the principal figure in the principal groupe being a male elephant killing his driver who had offended him. There is an immense number and infinite variety of figures, and from the accurate fidelity with which Mr. Zoffanii invariably marks whatever he copies, we dare say it gives a true idea of the people. Considered in this point of view it is a very curious print; but considered as a design, it is broken into parts; the composition wants what painters call *a whole*. The engraving is in the mezzotinto style; and when we add that it is in Mr. Earlom's best manner, it is not easy to give it higher praise.

The two beautiful drawings of The Mintrell, and a little female figure, its companion, by Westall, which we noticed in a former Retrospect, are exquisitely engraved, and printing in colours, and will in a few days be published by Messrs. Boydell. They have the effect of the originals, and the originals are as elegant and well marked as any thing that ever came from the hand of the master.

The exhibition of the forming of *Seringapatam* is now announced to be exhibited to the public a longer time than was first intended. The alterations recently made in the seats and stage appropriated to the spectators give more various, and nearer points of view, for the observation of this very curious delineation of this very interesting scene; and the view may be fairly entitled, *The Triumph of Perspective*.

The full length portrait of Mr. Alderman Boydell which Sir William Beechey has painted for the Council Chamber at Guildhall, is a very strong likeness of this venerable and respectable magistrate. A number of allegorical figures, allusive to the alderman's long and extensive exertions for the advantage of *the arts he loves*, are to be added, and the picture is very properly to be placed in the Council-room, with those very fine productions which he formerly presented to the city of London.

Many of our readers must recollect a very fine portrait of Lord Eldon, painted by Lawrence, and exhibited at the Royal Academy. Mr. J. R. Smith, of King-street, Covent-garden, has nearly finished a mezzotinto print from it, and it is perhaps the finest portrait the artist ever engraved: he has transferred to his copper, with most correct drawing, all the character which so eminently marks the original.

The beautiful and celebrated statue of the Venus de Medicis, which was one of the finest ornaments of the Florentine Gallery, has lately been deposited in the Central Museum of the Arts at Paris.

The French Academy of Painting is said to be on the eve of being revived under the denomination of *The Free Society of Arts*. It is at first to be composed of twelve artists, among whom are mentioned Citizens Vincent, Rigaud, Gerard, painters; Citizens Pajou, Heudon, Espercieux, sculptors; and Citizens Le Grand, Challegrain, Percier, and Bienaimé, architects.

Mrs. Cosway has just finished a set of pictures illustrative of the contrasted enjoyments and miseries of Summer and Winter.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER.

BIOGRAPHY.

Public Characters for 1800, 1801, consisting of full and authentic Memoirs of distinguished Living Persons, the 3d vol. 8vo. price 9s. boards. Phillips.

Memoirs of the late Rev. Samuel Pearce, A. M. Minister of the Gospel, Birmingham; with Extracts from his most interesting Letters, compiled by Andrew Fuller, 8vo. 3s. 6d. sewed. Button and Son.

DRAMA.

Wilmore Castle, a Comic Opera, as lately performed with considerable applause at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. Dedicated to all male-milliners; with an Address to the Public. By R. Houlton, M. B. 1s. 6d.

Westley.
Virginia, an Opera, in three Acts, with a Preface, by Mrs. F. Plowden, as it *ought* to have been performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, the 30th of October, 1800, 2s. Barker.

EDUCATION.

Juvenile Preceptor; a Course of moral and scientific Instructions for the Use of both Sexes. vol. 1. small 12mo. Newbery.

Exercises on the Globes, interspersed with historical, biographical, mythological, and miscellaneous Information, on a new Plan, designed for young Ladies; *the second edition*, 12mo. 5s. Mawman.

GEOGRAPHY.

The Ladies' Atlas, being a Complete System of Geography. No. 1, (to be continued) containing four coloured maps, with Letter-press, large 4to. 2s. 6d. Boone.

HISTORY.

Secret Memoirs of the Court of Peterburgh, particularly towards the End of the Reign of Catherine II. and the Commencement of that of Paul III. and containing various Anecdotes, together with Remarks on the Education of the Grand Dukes, the Manners of the Ladies, and the Religion of the People. Translated from the French, 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. boards. Longman and Rees.

LAW.

A Summary of the Trial, The King against Waddington, for forestalling Hops: also the Proceedings of the Court when the Rule was granted, with Notes by the Defendant, 2s. Croby and Letterman.

MEDICAL.

A Treatise on Febrile Diseases, including Fevers, Inflammations, Hæmorrhages, and the Profluvia, by A. Philips Wilson, M. D. vol. 2, 9s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

A Compendium of the Anatomy of the Human Body, illustrated by nearly 700 Figures, copied from the most celebrated Authors, and from nature, by Andrew Fyffe, 3 vols, 4to. 5l. 5s. Longman and Rees.

Dissertations on Inflammation.—I. On the

Laws of Animal Economy.—II. On the History, Causes, Consequences, and Cure of Simple Inflammation.—III. On the Phagedenic, and some other Species of Inflammation.—IV. On the Sporigoid Intumescence.—V. On Scrophulous Inflammation.—VI. On the Cancerous Inflammation. By John Burns, Surgeon, Glasgow, 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. boards. Longman and Rees.

An Essay on Phlegmatia Dolens, including an Account of the Symptoms, Causes, and Cure of Peritonitis Puerperalis, et Conjunctiva, &c. &c. by John Hull, M. D. 8vo. 6s. 6d. boards. Bickerstaff.

MISCELLANIES.

A Discourse on the Death of General Washington, by James Maddison, D. D. Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Virginia, 1s. 6d. Hatchard.

The Letters of a Solitary Wanderer, containing Narratives of various Descriptions, by Charlotte Smith, 3 vols. 13s. 6d. Low.

A Sequel to Barrington's Voyage to New South Wales, containing interesting Narratives concerning the Convicts, and the Colony: an Account of the Natives, and Anecdotes of the most notorious Persons that have been transported to this Settlement. By Geo. Barrington, 2s. 6d. Symonds.

The Parliamentary Register of the last Session, 1800. 3 vols. half bound, 2l. Debet.

Thoughts and Details on Scarcity, originally presented to Mr. Pitt, in November, 1795, by the late Edmund Burke, 1s. 6d. Rivingtons.

A temperate Discussion of the Causes which have led to the present High Price of Bread, 1s. 6d. Wright.

Inquiry into the Causes and Remedies of the present Scarcity, 2s. Wright.

An Investigation of the Cause of the present High Price of Provisions, containing an Illustration of the Nature and Limits of a Fair Price in Times of Scarcity, and its Application to the particular Circumstances of this Country. By the Author of the Essay on the Principle of Population, 1s. Johnson.

The New Annual Register for the year 1799, 14s. boards. Robinsons.

An Historical Account of the *Substances* which have been used to describe Events and convey Ideas. Printed on the first Paper made from *Straw alone*. With an Appendix printed on Paper made from Wood alone (not the Bark), 1l. 1s. Richardson, Strand.

Erratics, by a Sailor, containing Rambles in Norfolk and elsewhere: in which are interspersed Observations on the late Attempts to revive the Cromwellian Observance of the Sabbath, &c. 3s. sewed. Ogilvie and Son.

Thoughts on the Frequency of Divorces in Modern Times, and on the Necessity of Legislative

gislative Exertion to prevent their increasing Prevalence, by Adam Sibbet, M. A. 2s.

Cadell and Davies.

The Proceedings and Resolutions of the Freeholders of Middlesex, at a Public Meeting at Hackney, October 29, 1800. To which is added, the Prospect of Famine demonstrated in the Letters of his Grace the Duke of Portland; and an interesting Debate on the Parliamentary Conduct of the present Representatives of the County, 6d.

Jordan.

A German Grammar, adapted to the Use of Englishmen, by George Henry Noehden, Phil. D. large 12mo. 6s. 6d.

Mawman.

An Inquiry into the Necessity, Justice, and Policy of a Commutation of Tythes, by Morgan Cove, L. L. B. 3s.

Rivingtons.

Letters written for comforting those bereaved of Children, by Dr. John Erskine, of Edinburgh, 1s.

Ogel.

Moore's Almanack improved, for the Year 1801; containing, besides the customary Almanack, a Callendarium of useful Information, 1s. 6d. sewed.

Wills.

The Clerical Almanack for the Year 1801; containing, besides the customary Almanack, Lessons for every Day in the Year, and many Articles of useful Information, 1s. 6d.

MATHEMATICS.

Mathematical and Philosophical Repository and Review, by T. Leybourn, No. 10, 2s. 6d.

Glendinning.

NOVELS.

The Daughter of Adoption, a Tale of Modern Times, by John Beaufort, L. L. D. 4 vols. 12mo. 16s. boards.

Phillips.

Memorials of the Tufon Family, Earls of Thanet, deduced from various Sources of authentic Information, 2 vols. 7s. boards.

Robinsons.

Aluredus, Knight of Malta, 3 vols. 13s. 6d. boards.

Dutton.

The Infernal Quixote, A Tale of the Day, by Charles Lucas, A. M. 4 vols. 12mo. 18s. sewed.

Lane.

Ermina de Montrose, or the Cottage in the Vale, by Emily Clarke, Grand Daughter of the late Colonel Frederick, 3 vols. 12s. bds.

Wallis.

Obi; or, The History of Three Fingered Jack; with Frontispiece, by Drummond and Bromley, 4s. boards.

Earle and Hemet.

Julia, and the Illuminated Baron, founded on Facts, which have transpired in the course of the late Revolution of Moral Principles in France, 2 vols. 8s.

Row.

Rival Mothers, or Calumny, translated from the French of Madam de Genlis, 4 vols. 12mo. 20s. sewed.

Longman and Rees.

Victim of Friendship, by Miss Sophia King, 2 vols. 7s. sewed.

Dutton.

POLITICAL.

Authentic Copies of the Papers relative to the Negotiations for Peace with France, as laid before Parliament, November 13th.

Chapman, Wright, Jordan, &c.

Remarks on a late Publication styled, MONTHLY MAG. No. 66.

"The History of the Revolutions of Great Britain and France," by William Belham, 4to. and 8vo. 3s. 6d. sewed.

Robinsons.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The True Causes of our present Distress for Provisions, with an effectual Plan for the future Prevention of so great a Calamity, and Hints on the absolute Necessity of an increased Population, by William Brooke, F. S. A. 2s.

Symonds.

Facts and Observations, tending to shew the Practicability and the Advantage of producing in the British Isles *Clothing Wool* equal to that of Spain; with Hints towards the Management of fine woolled sheep, by Caleb Hillier Parry, M. D. 4s.

An Enquiry into the Nature of Monopoly and Forefalling, by Edward Morris, esq. Barrister, 3d edit. 1s.

Cadell and Davis.

Representation of the Lords of the Council appointed to consider the present State of the Laws for regulating the Importation and Exportation of Corn, submitting Provisions to amend the said Laws, 2s. 6d.

Stockdale.

Effectual Means of providing against the Distress apprehended from the Scarcity and High Prices of different Articles of Food, by George Edwards, esq. 1s.

Johnson.

Thoughts on the present Prices of Provisions, their Causes and Remedies, addressed to all Ranks of People, by an Independent Gentleman, 2s.

Reynolds.

Patriotic Competition against Self-interested Combination, recommending an Union between the Nobility, the landed, and independent Interest, and the Consumer, with a view of reducing Commodities to their real Price, 1s. 6d.

Ridgway.

An Examination of certain Commercial Principles, in their Application to the Corn Trade, as laid down in Smith's Treatise on the Wealth of Nations, 1s.

Stockdale.

The Rights of the Poor considered, with the Causes and Effects of Monopoly, and a Plan of Remedy, by Means of a popular Excise, by George Brewer, 2s. 6d.

Debrett.

An Inquiry into the Laws, ancient and modern, respecting Forefalling, Regrating, and Ingrossing, together with adjudged Cases, Copies of Records, and Proceedings in Parliament relative to those Subjects, by William Illingworth, of the Inner Temple; 8vo. 7s. boards.

Brooke and Ryder.

A Report of the State and Progress of the Institution for the Relief of the Poor of the City of London, and Parts adjacent, the Regulations of the Association, and other useful Informations, 1s.

Phillips.

Remarks on the Deficiency of Grain, occasioned by the bad Harvest of 1799, on the Means of present Relief, and of future Plenty; with an Account of Corn exported and imported, and the Prices from 1697 to 1800, by John Lord Sheffield, 3s. 6d.

Debrett.

Thoughts on Scarcity, and Remedies suggested, by the Rev. James Mathews, M. A. Curate of Ford, Salop, 1s. 6d.

Cadell and Davies.

Account of the Shrewsbury House of Industry, with Hints to those who may have similar Institutions in View; THE FIFTH EDITION: to which is now added, *General Observation on the present State of the Poor, and the defective System of the Poor's Law*, by J. Wood, 8vo. 4s. sewed. Longman and Rees.

POETRY.

Mary Queen of Scots, an Historical Ballad, with other Poems, by a Lady, 2s. 6d. Stockdale.

Lyrical Tales, by Mrs. Mary Robinson, 12mo. 5s. boards. Longman and Rees.

Original Poems, by Thomas Sanderson, 12mo. 3s. 6d.. Clarke, Bond-street.

Bardomachia Poema Macaronico Latinum, 1s. Johnson.

The Battle of the Bards (a translation of the above), 2s. Johnson.

The Baron of Lauderbrooke, a Tale, by Mr. Holloway, 12mo. 2s. 6d. sewed. Hurst.

Convivialia et Saltatoria, or Thoughts on Feasting and Dancing; to which are added, an Epistle in Praise of Tobacco; and a Letter in Prose, from the late William Cowper, esq. relative to the Poem on Tobacco, 12mo. 1s. West and Hughes.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A Topographical Description of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, and a Part of Yorkshire, with Maps, Views, &c. by John Houfman, 1 vol. 8vo. Law.

THEOLOGY.

The Diffusion of Divine Truth, a Sermon preached before the Religious Tract Society, by the Rev. D. Bogue, of Gosport, 6d. Williams.

A Sermon, by J. A. Busfield, A. M. published at the Request of the Corporation of Scarborough. Johnson.

Sermons, by Dr. Trinder, 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. boards. Dwyer.

A Funeral Sermon, to the Memory of the late Rev. William Stevens, D. D. preached at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, October 12, 1800, by the Rev. T. Bafeley, 1s. Cadell and Davies.

The Folly, Guilt, and Punishment of resisting lawful Government, a Sermon, on the 25th of October, being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Accession to the Throne, by Alex. Cleeve, A. B. Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Portland, 1s. Rivingtons.

Political Calumny refuted, addressed to the Inhabitants of Woodbridge, containing an Extract of a Sermon preached at Butley, on the Fast Day of 1793; another Sermon on the Naval Victories, and Solitary Musings on the Being of a God, &c. &c. by the Rev. John Black, 1s. Bush, Ipswich; Robinsons, London.

A Vindication of the Principles upon which several Unitarian Christians have formed themselves into Societies for the Purpose of avowing and recommending their Views of Religious Doctrine, by the Distribution of Books, by John Kentish. Johnson.

The Charge of the Bishop of Rochester to the Clergy of his Diocese, delivered at his Second General Visitation in the Year 1800, 1s. 6d. Robson.

A Sermon preached at Dartford, at the Visitation of the Bishop of Rochester, September 30, 1800, by George Robson, A. M. 1s. Robson.

The Christian's Elegant Repository, embellished with Engravings, 12mo. 5s. boards. Button and Son.

An early Acquaintance with the Scriptures recommended, in a Sermon in Behalf of the Walworth Charity and Sunday Schools, preached at Mr. Booth's Meeting-house, Prefcot-street, by the Rev. Samuel Pearce, A. M. published for the Benefit of the Society, 1s. Button and Son.

Captivity without Dominion, experimentally considered, in a Sermon preached, April 6, 1800. on Romans, chap. vii. v. 23, by William Brackett, 6d. Button and Son.

An Account of the present Revival of Religion in the Highlands of Scotland, by the Rev. A. Stewart, of Moulin, 6d. Ogle.

Supplement to Dr. Gillis's Historical Collections relative to the Success of the Gospel, by Dr. John Erskine, of Edinburgh, 1s. Ogle.

Tables of the Four Evangelists, by the late Rev. Adam Gibbs, of Edingburgh, 6d. Ogle.

Missionary Poems, dedicated to the Missionary Society, by Samuel Hawes, 1s. Ogle.

Relief of the Diseased, a Sermon preached in aid of the Funds of the Universal Medical Institution, in the Church of St. Paul, Shadwell, on Aug. 10, 1800, by John Robert Scott, D. D. 1s. 6d. J. Skirven.

Christianity and Atheism compared, in a Discourse delivered at Chessunt, May 18, 1800, by E. Cogan. W. Phillips.

New French Books imported by J. Deboffe, Gerrard-street.

Cours d'Arithmétique à l'Usage des Ecoles Centrales et du Commerce, par Thévenau, 5s.

Lois de la Nature Dévoitès par Huet, 10s. 6d.

Traité de la Gonorrhée par Teytaud, 7s.

Vœuvres de Buffon, Augmentées par Jonini, les 30 prem. vol. 8vo. 10l. 10s.

Ditto———pap. vel. fig. color. 31l. 10s.

Fabricius illustratio Iconographica insectorum, 4to. decas prima, 1l. 4s.

Expériences sur le Galvanisme, par Humboldt, 8s.

Mémoires de la Société Médicate d'Emulation de Paris, 7s.

Traité des Différences et des Séries par Lacroix, faisant suite à son Traité du Cateul différentiel et intégral, 4to. 1l. 1s.

Elémens ou Principes Physico Chimiques, par Brisson, 7s.

Campagne de Massena en Suisse, 1s. 6d.

Annales des Arts et Manufactures, un Cahier par mois, 1l. 16s. pour l'Année.

Parallele des Edifices, anciens et Modernes, par Durand, 13 Liraçons, gr. in fol. 9l. 2s.

Rapport de la Société Philomatique de Paris, 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Laharpe, Abrégé de l'Histoire Générale des Voyages, tomes 28 et 29, 14s.

Nouveaux Voyages dans l'Archipel, le Continent de la Grèce, &c. 3 vols. 18s.

Philosophie du Bonheur, par l'Auteur de la Philosophie de la Nature, 2 vols. 12s.

Dictionnaire des Homonymes, 4s.

Traité des Maladies Vénériennes, par Berlingtieri, publié par Alyon, 5s.

Voyage en Suisse et en Italie, fait avec l'Armée de Réserve, 5s.

Correspondance de Louis Philippe Joseph d'Orléans, avec Louis XVI. la Reigne, &c. 8vo. 6s.

Abrégé de l'Histoire de la Grèce, 2 vols. 12s.

Gay's Fables in English, a very neat Paris edition, 18mo. 1s. 6d.

Plantes Grasses, par A. J. Redouté, folio. color. la 6 livraison, 11. 11s. 6d.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

**** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE first volume of Dr. GEDDES's Critical Remarks, adapted to his corrected Version of the Hebrew Scriptures, will appear early in the present month.

Sir W. OUSELEY has succeeded in deciphering the greater number of those ancient Persian coins preserved in the museum of the late Dr. Hunter, and of which the characters had been hitherto unknown. They belong to the race of *Sassanides*, who governed Persia from the beginning of the third to that of the seventh century. On one side they exhibit a portrait of the king; on the reverse an altar, with the holy fire: the character of the legends is Pehlavi, or ancient Persic. Sir W. Ouseley will publish an account of these rare coins in the course of a few weeks, with accurate engravings.

Dr. HAGER's Keys to the Chinese Language, with his Dissertations on the Chinese, Egyptian, and Mexican Hieroglyphics, will make their appearance about Christmas, in a style of typographical splendour suited to the dignity and importance of the subjects.

Mr. D'ISRAELI has now in the press corrected and enlarged editions of several of his works, which have long been out of print. His "Dissertation on Anecdotes," and his "Literary Miscellanies," will receive much new matter, and are printing in a form wherein much literary information will be acquired at a moderate price. He is also preparing a cheaper edition of his "Romances."

Mr. WRANGHAM, of Trinity College, will speedily publish his poem on the Holy Land, which obtained him the Seaton prize for 1800.

Dr. HARRINGTON has in the press, and will speedily publish, some Experiments and Observations on VOLTA's Galvanic Pile, clearly elucidating all the phenomena.

An octavo edition of Dr. DARWIN's Zoonomia is in great forwardness.

The publication of the Topographical History of Cleveland, by the Rev. J. GRAVES, is in forwardness, and will consist of one volume quarto, embellished with a map and elegant engravings.

A very interesting work on Hindoo Mythology will soon be offered to the public, by the Rev. Mr. HINDLEY of Manchester, author of the *Persian Lyrics*, or imitations of Hafiz, lately published.

Mr. PHILLIPS has in forwardness a translation from the German of the late extraordinary Travels of M. DAMBERGER, from the Cape of Good Hope, through the centre of Africa to Morocco. This unexpected exposition of the geography of the interior of Africa will doubtless be read in Great Britain with the interest it deserves. The work will be embellished with coloured plates, and with a new Map of Africa.

In a former number of this Magazine, we noticed the institution of a Society for the Promotion of Eastern Literature:—we are now happy to announce, that a volume of essays and miscellaneous memoirs, communicated by different members of this institution, is ready for the press, and will be published early next year, under the superintendence of Sir W. OUSELEY. This work will be entitled "*Transactions of the Oriental Society.*"

The lovers of British antiquities, and of Gothic architecture, will be gratified to learn, that Mr. LOWRY, the engraver, and Mr. ALEXANDER, well known as draughtsman to the late Chinese embassy, intend to publish a selection of picturesque and accurate views (about the size of Hearn and Byrne's Antiquities) of the erosies and conduits in various parts of this island. From the known abilities of these artists, the

the public have reason to expect a work equal in execution to any thing of the kind hitherto published.

Professor BYGGE's interesting Journey to Paris, containing a correct and impartial view of the domestic state of France, has been delayed in the press by Dr. JONES, the translator, in consequence of some communications expected from the author. These have at length been received, and the persons who have been anxiously expecting the work, will be gratified by its appearance early in December.

Mr. STOCKDALE, whose previous undertakings in this line of publication have entitled him to expect a continuance of public patronage, has announced for publication by subscription two grand imperial topographical Maps of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, on forty-eight large sheets of grand eagle-paper. The expense of the map of Ireland to subscribers not to exceed three guineas, and that of Great Britain five guineas.

Mr. J. H. L. HUNT, a youth of sixteen, educated in Christ's Hospital, has circulated proposals for publishing by subscription, in a neat volume, price five shillings, *Juvenilia, or a Collection of Poems*, written between the age of twelve and sixteen, and possessed, according to report, of considerable merit.

We understand that a BRITISH BIBLIOGRAPHY, a work of the highest importance to the progress of knowledge, and which has hitherto been a great desideratum among English books, has been undertaken by a number of gentlemen of the first eminence in their several departments. The French and Germans have several *Bibliographies*, and a native of either of those countries would be astonished if he were told, that even to the present day, the English possess *no practical guide in a course of study, or in the selection and purchase of books*. The British Bibliography, when it appears, will point out the best and most classical works in every department of science and literature, with their current prices, sizes, and editions, with a brief analysis of the contents of each, and directions relative to the order in which they should be read.

Mr. R. DUPPA, who some time ago published the account of the subversion of the Papal Government, is about to present the public with another very interesting work. It will consist of a selection of twelve of the most important heads in the celebrated painting of the Last Judgment, by Michael Angelo, engraved from the drawings of Mr. Duppa, made in Rome

in the year 1797. They are to be accompanied with a vignette title-page of the *Gate of Hell* from the *Inferno* of Dante, and some remarks on the genius and powers of Michael Angelo, as a painter, occasioned by an examination of his fresco works in the Sistine Chapel. The first six heads will appear on the 1st of February next, and the remainder, with the vignette and letter-press, in the latter end of April, or the beginning of May, following.

Colonel W. TATHAM, being possessed of a full-sized bust of the late president of the united states of America, taken from the life, by Houdon, who went to America for this particular purpose, at the expense of the state of Virginia, has made a suitable arrangement with Mr. FLAXMAN, the sculptor, for modelling; and, with Mr. FLAXMAN of the Strand, for the casts of three various sized statues, to be completed in plaster of Paris, in imitation of *terra cotta*, or bronze, at the option of the subscribers. The figures are designed to be of the following sizes: 1. A full pedestrian statue, the size of the life, at thirty guineas; 2. the same figure, three feet six inches high, at seven guineas; and 3. the same figure, of two feet high, at three guineas and a half. One half of the purchase money is to be paid immediately into the hands of Messrs. ROGERS, OLDING, and ROGERS, No. 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill, and the other half on delivery. The statues will be prepared and delivered to subscribers according to the seniority of their subscriptions, as soon as one hundred figures of either size shall be subscribed for.

The prospectus is in circulation of a new publication, entitled *the Western Theological Magazine*. To be published on the 1st of January, by Mr. Biggs of Bristol.

The *Medical and Physical Journal* continues to be translated into German, and re-published at Leipzig, by the bookseller Sommer. We are informed the translator is Professor KUHN of Leipzig.

Sir HOME POPHAM, one of the ablest maritime surveyors in the king's service, has printed, for communication to his friends, and perhaps also to the public in general, *an Account of the East India Company's Possession of Prince of Wales's Island*, the result of a very accurate survey which he formerly made of it.

The DILETTANTI Society have committed to Mr. HOWARD, an English artist, the task of forming a set of drawings from the ancient statues in the collections of men of taste and fortune in this country. The work, when accomplished, will enable

enable England to surpass other countries in this species of representations of the remains of ancient art.

Hopes are entertained by the friends of Dr. J. GILLIES, that he may be induced to favour the public with his travels on the Continent, which occupied above sixteen years, in Germany, France, Switzerland, Spain, and Italy.

Of the ingenious and philosophic Citizen BITAUBE's Observations on the *principles of Policy of the Ancients* we have received an English version, from the pen of a gentleman to whom the public are indebted for translations of several approved works from the French. We shall insert a portion of it in our next Number, and present our readers with the sequel in successive continuations.

A very curious and scientific paper has appeared in the last volume of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, by Mr. ASTLEY COOPER, surgeon, on the effect produced on the sense of hearing, by a perforation or entire loss of the *membrana tympani* (drum of the ear). It has generally been imagined that such an accident would be attended with complete deafness: but several cases here related, shew that the loss of this sense is but very partial, and sometimes even so little as to produce but slight inconvenience. A perforation of this membrane is indicated when air or smoke can be driven from the mouth through the external ear.

Any thing which has a tendency to cure or even to relieve persons afflicted with that dreadful distemper, epilepsy, is entitled to the attention of the public; the following lines on the subject are quoted from LALANDE. "There was lately brought to Citizen PORTAL, a young lady who was every day attacked by violent epileptic fits. They began in one of her toes; which circumstance suggested to that able anatomist the idea of cutting the nerve, for the purpose of interrupting the communication: but he began by the application of *opium* to the nerve; and that alone proved sufficient to effect a complete cure."

A large and valuable collection of minerals, containing nearly twelve thousand specimens, is now on sale in Germany. The price required is 1500l. This cabinet is particularly rich in metals, about half the specimens belonging to this class: among these are 235 of gold, 620 of silver, 825 of mercury, 1292 of copper, and 1309 of iron. The volcanic class contains 578, the siliceous 1851 (of which

the zeolites and calcedonies are numerous and uncommonly beautiful), and the calcareous and argillaceous 2261. The whole collection is arranged in sixteen presses, accompanied by an exact systematic catalogue. Further particulars may be had by applying to Baron KOLBIELSKI at *Milichheim*.

In 1797, the births at Berlin were 6235, which is more than one-twentieth of the population, this latter being reckoned at 164,978. Only one in thirty died in that year, which is a remarkably small proportion for a metropolis. Of the 6235 births, 1239 died within the first year. The same superiority in the number of births over the deaths obtained in the whole Electorate of Brandenburg.

A physician at Leipzig has proposed the internal use of charcoal in an epidemical distemper among the cattle which had been very fatal. The first experiment; however, did not succeed.

Dr. GUTHRIE, of St. Petersburg, in a letter to Professor DUNCAN, of Edinburgh, mentions a curious remedy, which has performed the cure of a dropical case, which was, to swallow daily a table-spoonful of common sand. This remedy was found to purge pretty briskly, which was followed by a relief of all the symptoms.

An attempt was made some years ago, by a society of patriotic Jews in Prussia, associated under the name of "the Friendly Society," to abolish the custom prevalent with that people of burying their bodies almost immediately after death. For this purpose, houses were erected for receiving the dead, and several Jews entered into the views of the society; but the majority still adhere to the practices of their ancestors. It seems, however, to have excited some attention from government.

Some time ago we mentioned the proposal of a new remedy for the tooth ache, by M. HIRSCH of Hanover. This consisted in bruising the *coccinella septem punctata* (lady-bird), and rubbing it on the gum of the tooth affected. A similar property has been found in the white maggot of the *cynips rosarum*, which inhabits those hairy excrescences that abound in autumn on the wild-rose tree: according to M. Hirsch, this application has succeeded, where the other has failed, and possesses, besides, the further advantage of being procurable in winter, and not irritating the gums like the *coccinella*.

The following fact will give some idea of the immense exertions made by the French in the fabrication of cannon during the

the second and third years of the republic, in order to supply the enormous demands—of 900,000 troops of the frontiers, besides the sea-service, and the interior of the country. The report of GUYTON to the Convention on this subject mentions that, in a single month, the different founderies made 597 pieces of ordnance of different calibre in bronze, and 452 of iron, and that the establishments were able to furnish annually seven thousand bronze pieces, and from twelve to thirteen thousand of iron. In the same year, the official report relative to the manufacture of rough saltpetre returned the amount of 16,754,039 French pounds (about 8077 tons English) of this article delivered to the refiners for the manufacture of gunpowder, the whole of which was produced within the boundaries of the republic.

An ingenious Frenchman has invented a kind of stove which completely consumes all the smoke from the ignited fuel, emits no vapour, and has moreover the additional advantage of requiring less fuel by one half than the ordinary stoves—A discovery which, if generally practicable, is of the utmost importance to the inhabitants of great cities.

The art of *pagigraphy* has begun to be publicly taught in some of the schools of France. Seven or eight lectures are said to convey sufficient instruction to the learner.

The following fact deserves to be made known, as it proves how attentive the present French government is to prevent the fraudulent invasion of literary property.—As soon as the *Homme des Champs* of Delille appeared in Paris, several booksellers attempted to defraud the proprietor, by printing pirated editions. The officers of police having been made acquainted therewith, they discovered at the printer André's a scarcely finished re-impression of the edition in 18mo. They immediately seized the whole; and as the law condemns the piratical re-printer to pay as a fine to the proprietor a sum equal to the price of 3000 copies of the original edition, they likewise seized, as a security for the payment thereof, the presses of the offender, and put seals upon all his moveable property: André himself absconded. Every bookseller, against whom piracy cannot be proved, must pay merely for selling one copy of an edition of a work piratically re-printed by another, the value of 500 copies of the original edition.

J. CIRBIED, professor of the Armenian language at Paris, has written an essay to prove that the Armenian is the primitive

language of mankind. He founds his opinion on the following circumstances—that Noah and his sons must certainly have spoken the primitive language—that the ark, which contained the only remnant of the ancient race, rested on Mount Ararat in Armenia—that Armenia was the country where Noah and his posterity settled—that they did not afterwards abandon that country in a body and carry their language elsewhere, but sent forth colonies whose language was afterwards changed from the mother tongue.

An elegant edition of *Gay's Fables* has lately been printed at Paris, with the addition, it is said, of some fables before unknown.

To those who are curious to be intimately acquainted with the particulars of the French revolution, the two following works will no doubt prove acceptable.—*Dictionnaire universel de la Révolution Française, servant de Table générale, par Order chronologique et alphabétique, au Journal intitulé: Gazette Nationale, ou le Moniteur Universel, depuis 1788 jusqu'au premier Vendémiaire An 8.*—*Dictionnaire Neologique des Hommes et des Choses, ou Notice alphabétique des Personnes des deux Sexes, des Evénemens, des Epoque, des Monumens, des Ouvrages de tout genre, des Institutions de tout espèce, des Pays, des Découvertes, et des Mots, qui ont paru les plus remarquables à l'Auteur, dans tout le Cours de la Révolution Française.*

A striking phænomenon was lately observed in the department of Var. The Mountain of Foudules—making part of the sub-alpine ridge that borders the right bank of the Var, and elevated about nine hundred and eighty-four feet above the level of the Mediterranean—was seen to gape in its side, opening by strata, and gradually sinking, so as to present the appearance of an amphitheatre. The upper parts of the mountain were soon affected by the motion below; and at length, during a season of perfectly calm and serene weather, the summit tumbled with a crash like that of thunder, and the earth poured like a torrent of lava down to the base.

A remarkable instance of liberal enterprise is exhibited by the publishers of "*L'Homme des Champs*," a georgic poem from the pen of Delille, well known to the literary world by his translation of Virgil's *Georgics*. Not content with publishing, as in England, a common and a fine paper edition, those spirited Frenchmen offer to the public the choice of no fewer than sixteen different editions in va-

rious

rious sizes and at various prices, from sixty *centimes* to seventy-two *livres*.

Mr. Scherer, a professor at Vienna, has discovered that beet-root, after it has been pounded and deprived of all its juice by pressure, is still capable of furnishing beer, if dried, toasted, and afterwards treated as those grains of which malt is made.

From a report made to the National Institute of France, it appears that improvements have been made in that country on the Prussian process for extracting sugar from beet-root, whereby that vegetable is made to yield a greater quantity of sugar. And it is hoped, that, by more careful cultivation, the beet may be made in a certain degree to supersede the sugar-cane.

Doctor Almroth, a professor at Stockholm, has invented a mill for pulverising the Peruvian bark, which he reduces to a powder equally fine as that sold in England.

At Petersburg, has come forth from the university press a *Life of Peter the Great*, in above thirty volumes, containing a variety of authentic documents of his time.

A Prospectus has lately been published in France of a new historical, critical, and bibliographical Dictionary of all the French authors, dead and living, down to the conclusion of the eighteenth century. Its title is to be *Siècles littéraires de la France*.

A French translation of the *Beauties of Sterne* has appeared at Paris.

Miss Edgeworth's Treatise on Education has been translated into French, and published at Geneva.

C. Guérin-Sercilly has invented a mode of fabricating steel by cementation. On trial, the best English files were found incapable of touching his steel, and his files cut those of British manufacture.

Mr. Godwin's *Saint Leon* has been translated into French.

In the *Bibliothèque Française*, a new literary review established at Paris, and of which the editor is C. Pougens of the National Institute, the critics sign their names to their respective critiques.

Dr. JOHN OTTO THIESS, of Altona, proposes to publish by subscription a "General Critical Dictionary of the Authors and Literary Works which Germany has produced during the eighteenth century, in a chronological, scientific, and alphabetical order.

A German literato has ready for the press a *Notitia Codicum Græcorum Moscuensium*, which will prove a most acceptable present to the lovers of Greek literature, as no catalogue has yet been printed

of the Greek MSS. in the library of Moscow.

The first volume of the late J. G. J. BREITKOPF's Critical History of the Art of Printing, which has been announced ever since 1799, will be published next Easter by J. C. F. Roch, in Leipzig.—The second and third volumes, the materials for which were left ready prepared for the press by the author, will follow as soon as possible: and the whole work will then conclude with a "Typographical Library," or "An Accurate and Complete Catalogue of all larger and smaller works which have been published on the Typographic Art, and on the Sciences and Arts closely or remotely therewith connected;"—arranged from the papers of the deceased, and brought down to the year 1800 by M. Roch.

M. CH. LUD MURFINNA, of Berlin, Surgeon General to the Prussian army, intends, in conjunction with several expert Regimental Surgeons, to publish a *Chirurgical Journal*. Almost all the Regimental Surgeons in the Prussian service have been the pupils of M. Murfinna; and much may be expected from their communications, which will all be founded on practical experience, especially after they have been retouched, where necessary, by the master-hand of the editor.

The French National Library now possesses the manuscripts of the library of St. Germans: to these MSS. the same numbers have been left by which they were before designated, so that those who wish to consult any of them may use the older catalogues, which are partly to be found in Montfaucon. The same plan has been followed with respect to the MSS. brought from Venice and Rome: and when any of these MSS. is called for, it is necessary to mention not only the number, size, and language, but likewise the library to which it formerly belonged. There are 500 MSS. from the Vatican, and 241 from that of St. Mark; among them are three copies of *Ptolemy* in the original language.—Astronomical Tables in Greek and Latin:—a copy of *Le Gentil's Travels*, taken from his own MS. which probably contains all the passages that were suppressed in the Paris edition, through the influence of the Jesuits. A most important work is No. 378 of the Vatican Library: it contains *Haphid's* comprehensive alphabetical list, in Arabic, of all the Arabic works that had been published till the year of Christ 1618; amounting to 18,000.

A Board of Longitude has been established

blished at Copenhagen, whose chief employment it will be to calculate, in a nautical almanack, the moon's distances from the planets, and thereby to increase and render less difficult the methods for finding the longitude at sea. The plan was suggested in a letter from the celebrated astronomer of Gotha, *M. von Zach*, to the Chevalier *von Löwenhorn*, who was the first navigator who not only properly understood and acknowledged the utility of the moon's distances from the planets, but actually employed them, for finding the longitude during his voyage to the West-Indies in the year 1783. And the advantages that would be derived from such an establishment were represented by the Chevalier von Löwenhorn with so much zeal and ability to the Prince Royal of Denmark, and to the Duke of Augustenburg, that the following Royal Order was issued:—"It having been represented to us, that great advantages would arise for the promotion of navigation from the calculating of Nautical Ephemerides, which should contain the moon's distances from the planets Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and

Saturn, we have resolved, and it is our will and order, and do hereby order—1. That at our astronomical observatory of the University of Copenhagen a Board of Longitude be appointed, to which principally the calculation of the said Ephemerides shall be committed. This commission shall be under the direction of the professor in ordinary of astronomy; and the other persons joined with him must likewise assist him in all other astronomical labours.—2. This commission to consist of professor *Buggé*, of an extraordinary professor of astronomy and two adjuncts, of whom only one will receive our royal patent. The director of the commission receives the other as his pupil on terms which are left to his own discretion. The director of the commission must annually deliver a clean and distinctly written copy of the Ephemerides calculated by them, together with the moon's distances from the planets, to the director of the depot of sea-charts,* who is to superintend the printing and publishing of them."

* The Chevalier von Löwenhorn.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON, from Oct. 20. to Nov. 20. Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finchbury Dispensary.

	No. of Cases.
CONTINUED Fever	58
Intermittent Fever	1
Pneumonia	3
Hæmoptysis	2
Phthisis Pulmonalis	8
Catarrh	16
Cough and Dyspnœa	48
Rheumatism	21
Cynauche Parotidia	1
Erysipelas	1
Peritonitis	2
Nephritis	1
Diarrhœa	3
Dysentery	3
Hypochondriasis	2
Dyspepsia	5
Gastrodynia and Enterodynia	6
Menorrhagia	2
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa	9
Hysteria	2
Epilepsy	3
Dropsy	5
Asthma	15
Palsy	2
Cephalœa	6
Gout	1
Aneurismus Aortæ	2
Hæmorrhoids	3
Colica Pictonum	1
Scorbutus	1
Chronic cutaneous Diseases	9
Diseases of Infants	16

The autumnal epidemics have retired with the season; and the winter has been ushered in by its usual train of attendant diseases. Those of the lungs, comprised under the terms Pneumonia, Catarrh, Phthisis, Cough and Dyspnœa, Hemoptysis, &c. have become universal since our last report, and from their importance, and the aggravated state of their symptoms, now occupy a principal share of medical attention. These complaints, from the peculiar character of the climate, are remarkably common in this island, and from the circumstances of a large and populous city, prevail among the inhabitants of London in a much greater proportion than among those of the country. The respiration of more than a million of inhabitants, and of the horses and other animals subservient to their use, within so confined a space, constantly exhausts a considerable portion of the vital or oxygenous part of the atmosphere, and imparts to it, at the same time, an almost equal quantity of a gaseous fluid, positively deleterious to animal life. The continual burning of fuel on a prodigious scale, not only contributes to the same effect, but furnishes an immense mass of smoke and sooty particles, enveloping the city and its environs to

to a considerable extent. The air is rendered further impure by the effluvia from common sewers and stables, slaughter-houses, many sorts of offensive manufactories, the refuse of markets, provision-shops, &c. A quantity of dust is likewise put in motion and diffused abroad by the continual stirring of the inhabitants, and by the operations of trade, and of domestic cleanliness. The air thus deprived, in some degree, of its salutary property, and impregnated with noxious substances both chemical and mechanical, is generally, at this period of the year, loaded also with a thick and sluggish fog. When the agent immediately subservient to the function of respiration is so contaminated, it is not wonderful that the function itself should, in consequence, be impeded and deranged.—Hence an habitual cough is remarkably frequent among the inhabitants of London; laying a foundation, in some for the phthisis pulmonalis, and degenerating in others to a constant state of dyspnoea, with increased secretion from the bronchial vessels. This morbid condition of the lungs becomes aggravated throughout the winter season, and on the special application of cold, or other existing causes, is, according to the age, constitution, &c. of the patient, often converted into one or other of the species of pneumonia, but principally into that which has been denominated *peripneumonia notha*. For the same reason also acute pulmonary diseases are much retarded in their cure, or are protracted to a chronic state.

Although the origin of fever among the poor may in general be easily and distinctly traced, yet on some occasions its source is by no means obvious. Three children from the age of six to twelve years, belonging to a mechanic whose apartments were remarkably clean, and in an airy situation, were attacked in the afternoon of the *same* day with the cold paroxysm of fever, which was soon succeeded by a permanent state of heat, quickness of pulse, and other usual symptoms. In two the disease terminated favourably in little more than a week, but in the third it ended fatally about the 21st day. The parents being minutely questioned as to the circumstances to which these patients had been exposed previously to the attack of fever, were perfectly sure that they had not been near any person ill of the disease, but mentioned that they sometimes used to play and wander about in a neighbouring church-yard (St. Luke's), and that their curiosity often excited them to hover over,

and look into the graves, at the time of, and immediately after, the ceremony of interring the dead, of whom a great number lately buried in that cemetery have been the victims of contagious fever. Of the diseases of infants, that which most frequently engages our notice, and baffles our efforts for its removal, is the atrophica. The predisposition to this morbid state consists in the weak scrophulous and degenerated stamina imparted to them by their parents. Its exciting causes are, a confined and corrupted air, the want of proper nursing, unfit and deficient nutriment, and perhaps but too frequently the unnatural and premature administration of ardent spirits. An infant, after thriving tolerably well for some time perhaps, begins to waste. The abdomen gradually grows hard and tumid, the flesh, as it diminishes in quantity, becomes soft, and the skin dry, loose, and flaccid, the features shrink and look pale and squalid. The alvine discharges are sometimes too slow, sometimes too frequent, and seldom natural in odour or appearance. The infant is extremely restless and fretful, and has a burning hectic fever, especially in the night. A harassing cough often attends, with much oppression of the breathing. The appetite is, for the most part, keen to the last. The immediate cause of this disease is generally an enlargement of the mesenteric glands, and of other parts within the abdomen. Sometimes there is a tubercular state of the lungs. In the earlier period of this malady some little good may be derived from medicinal means, particularly from the judicious use of calomel, rhubarb, &c. But unless pure air and proper management at home co-operate with our endeavours, it is but too common that they prove ultimately ineffectual.

The late general deficiency of the essential articles of nourishment, has rendered the office of a physician who is employed to a great extent amongst the lower classes of the community, not only unspeakably painful to himself, but in too large a proportion of cases almost entirely unprofitable to his patients. How useless is it to administer physic to persons who are wanting food! Medicine is but a poor substitute for meat: so far indeed is the former from performing the office of the latter, that it often aggravates the suffering that arises from the want of it, by awakening an artificial appetite, the violence of which there are no natural means of subduing.

W. W.

J. R.

REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Wilmore Castle, a Comic Opera, in Two Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. The Music entirely New. Composed by Mr. Hook. The Poetry by Dr. Houlton, 8s. Riley.

THE music of this little opera, taken in the aggregate, is so good, and had so much justice done it by the public in its applaudive reception, that we are somewhat surprised to find that the piece, to use a theatrical phrase, is *laid upon the shelf*. Besides a pleasing overture, a well-contrived quartetto and an ingenious and agreeably-fancy glee, it possesses several novel and attractive airs, the most striking of which we shall point out: "Ye parents, severe and unkind," sung by Mr. Sedgwick, is a natural, simple, and affecting little ballad; "Fortune, be not ever blind," sung by Miss De Camp, is smooth, pleasing, and graceful; and "Love's a mighty pretty theme," sung by Mr. Bannister, jun. is hit off with much characteristic propriety. "'Twas on a dismal night," sung by Mr. Dowton, becomes the turn of the poetry with much happiness; "Softly lulling, sweetly thrilling," sung by Miss De Camp, is at once elegantly and expressively conceived; "Ye fair, in whose bosom Love holds his dear sway," sung by the same lady, is an original and engaging melody; and the duetto, "We like water in spring of year," sung by Mr. Kelly and Miss Stephens, is truly genteel, tasteful, and interesting.

Two Sonatas for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin. Composed and Dedicated to Miss Drury Lowe, by J. B. Cramer. 6s. Preston,

The style of these sonatas, though tolerably easy and familiar, is very elegant and finished. The ideas are frequently new, and sometimes highly florid and striking. The theme of the second movement in the first piece is particularly beautiful, and has an aspect of originality that does much credit to the creative fancy of the ingenious composer; and the popular air by which it is succeeded (worked and ornamented as we here find it) forms an excellent sonata movement. The second sonata opens in a bold and masterly manner, and presents us with a most charming *adagio*, enriched with great taste and expression; and the concluding *rondo*, while pleasing in its subject, possesses some high-

ly judicious and well managed digressions. This twenty-first *opera* of Mr. J. B. Cramer is on the whole at once so attractive to the ear and impressive to the finger, that we cannot dismiss the article without strongly recommending it to the notice of piano-forte practitioners in general.

"*Crazy Henry to Crazy Jane,*" with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte. Composed by Thomas Welsh. 1s. 6d.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

This song is composed with considerable ability, and deserves to be ranked with the most respectable vocal productions of the day. The passion and pathos of the words are expressed with force, and most of the passages are very melodious. In the recitative, Mr. Welsh has particularly evinced both feeling and judgment, and set every ordinary composer at a great distance. We shall look with solicitude for the future productions of this ingenious master.

"*My Jockey is a gentle Youth,*" written by Mr. John Rannie. The Music by Mr. Rofs, Organist of St. Paul's, Aberdeen. 1s.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

Mr. Rofs, who has produced several pleasing ballad melodies, well supports his title to our commendation by his present effort. The air of "My Jockey is a gentle Youth" is every where natural and easy, and wears throughout an engaging character. The poetry does credit to Mr. Rannie's imagination, but the verses are too numerous. We are obliged to repeat our observation, that, however excellent the music, more than three or four repetitions of the air, produce a *tedium* and languor of effect by no means to the advantage of the composer.

Numbers IV. V. and VI. of Handel's Overtures for the Piano-Forte and Flute. Adapted by J. Mazzinghi. Each Number 3s.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

The present numbers of this useful and highly requisite publication contain the overtures to Rinaldo, Alcina, Berenice, Alexander's Feast, Esther, Solimenes, Otho, Atalanta, and Ariadne. Of Mr. Mazzinghi's abilities for conducting a work of this nature we have already spoken, and have therefore only to observe, that his former

former diligence seems unabated, and that the style of the arrangement and accompaniment continues to point out the skill and qualifications of the editor.

A Favourite Ballad, the Words taken from Carlisle's Specimens of Arabian Poetry, by T. Haigh. 1s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

We find much to be pleased with in this ballad. The melody is conceived with taste, and the expression is sometimes just and forcible; but the *accent*, we must say, is not always correct, by carelessness in which important point the composer loses much of the advantage he would otherwise derive from the several excellencies of his composition.

Select Little Pieces, consisting of Easy Lessons, Airs, and Rondos, adapted for the Improvement of Juvenile Performers, with the Fingering carefully marked for the Piano-Forte. 2s. Rolfe.

This useful little compilation is chiefly furnished from the works of Haydn, Pleyel, Mozart, Muller, and Linley. The movements are selected with judgment, and, in general, progressively arranged. It is always with pleasure that we review publications of this nature; but, independent of the tenderness due to every work expressly devoted to the juvenile practitioner, we profess ourselves much pleased with the present, and cannot but announce it as worthy of every pupil's attention.

Second Collection of favourite Songs, sung by Master Gray, Miss Howells, Mr. Dignum, Mr. Denman, Mrs. Franklin, Miss Sims, and Miss Cooke, at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by Mr. Hook, 3s. Bland and Weller.

This collection comprises eight songs, which, like most of Mr. Hook's garden-productions, are light, pretty, and fanciful. The first, third, fifth, seventh, and eighth, we think remarkably attractive, and do not doubt but that they will ensure the sale of the book.

Twelve Airs for the Piano-Forte, with Accompaniments for a Flute and Tamborine. Composed, and inscribed to Mrs. Henderson, by J. Mazzinghi. 7s. 6d. Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

These airs are, for the most part, of an elegant though simple cast. The passages lie remarkably well for the finger, and, while they greatly please, cannot fail to improve the young performer. At the end of this work we find some useful instructions for performing on the tamborine.

The Gentleman's Pocket Companion for the German Flute or Violin, consisting of the most elegant and popular Airs, Songs, Duets, Marches, &c. Selected from the most esteemed Operas and other favourite Compositions. 10s. 6d. Rolfe.

This collection now amounts to four volumes, which, bound together, form a neat little *Vade Mecum* of flute and violin music. The pieces, which are nearly two hundred in number, are for the most part selected with taste, and so generally admired, that the work cannot fail to be highly acceptable to young practitioners on the instrument for which they are here designed.

"The Tambourine," a favourite Song by Miss Sims, at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by Mr. Brook. 1s. Preston.

"The Tamborine" is one of those agreeable trifles which attract the ear though they do not touch the heart. The melody is smooth and facile, and the sense of the words tolerably well expressed.

Three Duets for Two Violincellos, or a Violin and Violoncello. Composed, and Dedicated to Robert Morse, Esq. by Thomas Panel. 7s. 6d. Monzani and Cimador.

After a careful perusal of these duets, we have the pleasure to be enabled to speak of them in terms of high commendation. They display much fertility of imagination; are full of design, and constructed with a mastery which bespeaks more science than we find in the generality of modern composers.

"Poverty's no Sin." A Song with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte. Composed by J. K. Day. 1s. Preston.

We find some pleasing traits of fancy in this little ballad. The modulation is well conducted, and the expression attended to with success, especially at the words, "She sigh'd, and held her basket low." We have, however, to notice two consecutive fifths in the chords of the bass in the seventh bar of the symphony, and the same *lapsus* in the seventh bar of the air.

Elegant Extracts, for the Guitar, consisting of the most celebrated Songs from the latest Operas, and those sung at the Nobility's Concerts, including the Compositions of Mozart, Haydn, Pleyel, and other esteemed Authors. 4s. Rolfe.

We find in this selection upwards of thirty airs of different descriptions, most of which are particularly calculated for the guitar, and cannot fail both to please and improve the young practitioner on that fashionable instrument.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. HUDDART, of ISLINGTON, for IMPROVEMENTS in the TARRING and MANUFACTURING of CORDAGE.

THE object of the present improvement employed by the patentee is a better method than is usually practised in applying tar to cordage, where this substance is employed in order to give greater strength and durability by excluding the pernicious effects of constant wet upon the texture of the rope. The method of tarring here used is to arrange a number of reels or bobbins containing the white yarn by the side of the tar kettle, to wind them off through holes, or over rollers or separating sticks, with a very equal and moderate tension, and in this state to pass them through the tar. The threads are collected on the other side of the kettle by a register as the patentee terms it, (which is the subject of another specification obtained last year by the same patentee) the use of which is to collect with a smooth and even tension every thread of which the rope is composed, and by passing it through a tube to give it a precise degree of *torison* or twisting, whereby the full strength of every thread of the rope is exerted at the same time. This operation likewise squeezes the superfluous tar from the threads, which returns into the kettle, or may be further collected by another clip or tube which scrapes the surface of the rope clean. It is then dried and hardened in the usual manner. The great benefit of this process seems to be that of exposing every thread equally and separately to the action of the fluid and heated tar, whereby it becomes thoroughly impregnated with this substance, and saturated with it, with less trouble and difficulty than by common methods. The tar-kettle should be somewhat long, that the yarn may pass through a sufficient bulk of this liquid while drawing through; and the temperature should be regulated by a thermometer, and kept as low as is consistent with a requisite degree of fluidity, both because, if very hot, the texture of the thread is somewhat impaired; and because the tar so soon parts with its volatile oil, and approaches to the state of pitch, and thereby becomes too tenacious and difficult to be kept proper for working.

MR. ISAAC HADLEY REDDELL, of BIRMINGHAM, for a NEWLY INVENTED METHOD of CONSTRUCTING TRAVELLING and DRAUGHT CARRIAGES.

THE object of this invention is to construct carriages which may travel either on land or in water, in order to facilitate inland navigation conveyance. The idea here put into practice is simply that of making the body of the carriage in every respect water-tight, like a boat, with a recess (likewise water-tight) for the wheels; and hence the unlading of goods, and shifting them from a waggon to a barge may be saved. The patentee makes these wheeled boats of various burthen from two to twenty tons, and of various form; sometimes a series or set of compartments, which when contiguous to each other in the water, may take up the room of a common barge (the headmost piece of a cut-water form) and be navigated in the same manner.

These boat-waggons obviously require an inclined plane and considerable machinery to be passed from land to water.

MR. REDDELL, for an IMPROVEMENT in the CONSTRUCTION of SADDLE-STIRRUPS.

THE construction of these stirrups is almost exactly the same as the whole-shoe stirrups affixed to ladies' side-saddles; only wrought in metal, either solid, or in wire work, which is capable of considerable ornament. The patentee likewise affixes spurs to the heel of the stirrups, which will take on or off, or stand out, or turn down, by means of spring fastenings, and it is for this idea of adding the spur to the stirrup instead of the boot, that he chiefly claims the patent.

MR. ROBERT SUTTON, of BARTON UPON HUMBER, LINCOLNSHIRE, for NEWLY-INVENTED SAILS for WINDMILLS, on an IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION.

THE whole of this ingenious piece of mechanism it is impossible to describe without a reference to the plate. A considerable difference exists between this and the usual construction, both in the form of the sails and the regulation of their power. The whole sail has the usual outline form, but

but it is divided into two equal portions by a strong strait rib or stay, which runs along its whole length, and on each side of it the vanes of the sail are arranged. These are made of thin split deal, and are precisely similar in construction to the spring window-blinds so much employed in modern houses, and are made to move contemporaneously in a similar manner.— Thus by changing their position from that in which the sail is entirely open and pervious, to that in which it forms as it were a solid plate, the force of the wind on the vanes is equally increased, and the power is produced. The regulation of these is performed by levers, ingeniously contrived, which render them easily manageable. They are made to have a constant gravitating tendency, while in action, to draw the vanes to the situation in which they present the greatest surface to the wind, whilst the latter is constantly opposing this setting of the vanes in a direct ratio to its intensity: and thus a precise and given power may be in some degree secured in the most unsteady winds, as an increased violence of wind will force the vanes to that direction in which the power is the least. To stop the sails when in full action is an affair some-time of difficulty and danger, and is in common performed by a resisting check upon the whole machinery; the Patentee performs it simply by setting the vanes in a perpendicular direction to the wind, which destroys its action, and leaves the complete stopping of the revolution of the sails to the spontaneous effect of atmospheric resistance. The axis of the mill

turns on friction-rollers, which are applicable with advantage to any machinery.

MR. HENRY CUNDELL, of the MINORIES, LONDON, DRUGGIST, for a COMPOSITION for DESTROYING RATS.

THE prescription here given, is to take eight ounces of calomel, imperfectly prepared (and therefore still containing corrosive sublimate); to mix it with fourteen ounces of the dried and pulverised solanum (night-shade), fifty-six pounds of oatmeal; six pounds of melasses; a sufficient quantity of oil of rhodium to give the mass an odoriferous smell; and the whole formed into a mass with olive-oil.

MR. EMANUEL HESSE, of MARYBONE, MIDDLESEX, for CERTAIN NEW IMPROVEMENTS on STIRRUPS.

THE principle of this very simple invention is that of giving an elastic motion to the bottom of the stirrup on which the foot rests, for which purpose the legs of the stirrups have both a moveable false bottom and a fixed cross bar below it, as usual, only solid. Between the false and true bottom two rising steel springs crossing each other are fixed, rivetted to the lower bar, and the elastic motion of the upper bar on which the foot immediately rests, is given by pressure on these springs. To conceal these latter, and to give the whole a neater appearance, a circular plate depends from the upper or false bottom to the lower, which sinks or rises along with the bottom to which it is fixed.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of Oct. and the 20th of Nov. extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

ADAMSON, J. Fore-street, dealer. (Greene and Lang, Prescot-street)
Buddicom, R. J. Liverpool, merchant. (Clements, Liverpool)
Bowes, G. Battersea, baker. (Owens, Bartlett's-buildings)
Barber, R. Manchester, innkeeper. (Cheyrie and Walker, Manchester)
Brade, W. and W. Storey, Preston, joiners. (Hurd, Furnival's-inn.)
Beesford, C. Bristol, linen merchant. (Jenkins and James, New-inn)
Bowles, T. Friday-street, warehouseman. (Walton, Girdler's-hall)
Evan, R. St. James's-street, breeches-maker. (Crooke, Dean-street)
Elew, J. Islington-road, victualler. (Fletcher and Wright, Hyde-street)
Bird, H. Bristol, tea-dealer. (Davies, Angel-court)
Burnell, J. and J. Ferguson, Preston, linen drapers. (Barretts, Gray's-inn)
Carleles, J. Bow-lane, warehouseman. (Toulmin and Pickson, Charlotte-row)

Chapman, W. Devonshire-street, ship-insurance-broker, (Booth and Lane, Fenchurch-buildings)
Denne, W. Canterbury, draper. (Ireland, Staples-inn)
Dickson, R. Long-acre, coach-maker. (Morgan, Bedford-row)
Delpini, C. A. St. Martin's street, mechanist. (Millington, Golden-square)
Dobie, J. Swallow-street, victualler
Empton, J. Fetter-lane, glazier. (J. Platt, Serjeant's-inn)
Edwards, R. Tooley-street, brandy merchant. (Parmer, Druce, and Parmer, London-street)
Grimshaw, J. Manchester, manufacturer. (Hurd, Furnival's-inn)
Groom, J. Brentford, baker. (Saunders and Juckin, Clifford's-inn)
Hine, T. Oxford, innholder. (Walsb, Oxford)
Harris, T. Princes-street, vintner. (Harman, Jermyn-street)
Haymes, T. Duke-street, haberdasher. (Farrer, Lacey, Steadman and Wall, Bread-street-hill)
Hassum, J. Milk-street, warehouseman. (Flashman and Pringle, Ely-place)
Hellestine, J. Richmond, Yorkshire, dealer. (Clark, Sadler's-hall)
Hudson, J. Preston, manufacturer. (Milne, jun. Temple)
Hartley, S. Graftington, mercer. (Swale, Clifford's-inn)
Jackson,

Jackson, R. and J. Hankin, Oxford-street, brandy merchants. (White, Chancery-lane)
Kirkpatrick, T. Catcote-street, merchant. (Brown, Little Friday-street)
Lambert, J. St. George's-crescent, flour-factor. (Wild, Warwick-square)
Long, W. and W. Brooks, Pemberton, suttain manufacturers. (Windle, Bartlet's-buildings)
Lack, J. South Creek, shopkeeper. (Well, Norwich)
Lewis, T. Abingdon, hemp manufacturer. (Blagrove, Salisbury-street)
Levy, M. Stamford-freeet, merchant. (Willett and Ansell, Finsbury-square)
Merrill, N. Newton upon Ouse, dealer. (Preece, Little St. Martin's-lane)
Moore, J. Camberwell, mariner. (Grovenor, Devonshire-street)
Mainland, W. Newcastle, Stafford, victualler. (Dull and Matthews, Temple)
Martin, W. Hommerton, broker. (Hutchinson and Poole, Brewer's-lane)
Masfice, R. Henton, baker. (Luxmore, Red-lion-square)
Marion, R. Aldgate, tavern-keeper. (Noy and Templer, Mincing-lane)
Martin, M. Basingstoke, draper. (Rhodes, Cook and Sandley, St. James's walk)
Mathews, D. Basingstoke, grocer. (Bacon, Southampton-street, Covent-garden)
Moore, W. Richmond, stable-keeper. (Morgan, Bedford-row)
Murrills, T. Tottenham, victualler. (Allens, Clifford's-lane)
Maffey, W. Finchurch-freeet, schoolmaster. (White, Prefect-freeet)
Malcolm, S. Old Broad-freeet, broker. (Aspinall, Quality-court)
Nelson, J. Hereford, haberdasher. (Field, Friday-freeet)
Niblack, J. and G. Burgess, Bristol, linen drapers. (Lewis and James, Gray's-inn)
Parker, L. Wode-freeet, druggist. (Hodgson, Charles-freeet, St. James's-square)
Pelemie, J. George-freeet, Portman-square, dealer. (Warward, Arundel-freeet)
Pope, G. Coventry, butcher. (Kinderley and Long, Sydney-street)
Fisherhill, G. Clement's-lane, merchant. (Scott and Langdon, St. Mildren's-church)
Pilling, T. Hechingham, scrivener. (French, Mount-freeet)
Reynolds, W. St. George's-freeet, butcher. (Dodd, New-lion)
Roid, W. Stockport, draper. (Kay, Renshaw and Kay, Manchester)
Rowell, T. Wandsworth, scrivener. (Winbolt, Fore-street)
Robertson, A. Castle-court, Birch-lane, merchant. (Swaine and Stevens, Old Jewry)
Scudamore, R. Red-lion-freeet, Holborn, tailor. (Ayrton, Red-lion-square)
Smith, J. and King, Newgate-freeet, woollen drapers.
Douce and Kingston, Finchurch-buildings
Salter, P. Brighthelmsea, ship-builder. (Saunderson, Pallgrave-place)
Slater, W. Whitecross-freeet, corn-chandler. (Greene and Long, Prefect-freeet)
Smyrnour, J. Poole, cabinet-maker. (Pearson, Teraple)
Sims, R. E. Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, Bartlet's-buildings)
Tatham, T. Ashley, dealer. (Davidson, Clement's-inn)
Thomson, W. Preston, hawkier. (Hard, Furnival's-inn)
Tomkins, C. Kensington, printseller. (Hague, Cannon-street)
Winter, B. Long-acre, cabinet-maker. (Allen, Frith-freeet)
Vizard, E. Malmesbury, furgoon. (Vizard, Gray's-inn)
Wentworth, W. Rugsey, hatter. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's-inn)
Wagner, R. George-yard, futor. (Johnson, Ely-place)
Whitcomb, H. R. St. Anne le Clare, brewer. (Collins and Reynolds, Spil-freeet)
Whitehead, R. M. Kent-road, grocer. (Brown, Little Friday-freeet)
Wilde, R. Basinghall-freeet, warehouseman. (Temblinton, Water-church-street)
White, H. Essexham, carrier. (Smart, Stapleton-inn)

DIVIDUUM ANNOUNCED.

Anderson, W. Paisley, muslin manufacturer, Dec. 3
Allen, R. High Wycombe, carrier, Dec. 6
Broadhurst, W. Harp-lane, sugar-baker, Nov. 18
Bangham, J. and R. Glover, Bell-yard, hat-makers, Dec. 3
Eramley, J. Halifax, taylor, Nov. 19
Brook, S. and Mark Wenster, Morley, merchants, Nov. 21
Barr, George, Maklone, scrivener, Dec. 9
Birtal, J. Greck-freeet, ironmonger, Nov. 25
Bechley, G. Godmanchester, draper, Nov. 28

Bartier, J. R. and J. J. Zornlin, Devonshire-square, merchants, Dec. 1
Bestland, N. Sloane-freeet, fish, Dec. 16
Bedwell, J. Clontemham, banker, Dec. 4
Bonney, T. Handworth, builder, Dec. 3
Lryan, J. E. Derby, mercer, January 1
Booty, W. Hepworth, feed merchant, Dec. 12
Burridge, M. Shearns, shopkeeper, Dec. 9
Borge, Jos. and John, Bordely, brals founders, Dec. 15
Coombs, E. St. James's-freeet, hairdner, Nov. 20
Cornish, R. Woolston, dairy, Nov. 20
Cole, W. Chelsea, baker, Nov. 17
Cook, H. J. Currie, and J. Crooke, Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 2
Chubb, T. Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Nov. 27
Collier, A. North Shields, druggist, Nov. 18
Dudd, J. Lime-freeet, packer, Nov. 25
Emery, H. Bishopgate-freeet, woollen draper, Nov. 18
Ellis, B. Chester, hardwreman, Dec. 15
Farg, B. High Holborn, fadler, Nov. 22
Fluke, J. Manchester, cabinet-maker, Nov. 17
Fowler, J. Foiter-lane, warehoufeman, Dec. 9
Fower, J. Bartlet's-buildings-passage, goldsmith, Dec. 6
Ford, W. Olvertry, furgoon, Dec. 15
Fox, W. H. Layton-lane, apothecary, Nov. 25
Fayr, B. High Holborn, fadler, Dec. 27
Gretwell, J. Wisbeach, grocer, December 1
Gibbon, J. Exeter, baker, November 14
Glasbrook, T. G. and B. Wikan, grocers, November 29
Grigg, W. Wickham Market, linen draper, December 6
Gell, W. S. St. Ives, shopkeeper, November 28
Gill, T. Doncaster, greener, December 16
Hall, P. Catcote-freeet, fador, November 22
Helid, J. Tollerton, coal merchant, November 18
Humphreys, H. Machynlleth, shopkeeper, November 28
Hirdway, J. Jylisbury, innholder, December 4
Hoare, J. Tottenham-court-road, builder, November 23
Harrison, S. Bath, wine merchant, December 23
Hanlon, B. and E. Alling, Charter-house-freeet, merchants, Dec. 1
Hamilton, G. Goldsmith-freeet, warehoufeman, Dec. 13
Harding, S. Ludlow, linen draper, December 10
Jacques, J. fen. and jun. Holborn, chimney-piece-makers, December 1
Luning, J. W. Lawrence Poultney-lane, merchant, November 25
Leving, N. Newgate-freeet, linen draper, December 13
Lyndon, D. Gloucester, mercer, November 24
Lafone, S. Liverpool, merchant, Decem-ber 22
Multon, W. Smithfield, merchant, December 1
Moody, M. King-freeet, cornfactor, November 28
Metcalfe, C. Manchester, suttain manufacturer, Dec. 9
Marshall, R. Adwick upon Street, corn-trader, Dec. 16
Marshall, J. and J. Trewnhard, Cherry-garden-freeet, brewers, December 16
Nunes, J. Liverpool, and R. Hurrocks, Charlton, America, merchants, November 29
Notley, G. Dartford, innholder, December 9
Phillips, R. Culum-freeet, wine merchant, Dec. 9
Fin, J. Ken. and jun. New Bridge-freeet, merchants, November 29
Priestley, G. Leeds, merchant, November 29
Pound, J. Maidstone, dealer, December 18
Payne, T. and R. Cheapside, goldsmiths, December 9
Parker, J. St. Paul's Church-yard, goldsmith, December 3
Pereira, A. M. and H. Cattellain, Old Bethlem, merchant, December 9
Pratt, C. Cambridge, hair-dresser, December 6
Purdy, W. Mark lane, broker, December 20
Rawlins, T. — J. Clifford, and L. Graham, Liverpool, merchants, December 1
Roants, December 1
Ross, H. Darmouth, merchant, November 22
Rolls, G. Kingfish-lane, leafman, November 25
Roberts, J. Compton-freeet, tent-maker, December 13
Stantou, T. Leadenhall-freeet, merchant, November 29
Smith, J. Mansfield, innkeeper, Nov. 22
Swire, J. Halifax, merchant, Nov. 20
Sauft, J. Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 26
Slivers, S. Nicholas-lane, merchant, Nov. 12
Staples, R. T. St. Ives, draper, Dec. 1
Silk, S. London-wall, plaster, Dec. 16
Teare, P. Salter's Hall-court, merchant, Dec. 6
Toxey, J. Jun. Bridge-road, Lambeth, grocer, Dec. 2
Vagy, G. Bath, hoffer, Nov. 25
Whitehead, T. Millholm, cotton manufacturer, Nov. 19
Walker, T. Ashton under Line, cotton manufacturer, Nov. 18
Watt, A. Northaw-place, farmer, Nov. 18
Wilson, R. Colchefer-freeet, Dec. 9
Webb, J. and T. Davis, New Bond-freeet, silversmiths, Dec. 9
Vergrman, G. and J. Colebert, Denmark-freeet, goldsmiths, Nov. 28
Walham, C. and H. J. Payne, Cheapside, linen drapers, Dec. 9
Watson, J. and W. Wilcocks, Norwich, merchants, Dec. 18

Errata in the last Number, at page 345, in the announcement of Dr. Dickson's Practical Agriculture, read "comprehensive and important;" and in the subsequent paragraph, read "see volume 1, page 101, for a full and complete list of the names of the authors of Mrs. Cowley."—In the present Number, at page 428, col. 1. line last, after the word Germany, insert *has*.—Ibid, col. 2, line 7, for *brought* read *bought*.—P. 429, col. 1. l. 39, for *and* read *very*.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In November, 1800.

IN our speculations upon peace, our readers will be disposed to believe that we have followed our wishes rather than our judgments, and been led by the delusions of fancy rather than by the evidence of facts. They will, however, only do us justice in remembering that we grounded these predictions on the broad basis of public necessity, and not on the caprices of modern statesmen. It is ours only to say, what would be politic and wise, not to determine in what manner weak men will act.

Notwithstanding these unpromising appearances, we however do not yet despair—Peace is deferred indeed, but the hope of it is not to be relinquished. We are indeed of opinion that the true reason why the negotiation has not as yet taken a favourable turn is, that fallacious expectations have been formed of assistance from the Emperor Paul. That hope once frustrated, we cannot believe that Austria unsupported, will again embark in the unequal contest; and peace once consolidated with Austria, Great Britain will then have no alternative; we may not, it is true, be able to obtain terms as favourable, as if we had been the first to conclude a bargain, but peace of some kind we must have; and sorry we are to say that almost any peace will be preferable to this ruinous war.

FRANCE.

The negotiation between Austria and France, which was to have commenced at Luneville, was, it appears, in reality commenced at Paris. At Bar-le-Duc, the Count Cobentzel met Joseph Bonaparte on his way to Luneville, and, taking him into his carriage, held a conversation, the result of which was, that they changed their course, and arrived together at Paris on the evening of the 20th of October. Their arrival was quickly followed by that of the Marquis de Lucchesini, Plenipotentiary from Berlin; of M. Cetto, a Minister from the Elector of Bavaria; of Schimmelpenninck, on the part of the Batavian Republic; and of the advocate Bolla, for the Duke of Parma; a Russian envoy also was daily expected.

The term of the armistice between the Emperor and the French Republic expired on the 5th of November, and, if we may believe the accounts published in the Paris journals, it is about to be renewed for four months longer.

Hostilities, it appears, were on the point of commencing in Italy, when General Brune was informed of the arrival of Count Cobentzel at Luneville. He immediately took the earliest opportunity of informing General Bellegarde that until he should receive further orders from his government, he would suspend the motions of his armies. After several communications on the subject, they agreed to give each other ten days previous notice; that the Austrian army should continue to occupy that part of the Ferrarese which it now occupies, though contrary to the Convention of Marengo; and that the French army should continue to occupy Tuscany.

In the French Republic a measure has been adopted of a very comprehensive nature in favour of the Emigrants desirous to return to their country. Want of room prevents our remarking at any length on the nature of this decree; and confines us to saying, that, according to some calculations, it will open a door for the return of no less than 145,000 Frenchmen to their families and friends. A general erasure was perhaps thought dangerous; but the following descriptions of persons only are excepted from the benefit of this decree; viz. those who have borne arms against France; those who have formed a part of the household or military establishment of the French princes since they left France; those who have accepted offices or employments from them, or from the powers at war with the republic; those whom the government, after the report of the committee appointed in February, thought proper to keep on the list; and those who had not petitioned to be struck out of the list before the 24th of December last. It is expected, however, that ere long this act of government will be either extended, or interpreted with still greater latitude than is expressed.

On the 4th of November, Count de Cobentzel set out from Paris for Luneville, and Joseph Bonaparte followed him the next morning. Previous to his departure, Count Cobentzel sent a courier to Calais, with dispatches to the British government.

Intelligence arrived at Paris about the same time from Milan, of the French troops having taken Arezzo by assault. The most violent part of the Tuscan armed levies had taken refuge at that place. Several thousand Aretins perished on the occasion.

Since

Since our last we have to remark that hostilities have been renewed in Tuscany by the French General Brune, who states, that, conformably to the second article of the late preliminaries, and the particular Convention of Castiglione, he had summoned the general commanding for the Grand Duke, to disarm the levy *en masse*; and that, on his refusal, General Dupont entered Florence on the 15th of October, and General Clement took possession of Leghorn on the following day. More than 25,000 of the levy *en masse* were disarmed and returned to their homes; and all the English merchandize in Tuscany (particularly at Leghorn) was confiscated to the profit of the Republic. The following are the motives which the *Moniteur* avows for this act: "That the emperor had undertaken in the preliminaries signed by St. Julien to disarm the levy in mass. That by the additional convention concluded at Castiglione, between Generals Marmont and Hohenzollern, General Brune consented to wait an answer from Vienna respecting the evacuation of the Ferrareze by the Austrians, who were to evacuate that country in pursuance of the treaty of Marengo; but as the price of this condescension, no mention was made of Tuscany in the treaty of Castiglione. That a few days before Leghorn had been taken possession of by the French, an English fleet had appeared off it; and foresight was eminently useful in war, &c."

SWEDEN.

The most curious and important article that we find in the German papers, is a letter transmitted by the Swedish ministry to the minister of his Catholic majesty, in answer to the representation lately made, on the subject of a violation of a Swedish bottom at Barcelona, which was stated to have been there used by the English as an instrument in the capture of two Spanish frigates. His Swedish majesty is made to express his sorrow, that another instance has occurred of an insult offered to a neutral flag; but he hopes that in due time remonstrance will have its effect, and justice be obtained for such frequent violations; both by the French and English meanwhile, with the *retort courteous*, he calls to the recollection of his Catholic Majesty, that they generally happen in Spanish ports, where no measures are taken to prevent them.

EGYPT.

We are now given to understand that General Menou, rejecting all overtures of accommodation, has recommenced hostilities, and is proceeding with the principal

part of his forces against Syria; the former attempt to penetrate into which country was frustrated by the bravery and promptitude of Sir Sidney Smith. The Republican general is said to have been joined by several of the Beys, who, having been informed that the Ottoman court intended, immediately on the expulsion of the French, to change the old Egyptian government, and destroy the power of the Mamelukes, thus followed the example of Murat Bey, as the only measure they could adopt for securing their independence. The army of the Grand Vizier (which is represented by the French accounts as feeble and disorganized) is stationed near Jaffa. But by letters from Hamburg of the 5th of November, we are informed that a negotiation has recommenced between the Grand Vizier and General Menou for the evacuation of Egypt, on terms similar to those under which the unfortunate Kleber was about to depart. This report is however essentially at variance with the latest accounts in the French journals, which state Menou to be firmly resolved on retaining possession of that country.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia, whose singular treatment of Count Cobentzel when envoy from Vienna at Petersburg, our readers cannot have forgotten, was said to have lately expressed a desire of seeing at his court an ambassador extraordinary from the Emperor of Germany. Humble individuals like ourselves ought not to presume to judge of imperial feelings with regard to insults; and therefore we do not affect to be surprised at hearing that a splendid embassy was preparing in consequence of such intimation, and that Prince Charles of Auerberg, with Count Westphal as his minister in ordinary, was appointed to that honour. Later advices however acquaint us, that the emperor of all the Russias has again positively refused to admit an ambassador from the Court of Vienna.

WEST INDIES.

The disputes that so long existed at St. Domingo, between the Republican generals Toussaint L'Overture and Rigaud, have at last terminated by the expulsion of the latter from the colony; since which, the municipality of Aux Cayes has solicited Toussaint to take possession of that town. There does not appear at present much reason to believe, that the report sometime since prevalent, of this Mulatto general's intending to declare himself independent of France, were well founded; for he has recently issued several proclamations to the inhabitants, and to the different

ferent civil and military authorities of the island, in which he fully recognizes the Republic; exhorts them to fidelity, industry, and brotherly love; and promises a complete amnesty for all past animosities and disorders.

The Dutch settlement of Curaçoa, which was some time since taken possession of by the French, has surrendered to the arms of his Britannic Majesty.

AMERICA.

In the preliminary convention that has been entered into between France and America the principle of free bottoms making free goods, is distinctly recognized; and liberty of trade with nations at war with France (except to ports, &c. under blockade) is admitted. In return, the French are entitled to every privilege of the most favoured nation in all their intercourse with America. The form of a convention seems to have been preferred to that of a definitive treaty, with the view of preventing any dispute which might have arisen between America and England, if the treaty of alliance and commerce of 1778 had been specifically renewed. The present arrangement professes to lay down the principles of connection, without conferring any privileges or forming any alliance that might be considered as prejudicial to other nations. One article in this treaty, however, has been considered by some as pointedly directed by France against the maritime system of Great Britain, with a view to conciliate the grateful approbation of the Northern powers, and as an instrument of coalition between the two Republics, to establish the claims, with respect to neutral rights, that have been asserted by Sweden and Denmark. The article alluded to, is that which stipulates that all neutral vessels, under convoy of a ship of war of its own nation, shall pass freely without being visited, on the word of honour of the commander of the convoy that the said vessels do not belong to the enemies of either of the contracting parties. Whether there be any concealed meaning or secret article on this subject we do not know; but by the stipulation, as here verbally expressed, the contracting parties seem to us only to wave mutually the exercise of a right, without calling in question the existence of such right, or interfering with the exercise of it by any other power.

GREAT BRITAIN.

His majesty opened the session of parliament on the 11th of November, by a

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speech from the throne. It commences by stating, that in consequence of the high price of provisions, his majesty had been induced at this early period to assemble parliament, for the purpose of adopting such measures as in its wisdom it should think advisable, in order to afford relief to the poorer classes of the community, and to prevent in future a recurrence of the evil. It recommends to the lords and commons also to embrace measures for the permanent improvement of the agriculture of the kingdom, and for the purpose of immediate relief, to attend to the best mode of procuring an importation of grain of every description from abroad; such, aided by the example of *frugality and economy* at home, his majesty conceives will be the best means of contributing to the reduction of the high price of corn. The speech next recommends to parliament to bestow due attention on the laws, by which the general commerce of the country is protected. He next proceeds to remark on the indispensable necessity there is not to suffer the business of the markets to be interrupted, and points out the danger of preventing the necessary supply of the same.

To the gentlemen of the House of Commons the speech states, that his majesty has ordered the proper estimates to be laid before the house for carrying on the public service; but with respect to the estimate of the public service of the year, that could not be laid before the house until the united parliament assembled. The speech next proceeds to inform the lords and commons, that his majesty had directed copies to be laid before them of the communications which passed between his majesty and the French government, respecting a negotiation for peace. "You will see in them (says the speech), fresh and striking proofs of my earnest desire to contribute to the re-establishment of general tranquillity. That desire, on my part, has hitherto been unhappily frustrated by the determination of the enemy to enter only on a separate negotiation, in which it was impossible for me to engage consistently either with public faith, or with a due regard to the permanent security of Europe. My anxiety for the speedy restoration of peace remains unaltered; and there will be no obstacle nor delay on my part, to the adoption of such measures as may best tend to promote and accelerate that desirable end, consistently with the honour of this country, and the true interests of my people."

When his majesty had retired, the Duke of Somerset rose to move the address, which was seconded by Lord Hobart, who spoke ably in support of what fell from the noble duke. Lord Holland displayed his usual talents. He lamented the existing scarcity, and agreed with ministers, that too much attention should not be paid to clamours against forestallers, regraters, and persons accused of monopoly. He contended that the scarcity was attributable to the war, and concluded by moving an amendment, the purport of which was to advise his majesty to remove his present ministers as a first step towards procuring the blessings of peace. Lord Grenville spoke at considerable length, and defended the conduct of ministers. In the course of his speech, he expressly declared, that since the battle of Morengo Bonaparte had acquired a sufficient eligibility to treat with this country, but that last year he held his title but by a slender twig. The motion for Lord Holland's amendment was put, and negatived. The original address was then put and carried—Contents 50, non-contents 25.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Wrottesley moved the address and Mr. Dackson seconded it. Mr. Grey could not think of supporting that spirit of unanimity so strongly recommended by the friends of administration. If, instead of energy and wisdom, their conduct was marked by feebleness and distraction—if, instead of industry and care, they had shewn profusion and profligacy—if, instead of promptitude and vigour, they had manifested irresolution and despair—then the country could entertain no hope but by the removal of those in power; and by placing the helm in better hands we might save ourselves from a general shipwreck. We were bound, however, to examine our real situation, and to tell the people the truth; to deceive at this crisis was criminal in the extreme. War, as Mr. Sheridan had expressed himself, was the real cause of our calamities. The present administration deserved every censure for their misconduct. We were told that France was completely ruined. Oh! fatal confidence in these allegations! France recovered her energies, and all our hopes were destroyed by one single battle, that of Marengo. We were desired to repose confidence in the magnanimous Paul. They were sunk into shame and sorrow, for having neglected to negotiate when they had a powerful ascendancy, when they might have commanded every advan-

tageous conditions. "But (said he) I am not surprised at their ignorance. I am not surprised that they could not foresee the grand designs of the stupendous genius who now governs France." Mr. Grey concluded, by moving as an amendment, to leave out the concluding paragraph of the address, for the purpose of substituting another, expressive of a wish for a speedy negotiation for peace. Mr. Sheridan said, without pledging himself for his conduct in any future stage of the business, he should agree to vote for the address in the first instance. He did not, at the same time, concur in every part of it. The rest of the speakers were, Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Rose, Mr. T. Jones, and Mr. Pitt. The question was then put, the amendment was lost, and the original address voted.

By accounts collected from the Paris papers, dated October the 7th, we understand that Lord Keith's fleet anchored some days before between Tetuan and Ceuta. On the 3d, it weighed anchor, and proceeded in line of battle between Cadiz and St. Petri. On the 4th, it entered the Bay of Cadiz at the point of Rotta. The fleet consisted of fourteen sail of the line, eighteen frigates, and ninety transports. It was supposed it had 18,000 men on board. On the 5th and 6th, the fleet kept the same position, and appeared to be preparing for a landing between Rotta and Port St. Marks. General Don Thomas de Morla, lately appointed governor of Cadiz, where he arrived during the most violent period of the epidemic disease, thought it right to send a note to the English admiral, stating to him the situation of the inhabitants, and the *odium* which must, among all civilized nations, attach to the English name, if any attack was made upon that city. General Abercromby and Admiral Keith sent a reply to the governor, in which they proposed to him to deliver up the ships already armed, and those which were arming, the crews and officers of which might be set at liberty, and on complying with this condition they would withdraw their fleet. The governor of Cadiz, however, sent back a most spirited and magnanimous answer, in which he stated the erroneous conclusion which they had drawn from his letter, and declared that he was every way prepared to repel any hostile attack.

On the 6th of October the whole of the expedition came to anchor before Cadiz; but on the 7th, the wind having come round to the south east, they dropped their fore-

sails and tacked off the shore, until pretty late in the afternoon; and towards evening they were about six leagues distant. The masters of the fishing vessels, stopped by the squadron, declared, that it was the intention of the enemy to attempt a descent, between Candon and Regla; but they were prevented by the south wind. It would appear however from their not hazarding an attack, that they must have thought the numbers of the Spaniards to be very formidable; and thus ended this doubly disgraceful business. Disgraceful in attacking a place labouring under the severe visitation of providence; and as impolitic as disgraceful, as a certain means of introducing the plague into this country. The silence observed by the men in office, has given room for much private report and opinions on this subject; the impression made by which on the public mind is such as we cannot but wish to see removed.

A French Journal of the 11th of November, contains a letter from Tariffa, a small Spanish town, seated on an eminence on the Straits of Gibraltar (from which place it is distant about 17 miles) which states that on the 16th of October, the signal towers on this coast took advantage of the first moment when the horizon cleared up to correspond together, and they announced that they had descried two days before, fifteen ships of the line, nine frigates, and thirty merchant ships, which seemed to be endeavouring to enter the bay of Gibraltar. The weather becoming cloudy prevented farther correspondence. Some ships of war, frigates and transports, passed at different times into the ocean, but the weather was so thick that it was difficult to distinguish them. It is said also, that a part of this convoy was beating up behind the hill of Gibraltar, trying to re-enter the Straits, and several of the ships had been driven on shore. From these accounts there is reason to fear the squadron and convoy are actually dispersed, and that it will be a long time before they can be collected.

Letters from Plymouth, of the 19th of November, confirm the unpleasing intelligence of the loss of the Marlborough, of 74 guns, Captain Sotheby, on the 4th inst. near Belleisle, but that her crew were saved by his majesty's ship Captain. Every exertion was made to get her off by throwing her guns and every other moveable article

overboard to lighten her; but this proved ineffectual, and the sea washed her from the rocks into a cove nearer the shore, where her masts being all cut away, she providentially rode out the storm until the next morning. The Captain was all this time in sight of her distress, but could not afford her the least assistance. The next day the gale abated, and the boats from the Captain were able to approach near enough to take her whole crew: at this time the water was as high within her as the orlop deck, and she must have foundered soon after.

The correspondence which lately passed between the British and French governments on the subject of an armistice is extremely voluminous, consisting of forty-seven pages and an appendix. From these documents it appears, that the desire of the British government to treat conjointly with its Imperial Ally, having been communicated to the French government through the medium of the court of Vienna, the Consulate authorized their agent in this country, M. Otto, to demand upon his majesty's ministers, proposing at the same time a general armistice between the fleets and armies of the two states, in order that while England took a share in the negotiation, France should not find herself under a suspension of arms with one power, and a continuation of hostilities with Great Britain; and also, with respect to the places besieged and blockaded, that Malta, Alexandria and Belleisle, shall be assimilated to the places of Ulm, of Philippsburgh, and Ingolstadt; that is to say, all Neutral or French vessels shall have permission freely to enter them, in order to furnish them with provisions."

The present session of parliament will form an integral session, as it is to be terminated not by an adjournment, but by a prorogation. This circumstance is particularly worthy the notice of such as may have bills to offer, or petitions to present to the house, as, if they cannot be forwarded to a conclusion within the short space of six weeks, they must then fall to the ground, and it will be necessary to bring them forward *de novo* in the session of 1801. The imperial parliament stands prorogued by royal proclamation to the 22d day of January next.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

Married.] William Whistler, esq. of Fairlight-place, Sussex, to Miss Mackay, of Dover-street.

Thomas Starling Benson, esq. of Horsley-down, to Miss Newbury, daughter of the late Mr. Newbury, brewer, of Stoney-lane.

At Mary-le-bone Church, the Rev. Geo. Osborne, of Teigh, in Rutlandshire, to Miss Latham, of Nottingham-place.

At Bermondsey, John Lewis, esq., to Miss P. M. Campbell, of Bermondsey Church-yard. At Hackney, Mr. J. C. Stocqueter, of Abchurch-lane, to Miss Eliz. Hayward.

Daniel Hoofstetter, esq. to Miss F. M. Duveluz.

Captain Wilson, to Miss Pinchback, daughter of Wm. Pinchback, esq. of Fenchurch-street.

At Newington, Surrey, Mr. Caldecot, of the Bank of England, to Miss S. Redfarn, of Walworth.

Thomas Garland Murray, esq. of the East India Company's service, to Miss Eliz. Hamilton, daughter of William Hamilton, esq. of Blackheath.

Captain Cruden, of the First Royal Tower Hamlet Militia, to Miss Moody, only daughter of Rt. Sadler Moody, esq. one of the commissioners for victualling his Majesty's navy.

At Mary-le-bone Church, Anthony Bourdois, esq. to Miss Burney, of Beaumont-street.

At Newington Church, the Rev. Mr. Palmer, late of St. Mary's, Reading, to Miss Gaskin, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gaskin, of Stoke Newington.

Captain Anderson, of the navy, to Miss Eggleston, of Kilham.

At St. Bride's, John Francis Defanges, esq. of Wheeler-street, Spital-square, to Miss Eliz. Hampton, second daughter of Mr. Geo. Hampton, of Fountain-square, Strand.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Samuel Holman, esq. to Miss Jeffreys, eldest daughter of the late Rd. Jeffreys, esq. of Penkelly, Brecon.

At Stoke Newington, Mr. Tho. Hicklin, merchant, of Bow-lane, to Miss Furtado.

At St. Mary's, Lambeth, J. H. T. Potter, esq. of Cheltenham, to the celebrated Mrs. Williams, professor of astrology, of Stangate-place, and late of Bath.

At Greenwich, Lieut. Alex. Rt. Kerr, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Raifon.

At St. John's Church, Westminster, Lieut. John Hotchkis, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Pearce, daughter of the late Rd. Pearce, esq.

At St. James's Church, Signor Francis Bianchi, to Miss Jackson, daughter of Mr. Jackson, surgeon, of Sloane-street.

At St. Martin's Church, the Hon. Mr.

York, son of the Bishop of Ely, to Miss Cocks, eldest daughter of James Cocks, esq. banker.

Arthur Wm. Gregory, esq. of the East India Company's service, to Miss Mariana Grote, of Gloucester-place.

At St. Margaret Pattens, Rodd-lane, Mr. Robert Elliott, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Frank, of Nine Elms.

Mr. Chitty, of Leatherhead, to Miss Clarkson, of Mount-row, City-road.

At St. Andrew Undershaft, Mr. Charles Lyford, surgeon, of Winchester, to Miss Townsend, of Lime-street.

Mr. O'Shee, to Miss Darell, of Sloane-terrace.

At St. James's Church, Mr. William Nicol, of Pall-mall, to Miss Harriet Cheshyre, of Manchester.

At Putney, J. D. Hofe, esq. to Miss Maria Jennings.

Died.] In Fenchurch-street, Mr. David Richardson.

In Furnival's-inn, John Dayrell Martin, esq.

In New Ormond-street, Mrs. Webb, late of Richmond, Surrey.

At Bromley, Mr. Henry Reed, surgeon.

In Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square, Philip Alwood, esq.

Mr. Wm. Savill, second son of Mr. Tho. Savill, of Aldgate.

At Greenwich, Mrs. Braithwaite, wife of Admiral Braithwaite.

In Bishopgate-street, aged 31, Mr. Daniel Levering.

In Lad-lane, John Smith, esq.

At Clapham Common, aged 49, Thomas Fletcher, esq.

At Blackheath, aged 78, George Marsh, esq. one of the commissioners of his Majesty's navy. He had been 64 years in the service of the public, discharging his duty, in various stations, with a zeal and integrity which will never be exceeded; and as a man, uniformly supporting an unaffected, pious, pure and benevolent character.

At Hampstead, Cornwall Smalley, esq.

At the Red Lion Inn, Feltham, James Ellis, esq. of Whetstone, aged 71.

At Kingbury, St. Alban's, Ralph Smith, esq.

Mr. Spark, of the Accomptants Office, in the Bank of England.

In Upper Thornhaugh-street, aged 33, Mr. Thomas Carter, coal merchant; a gentleman well known and much respected in the musical world.

In Falcon-street, Mr. John Guy, stock-broker.

In Seething-lane, John D'Oyley, esq.

In Threadneedle-street, Mr. Samuel Wood, refiner.

Miss Harris, only daughter of Mr. John Harris, of Cannon-street.

At Chelsea, aged 73, Mr. Lucas Birch, late of Cornhill.

At Homerton, Mrs. Ludlam; also, Mrs. Boddicott, relict of R. Boddicott, esq.

In Essex-street, Mr. Henry Corderoy, an attorney of unblemished character, and a member of the corps of Surrey Volunteer Cavalry.

At his house, on Woolwich Common, aged 76, Lieut. Gen. Forbes Macbean, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

At his house, in Portland-place, aged 44, Lord Ranelagh, colonel of the Leicester regiment of Fencibles, and M. P. for Leicester.

In the Tower, Stanley Alchorne, esq. late King's Assay Master.

In New-court, Crutched-friars, Mrs. Cox, wife of Mr. John Cox, merchant.

In Hatton-garden, Mrs. Davies, wife of the Rev. James Davies, minister of St. James's, Clerkenwell.

At Clapton, aged 92, Rd. Hardy, M. D. the last surviving pupil of the celebrated Boerhaave.

In Spital-square, Dr. Cruden.

In Milman-street, Bedford-row, Mrs. Sophia Benamor, wife of James Benamor, M. D.

In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Major General Lewis, Colonel of the Royal Garrison Battalion, and Lieut. Governor of Carlisle Castle.

In Bridges-street, Covent-garden, Mrs. Barr.

At Merton-place, Surrey, aged 60, Charles Greaves, esq.

In Newcastle-street, Strand, Mrs. Pickstone.

In Milk-street, Cheap-side, Christopher Parker, esq.

In New Compton-street, aged 56, Mr. Henry Wildey.

In the Strand, Mrs. Skill, wife of Mr. John Skill.

At Newington Butts, aged 93, John Farn, esq.

Mr. Bayly, only son of the Hon. Capt. Paget Bayly, of the navy, and nephew to the Earl of Uxbridge.

At Islington, Mrs. Cornthwaite, widow of the Rev. Tho. Cornthwaite, late vicar of Hackney.

At Tottenham, Wm. Hornby, esq.

At his house, at Tottenham, Mr. Alderman Hamerton, aged 66, his death was brought on by a series of convulsive fits, which first arose from a paralytic stroke he received about two years since. He had realized a considerable fortune by the introduction of the Scotch pavement into London. The Lee-bridge Mills, which he had lately lett to government, were an extremely lucrative concern; and his connection with his brother, Thomas Hamerton, of Lyng-Mills, Norfolk,

added much to his possessions. The greater part of the alderman's property devolves to his son, Mr. Charles Hamerton, paviour, of Whitefriars.

Mr. Jesse Ramsden, F. R. S. and member of most of the learned societies in Europe; his merits as an artist in the mathematical line are above all eulogium; and his death will be regretted by every astronomer in Europe. He was born at Halifax, where he served his apprenticeship to a hot-presser; and soon after coming to London, he married the daughter of Mr. Dolland, the optician, by which means he was introduced to the knowledge of a profession, in which his genius enabled him to attract the attention of the public, and his private worth no less endeared him to his friends.

At Knutsford, on a journey, in the 33d year of his age, Thomas Whaley, esq. well known by the journey which, eight or ten years ago, he, for a considerable wager, undertook to Jerusalem; and which has since obtained to him the appellation of Jerusalem Whaley. He was the son of a gentleman of very considerable property in the North of Ireland. His father, when advanced in years, married a lady much younger than himself, and left her a widow with seven children. Three years after the death of her husband, Mrs. Whaley married Mr. Richardson, a gentleman of respectable character in Gloucestershire, who is still living. Thomas was the eldest son of Mr. Whaley, and had a property of 10,000l. per ann. left him by his father. At the age of sixteen, he was sent to Paris, to learn the French language, and to accomplish himself in the arts of fencing, dancing, &c. He was placed under the care of a gentleman who had formerly been in the army; and who, having spent a good part of his life on the continent, was supposed to be a fit person to undertake the direction of young Whaley's studies. It soon however appeared that the tutor had not the ability to check the volatile disposition of his pupil. Mr. Whaley purchased horses and hounds, took a house in Paris, and another in the country, each of which was open for the reception of his friends. His finances, ample as they were, were found inadequate to support his extraordinary expences; and, with the hope of supplying his deficiencies he had recourse to the gaming table; which only contributed to increase his embarrassments. In one night he lost upwards of 14,000l. The bill which he drew upon his banker, La Touche, in Dublin, for this sum, was sent back protested, and it became necessary for him to quit Paris. He returned to England, and his creditors, or rather the people who had swindled him out of this money, were glad to compound for half the sum. After staying some time in London, he went back to Ireland, and and took a house in Dublin, where he lived in the most expentive manner. Soon getting tired

tired of the insipid sameness of the mode of life he was engaged in, he determined again to visit the continent. While he was still hesitating as to the exact place of destination, some friends with whom he was dining, and who had heard that he was intending to go abroad, made inquiry of him whither he was going. He hastily answered, "to Jerusalem." Being convinced that he had no such intention, they offered to wager him any sum that he did not go thither. Though when he gave the answer to their enquiry, he had not the most distant idea of such an expedition, yet stimulated by the offers made him, he accepted them to the amount of 15,000*l.* and on the following day he made preparations for his journey. He set out in a few days after he had made his engagements, accomplished the journey, and returned to Dublin within the time to which he was limited, claiming and receiving from his antagonists the reward of his unexpected exploit. After staying some time in Dublin, he again went to Paris, and was witness to many of those interesting scenes, which occurred in the early part of the revolution in France. He staid in Paris till after the return of the king from Varennes; and when it became no longer safe for a subject of the king of Great Britain to remain in France, he returned to Ireland. Soon afterwards he became connected with a young woman of amiable disposition, who lived with him till the time of her death; and by whom he had four children, three of whom have survived him. Not having employment sufficient for his active mind, he came to England, and frequenting the fashionable gaming houses in London, at Newmarket, at Brighton, &c. he soon dissipated a large part of his remaining fortune. He then retired to the Isle of Man, where he employed himself in cultivating and improving an estate he possessed there, and in educating his children. He at the same time drew up memoirs of his own life, with a view

to their publication, written for the express purpose of preventing other young men from being led into similar errors with himself; and containing some excellent reflections on the folly of the life he had led, and on the small share of happiness he had, with the ample means he possessed, produced to himself or to others. On the death of the lady above-mentioned, he married the Hon. Miss Lawless, sister to the present Lord Cloncurry.

[The late John Hole, esq. of Idington, whose death was hastily noticed at page 368, of our last number, was the son of a respectable gentleman near South Molton, Devon, who is now living, and although 96 years of age, frequently takes the amusement of hunting. In early life Mr. H. settled in Idington, as a surgeon, apothecary, and accoucheur, where he married an amiable lady, who has, during several years, been a valetudinarian. By her he had two sons and four daughters, who are all (except his second daughter) still living to lament his loss. Mr. Hole, about three years before the commencement of the present war, was appointed a magistrate for the county of Middlesex, and always conducted himself in that important office with great integrity and honour. The expression in our last, that he was "a time serving character," was obviously as invidious as unfounded. It crept into our Magazine by accident; the usual editorial revisions having been rendered impracticable, in consequence of a fire that happened in the office of the Printer, towards the latter end of the month, which consumed two half sheets of the Magazine after they had been printed off, and so far deranged its progress, that it was with extreme difficulty the number could be printed by the time of publication. We feel it therefore our incumbent duty to make these remarks as an atonement to the relatives of the deceased, and in justice to the character of our work.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

[*** Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.]

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The Newcastle Volunteers, consisting of 400 cavalry and infantry, were lately reviewed by Lieut. Gen. Balfour, and highly complimented for their military appearance.

The Volunteers of South Shields, Sunderland, Hexham, Durham, and Stockton, have been complimented on similar occasions.

A butcher of Newcastle has been fined 5*s.* for selling meat on the Sabbath, by Mr. Clanmill, the present Mayor.

Twenty-one men, three women, and a child, were drowned during the last year in the Tyne, within the cognizance of the coroners of the corporation of Newcastle.

A letter inserted in *The Newcastle Chronicle*, from Mr. Thomas Thompson, of Hull, recommends the establishment of a House of Industry in Newcastle, on the plan of that of Hull. Mr. Thompson admits, however, that the labour of making this establishment has been great, and the abuse from the poor not a little,

a little, and that the expences of the poor have so much increased, that it is in contemplation to assess shipping and stock in trade. Their poor rate is 8ol. per week.

Dr. CAYLEY, of Durham, has, with great spirit, inserted a recommendation of the Cow Pox Inoculation in the Northern Papers, and his statement has been approved of by Messrs. Potts and Clifton, James, Green, Ward, and Fothergill, surgeons, in Durham, by Mr. Ruddock, Sedgefield, and by Mr. Nelson, Chester-le-street, all of whom offer to inoculate the poor gratis. This inoculation is now so extensively adopted that there can be no doubt but in a few years the Small Pox will be entirely extirpated.

The common brewers of Newcastle have entered into a resolution to prosecute all persons who may be guilty of stealing, cutting up, or destroying or disposing of any of their casks.

John Strong, attorney, and William Wood, cooper, both of Newcastle, have been committed to Durham Goal, on a charge of forging the conveyance of an estate. Mr. George Barras, linen-draper, implicated in the same charge, has been found drowned in a creek near Sunderland.

A horse belonging to a military gentleman, for a wager of 50 guineas, lately trotted 70 miles on the Morpeth road, in six hours and ten minutes; he was allowed seven to perform it in. While we admire, in such cases the wonderful exertions of this noble animal, we cannot refrain from reprobating the thoughtless cruelty of masters, who wantonly expose a valuable and faithful servant to such a needless profusion of his powers. Surely, if men will make such a wanton waste of bodily health the subject of gambling transactions, they ought to imitate poor Jerusalem Whaley, and hazard only their own; to the abuse of which they seem to have at least a better right, and the sacrifice of which would probably, in general, be less missed or regretted by society.

Married.] Mr. John Rowell, of Leadgate Hall, to Miss Kirsoff, of Holland Hall.

Mr. Cole, of Sunderland, to Miss Cummins.

At Earlsdon, Capt. G. Morrison, to Miss Ogle, daughter of Capt. Ogle.

At North Shields, Mr. R. Rogers, to Miss E. Rice.

At Stratton, near Hartlepool, the Rev. Mr. Allison, of Heddon, to Miss Sleigh. And a few days after, Mr. John Hutchinson, of Stockton, to Miss E. Sleigh, the eldest and youngest daughters of the late C. Sleigh, esq. of Stockton.

Mr. J. Robinson, of Newcastle, to Miss Jane Robinson, of Middleton, in Teesdale.

At Durham, Mr. George Mansforth, plumber and painter, to Miss Thompson, of Aycliff Head.

At Windiestone, Lord Viscount Aghrim, son of the Earl of Athlone, to Miss Eden, daughter of Sir John Eden, bart.

Died.] At Wooler, the Rev. Geo. Bell, a dissenting minister, much esteemed for his piety and simplicity of manners.

Aged 22, Mr. James Byers, brewer, of Durham.

At Baxter Wood, Mrs. Redhead, wife of Capt. W. Redhead.

At Stokesley, Mrs. Braithwaite; she was riding, when her horse taking fright from the report of a gun, she was thrown off, and in consequence died in about a quarter of an hour.

At North Seaton, most deservedly lamented. Mr. George Forster, a gentleman of unbounded liberality to the poor and distressed. He has left 1200l. for the education of 25 children belonging to the poor inhabitants of Woodhorn and Newbiggen, and a sufficient sum for apprenticing ten boys. In his will his poorest relations were the first named.

In Newcastle; Mr. W. Richardson, painter and glazier.—In Pilgrim-street, Miss E. S. Wood, daughter of Dr. Wood.—In Gateshead, Mr. George Barrafs, linen-draper.

At Guilsborough, Mr. John Harrison, attorney.

At Stockton, Mrs. Daniell, mother of the Rev. J. Daniell, of the Catholic Chapel.

At North Shields, aged 48, Mr. Thomas Benney.

At Hawick, Mr. John Hardy, the first who introduced the stocking-manufacture into that place.

At Longtown, Mr. James Black.

At Stockton, in an advanced age, Mr. W. Atkinson.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Atkinson.

At Blyth, Mr. Edw. Watts, ship-builder.

At Sunderland, Mr. George Collingwood.

Mr. John Millar, ship-owner, of South Shields. He was on a voyage to London, and by a sudden motion of the ship thrown overboard in the presence of his wife and children, and lost before any assistance could be rendered him!

At Morpeth, aged 86, Mr. W. Elliott, 50 years in the post-office.

At the Bank-head, Hexham, after a long and tedious illness, aged 63, Mrs. Eleanor Forster, wife of Mr. Joseph Forster, spirit-merchant. She held it as an indisputable maxim, that "order was Heaven's first law;" and the whole tenor of her conduct, public and domestic, was carried on with that regularity which constitutes its basis. She possessed many virtues in an eminent degree. Her surviving relations will sensibly feel her irreparable loss, and her memory will long remain dear to her numerous acquaintance.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

By order of the Mayor, potatoes are in future to be sold by weight at Kendal.

The Magistrates of Carlisle will in future prosecute persons who turn out horses loose from carriages, stables, &c. to go to water, &c. &c. many accidents having happened from the practice.

Married.]

Married.] At Gregna-green, Mr. John Todd, to Miss Jane Smith, both of Penrith.

At Hayton, Mr. John Glendinning, to Miss Isabella Trumble.—Mr. Isaac Rigge, of Kendal, to Miss M. Sanderson, of London.

At Carlisle, Mr. H. Falthaw, aged 18, to Mrs. Nelson, aged 25.

At Yealand, John Fend, esq. to Miss Lawton.

Died.] In Carlisle, aged 33, Mr. J. Wilson.—In Caldegate, aged 85, Mr. Thomas Simpson.—In Scotch-street, Miss Eleanor Bennet.—In Botchergate, aged 50, Mr. William Lacock.

At Allonby, Mrs. Mary Beeby.

At Hattcliffe, aged 66, Mr. Joseph Richardson, universally lamented.

At Workington, in the prime of life, Mrs. Williamson.—In an advanced age, Mr. John Ritson.—Aged 59, Mr. Hugh James, an eminent and respected surgeon and apothecary.—Aged 64, Mr. John Westray, tanner.—Aged 22, Mr. Joseph Sibson.

At Cove, Mr. Jeffery Irving, jun.

At Wigton, Mr. Robert Pearson, a young man of singular worth.

At Kendal, aged 41, Lieutenant Plant, of the 35th regiment; he was a native of Kendal, and had recently returned from his regiment in the Mediterranean, having been seized with a flux, on the coast of Genoa, which was the cause of his death.—In an advanced age, Mr. James Shepherd.

In Queen-street, Whitehaven, Mrs. Reed.

YORKSHIRE.

The Magistrates of Leeds, and of many other places, have published the most earnest supplications to the farmers and dealers to bring their corn to market. It seems now to be admitted, that the war, country banks, paper currency, and large farms, are the Hydras which the Legislature has to encounter in any remedy it may apply to lessen the dreadful sufferings of the poor.

Mr. JOHN STANCLIFFE, who is respectably known as a philosophical and practical chemist in London, has lately delivered a course of lectures on chemistry in the concert-room at Leeds. The utility of such lectures in a manufacturing district must be obvious, and we trust they will prove no less useful to the philosophical world: an intelligent lecturer cannot reside long in a manufacturing district without arriving at a knowledge of processes which have hitherto been concealed from the public by ignorance or avarice, nor without introducing improvements of the highest importance to the commerce and wealth of the manufacturers.

At a late meeting of the Magistrates of the West Riding, relative to the high price of provisions, some general resolutions were entered into, it being resolved to trust to the wisdom of the Legislature at the then expected meeting of Parliament.

The Brewers of Hull have resolved not

to sell ale at less than sixteen pence per gallon.

Seditious bills have been posted up in various parts of Yorkshire, inviting the people to insurrection.

Doctors BAYNES, DAVISON, HIRD, THORP, and WALKER, with seventeen surgeons of Leeds, have signed a public advertisement, announcing their determination to practice and recommend the inoculation for the cow pox. To the advertisement they have subjoined a statement, that of the 397 persons who have died in Leeds, during the last six months, 92 have died of the small pox!

Married.] John Lister Kaye, esq. of Grange, to the Right Hon. Lady Amelia Gray, youngest daughter of the Earl of Stamford.

The Rev. J. J. Hornby, of Winwick, to Miss Heather Atherton.

Lionel Place, esq. son of the late L. Place, of York, to Miss Sophia Thompson, of Kirby Hall.

The Rev. John Hewitt, of Penistone, to Miss Snowden, of Ripon.

Mr. James Dewhurst, of Leeds, to Miss Green, of Blackburn.

Mr. Barrett, of Leeds, to Miss Crowther, of Churwell.

Mr. Taylor, of Sandhutton, to Miss Watson, of Skipton-upon-Swale.

Mr. Charles Kaye, of Farnley, to Miss Ann Smith, of Thunder Bridge.

Mr. Holland, of Branston, to Miss Burrows, of Wrangby.

James Jackson, esq. of Doncaster, to Miss Henrietta Bower, of Bantry.

John Dent, esq. M. P. to Miss A. J. Williamson, of Roby Hall.

Mr. Joseph Webster, of Farnley, to Miss Kaye, of Farnley-Tyas.

Mr. Thomas Other, of Redmire, to Miss Stapylton, of Leyburn.

Capt. George Eyre, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Georgiana Cooke, of Wheatley.

The Rev. John Hyde, of Stoke-Talmage, to Miss Godmond, of Ripon.

Mr. S. Pearson, of Gowthorpe, to Miss S. Stephenson, of Allerthorpe.

Mr. T. Carrett, of Grimsby, to Miss Jane Beatniffe, of Hull.

Mr. Denman, comedian, to Miss Ciose, of Doncaster.

Mr. B. Torr, of Adwick-le-Street, to Miss Torr, of Stowe Park.

At Howden, the Rev. Ralph Spofforth, to Miss Dunn.

Mr. T. Sotheran, bookseller, of York, to Miss E. Peers, of Chancery-lane, London.

Mr. Cotterel, to Mrs. Everingham, both of Hull.

Mr. W. Fewson, to Mrs. Smith, of Scree-ton.

At Hull, Mr. Peake, to Miss Mary Job. At Beverley, Mr. William Malt, to Miss Gardham.

At North-Cave, James Bacchus, aged 97, to Mary Watfon, aged 27.

Died.] At Barton, Mrs. Lamb, by a fall down stairs the day before she died. On the day following her husband took out a licence, and on the day after his wife's burial, was married again to Mary Roscow, of Manchester.—Same place, aged 61, Mrs. Dunn, wife of Field Dunn, esq.

At Whitley, aged 66, Mrs. Hemcock.

At Middlethorpe, near York, Samuel Francis Barlow, esq. a much respected character.

At Tollerton, Mr. Thomas Fawdington, nephew to Mr. W. Fawdington, bookseller, of Leeds.

At York, Mrs. Cattley.—Mrs. Batty, of the Black Swan.—Miss C. Ward.—Mrs. Halfpenny, wife of Mr. Joseph Halfpenny.

At Hull, aged 48, Mr. Peter Harrison, liquor-merchant.—Aged 93, Mrs. Margaret Turner.

At Howden, aged 21, Miss Hannah Campstone.

At Ripon, Mrs. Williamfon, of Pocklington.

At Scarborough, aged 60, Mr. Roger Hart.—Aged 36, Mr. Robert Johnson, coal-undertaker.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Walton, a valuable wife and parent, greatly lamented by numerous friends.

At Beverley, aged 48, Mr. Thomas Metcalfe, surgeon and apothecary.

At Leeds, Mrs. Booth, wife of Mr. N. Booth, brewer.—85, Mrs. Vickers.—Mrs. Dixon, wife of Mr. Dixon, china-man.—Mr. John Wood, merchant.—Mrs. Copperthwaite, wife of Mr. Copperthwaite, merchant.

At Downholm, aged 60, Mr. Richard Elberton.

At Thornville-Royal, Mrs. Thornton, relict of the late W. Thornton, esq. M. P. for York.

At Bardsey Mills, Mrs. Midgeley.

At Milnsbridge House, Miss Catherine Pickford.

At Masfham, the Rev. John Wrather, a young man of considerable talents and worth.

At Bedale, aged 94, William Gilbert Markiew, esq.

At Bristol Hot Wells, Mr. John Walker, son of Mr. And. Walker, of Leeds.

At Longbottom, near Halifax, Mr. Samuel Milne, merchant, deeply regretted by his extensive connections.

LANCASHIRE.

From the report of the Trustees of the Manchester Lying-in-Hospital, it appears, that the In, Home, and Out Patients amounted in 1799 to 1143, and notwithstanding the high price of provisions, &c. the total of the expences of the hospital was no more than

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722l. 18s. 4d. or only 12s. 4½d. for each patient! So extensively useful a charity cannot fail to command the liberal patronage of the inhabitants of Manchester.

John Tetlow, esq. is chosen Borough-Reeve of Manchester for the present year.

We have much pleasure in observing, that Sunday-schools, latterly so much out of fashion, are still attended to in Manchester and Salford, by that well disposed class of persons called Methodists. It is stated that they are in a very prosperous state

At the late general meeting of the Manchester Agricultural Society, a silver cup, value ten guineas, was given to Mr. J. Carter, of Ashton Park, for the best long horned bull; another of seven guineas, for a short horned bull; and a premium of two guineas for a one horse cart.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Shaw of Hague, to Mrs. Betty Green.

At Liverpool, Mr. Edw. Williams, to Miss M. Steel.—Charles Lawrence, esq. to Miss Rose D'Aguilar, of Garston.

At Runcorn, Mr. Thomas Southern, to Mrs. Cooper.

P. P. Carnell, esq. of the 20th regiment, to Miss Sarah Ashworth, of Oldfield.

At Manchester, Mr. S. Collins, to Miss Matley.—Mr. James Chapman, to Miss Smethurst.—Mr. John Dutton, to Miss Esther Smith.—Mr. W. Kay, to Miss Eliz. Smith.—Mr. T. Unsworth, to Miss Mary Shepherd, of Preston.—Mr. J. Aldred of Longsight, to Miss Bebbey.—Mr. Robert Newton, to Miss Hannah Hague.—Mr. Thomas Syers, stationer, to Miss Good, of Leeds.—Mr. Vintory, printfeller, to Miss E. Frith, of Frandley.

Died.] At Manchester, aged 73, the Rev. John Wittingham, 35 years curate of Gorton, and 23 years afflicted with blindness.

Same place, aged 30, Foster Scott, esq. a gentleman who had lately raised a company of infantry for government. On Friday the 14th he arrived at the Upper Swan, and, early that evening retired to his room, requesting the chamber-maid to call him at four in the morning, as he wanted to go by the Buxton coach—at that hour the servant knocked at his door several times, but not receiving any answer, took no notice till day light, when she again knocked, looked through the key-hole, and saw Captain Scott upon the floor. A locksmith was sent for, and the door forced open, when he was found with his brains blown out, and a brace of pistols lying one on each side. The balls were lodged in opposite directions in the wall, having passed through the deceased's head, part of the scalp was entirely blown off, and much blood and brains lay on the floor. The coroner's inquisition, after a long investigation, returned a verdict of lunacy.—It is said that he wrote several letters in the night;—one to the

master of the inn, inclosing a 20l. bill, to defray the expences of his interment.

Same place, Mrs. Tinker.—Mr. John Clegg, merchant.—Aged 42, Mr. Jeremiah Lord.—Aged 39, Mr. William Kempster.—Aged 43, Mr. Thomas Wolfsoncraft.—Mr. Slack, of Oldham-street.

At Tildsley, aged 97, Mr. James Tildsley.

At Burnley, Mr. W. Peel, calico-manufacturer and printer.

In Salford, Mr. Chadwick, of the King's Head.

At Liverpool, Alderman William Croftie.

At Stockfield, suddenly, Mrs. Hiobert, wife of W. Hibbert, esq.

At Rochdale, aged 22, Mr. W. Gore.

At Sephton, by a fall from his horse, Mr. Thomas Ormesthere.

At Wavertree, aged 83, Mrs. Backhouse, late of Manchester.

At Chamber Hall, near Bolton, John Ridgway, esq.

At Ardwick, Mrs. Elizabeth Warren, relict of the late Mr. Jonathan Warren.

At Preston, Mrs. Walton.

At Bolton, Mr. W. Hardman, attorney at law.

CHESHIRE.

Mr. Lomas's cotton factory, of Bollington, near Macclesfield, was lately reduced to ashes.

The Doctors, W. CURRIE, HOUGHTON, THACKERY, and ARDEN, with twelve surgeons of Chester, have given their public testimony in favour of the vaccine inoculation. This practice appears now to be becoming general in the northern counties, where we always discover a greater and more liberal spirit of activity and improvement than in the counties of the south and west. In the latter we have not observed a single announcement relative to the vaccine inoculation, whereas in the former its adoption is almost universal.

The polite City of Chester is still disgraced by the practice of bull-baiting.

Some of the most respectable families residing in Chester have, in consequence of the high price of provisions, resolved not to give any more visiting dinners till after the first of May next, and to discontinue the use of pastry, muffins, and fine bread.

Married.] In Chester, P. M. Carey, esq. to Miss Stafford, of Penkridge.—Mr. W. Lloyd, to Miss Mary Southern, of Hoole.

Mr. Eccles, of Manchester, to Miss Vernon, of Dee Bank, Lancashire.

Mr. John Lomas, of Kettlekulme, to Miss Henshaw, of Alderley.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, of Northop, to Miss L. Howell, of Hawarden.

The Rev. Mr. Langford, of Pontefbury, to Miss B. Sandland, of Whitchurch.

Mr. R. Richardson, of the Lowe, to Miss Maddocks, of the Corn Hill.

Mr. T. J. Hunter, engraver, to Miss Lin-

ney, daughter of Mr. Linney, of Glover's Stone.

Mr. John Lovell, of Whitchurch, to Miss Thelwall, of Widdenhury.

John Kay, esq. of Grange, Yorkshire, to Lady Amelia Grey, youngest daughter of the Earl of Stamford.

T. N. Wilson, esq. of the King's Own Dragoons, to Mrs. Johnson, in Abbey-street.

Died.] At Chester, aged 77, C. Hawker, esq. late Comptroller of the Customs, which, and other offices, he filled with integrity during sixty years.

Same place, aged 64, the Rev. John Childlaw, nearly fifty years pastor of the respectable Presbyterian Meeting in Crook's-lane. He was much beloved by his congregation, and generally esteemed for his benevolence and amiable manners.

Same place, Mr. John Tonna.—Near the East Gate, Mrs. Hall.—In Northgate-street, Miss E. Gamon.

Mrs. Berks, of Hawarden.

Miss S. Okell, of the Bryn.

At Macclesfield, Mr. Samuel Buckley, attorney.

At Sealand, aged 69, Mrs. Walley.

At Ince, Mrs. Daulby.

At Little Neston, aged 59, deservedly lamented, Mrs. E. Dentith.

At Alvanby, Mrs. Noden.

At Aldford, Mrs. Challoner.

DERBYSHIRE.

The *Derby Mercury* states, that the collection of paintings by the late Mr. Wright will be exhibited in London, and afterwards sold in the ensuing spring.

Several farming premises on which were stacks of unfold corn, &c. have been wilfully set on fire in this and adjoining counties, and very considerable loss sustained.

The Committee of the Trent and Mersey Canal have resolved, that all wheat imported shall pass along their canal free of tonnage, for two months, and to prevent monopoly and improper speculations, they have ordered that no corn shall be admitted into any of their warehouses.

Married.] Mr. Saxton, printer, of Chesterfield, to Miss Susannah Hoole, of Walton.

Mr. A. Poyzer, of Wirksworth, to Miss Poyzer, of Weston Underwood.

At Derby, Mr. Joseph Osborne, to Miss Sarah Harrilton.

Mr. R. Edwards, of Ockbrook, to Miss Freason, of Sandy Acre.

At Horsley, Mr. R. Parker, aged 70, to Miss E. Brown, aged 18.

Mr. W. Brown, of Spath, to Miss Boden, of Ashover.

Mr. J. Ashmore, of Bradwell, to Miss Ibberson, of Small Dale End.

Died.] Aged 32, Mr. Geo. Campion, son of Mr. Campion, of the Bell-Inn, Derby.

Aged 26, of an epidemic fever, Mr. Henry Turton, of Crich.

At Higham aged 57, Mr. Thomas Clay, much lamented.

At Milton, Mr. Clarke Wayte.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Calow.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Claypole, Mr. T. Jessop, to Miss Ann Hill.

At Bingham, Mr. Brown, grocer, to Miss Pacey.

At Nottingham, Mr. Sterland, hosier, to Miss Adcock, of Hambleton, Rutland.

Same place, Thomas Hayne, esq. to Miss H. Twaites.

Mr. White, of Rudford, to Mrs. Frazer, of Nottingham.

Mr. C. Cartwright, of Nottingham, to Miss Green, of Kimberley.

At Mansfield, Mr. Reddish, to Mrs. Norledge.

Same place, Mr. C. Denman, to Miss Strutt.

Died.] At Claypole, aged 65, Mr. T. Jessop.

At South Scarle, the Rev. Jos. Simpson, vicar of North Collingham, &c.

At Nottingham, Miss Morris, of the Rein Deer.—Mrs. Gatesby.—Mrs. Wells.

At Newark, Miss Mary Dodd.—Aged 73, Henry Milnes, esq.

At Cotgrave House, William J^r Anson, esq. an eminent solicitor.

At Shelford, Mr. Thomas Warren.

At Wollaton, Mr. Hunter.

At Eastwood, John Corden, esq.

RUTLAND.

Upwards of 400l. have been subscribed by the opulent and well-intentioned inhabitants of this county, to purchase RICE for the poor.

The Oakham Canal is made navigable to Saxby Bridge.

Married.] At Uppingham, Mr. Seaton, draper, to Miss Stevens.

The Rev. Mr. Allinson, of Alexton, to Miss Clayton, of Belgrave, near Leicester, the amiable daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Clayton.

Died.] At Whiffendine, after a short illness, aged 60, Mr. John Nixon, farmer and grazier of that place, and lately a bookseller at Leicester. As a salesman and agent he was some years since respectably known in Smithfield Market.

At Edithweston, Mrs. Tomblin, senior.—Suddenly, Mr. Pitts.

At Market Overton, Mrs. Chamberlin.

At Uppingham, in the prime of life, Mr. Marriott, auctioneer. Coming home late at night he fell down a precipice on one side of the church-yard, and fracturing his skull, died on the spot.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Some Volunteer Corps in this county, and in various parts of the kingdom, have lately attempted to brand as cowards, &c. certain individuals, who, by their conduct, do not

seem to consider the present war quite so just and necessary as they were led to believe it was when they entered into these corps seven years ago.

We have the satisfaction to observe, that a Permanent Library is attempted to be established in Leicester. Mr. HENRY CARTER has presided at one of the meetings, and Mr. Combe is appointed the bookseller. From this connection every thing may be expected that is liberal and respectable, and it may, therefore, be presumed, that Leicester, in a few years, will not be behind other provincial capitals in the luxury of a well furnished public library.

It appears that 72 per cent. is already paid on the projected canal from Leicester to Northampton, and that it is not yet completed beyond Gumley—one fourth of the length!

The Magistrates of this county have passed a number of useful resolutions, in recommendation of various substitutes for bread, of the use of skimmed milk, &c. and have published several receipts for making bread, rolls, and puddings.

Through the exertions of some public spirited individuals, nearly one thousand quarters of foreign wheat were lately sold in the space of three weeks, in the market-place at Leicester.

The storm of the night of the 8th and on the 9th, produced one of the greatest floods in Leicestershire, which has been remembered for many years.

At the annual meeting of the Agricultural Society, Joseph Clemens, labourer in husbandry, received four guineas for 50 years service in the family of Dr. Grefley; and W. Orton, labourer, of Sutton Cheney, for bringing up a family of 10 children without assistance from the parish, received the same small and inadequate premium.

Married.] At Sileby, Mr. Joshua Pettifer, to Miss Warr.

At Barwell, Mr. W. Power, to Miss Sarah Tilley.

At Leicester, Mr. Jos. Hurst, hosier, to Miss J. Wallin.

At Wigton, Mr. John Cleaver, to Miss Dand.

At Mountsorrel, Mr. Gabb, to Miss Ann Massey.—Mr. Perkins, of Sapcote, to Miss Nurse.

Mr. Harding, wool-stapler, of Leicester, to Miss Pemberton, of Birmingham.

Mr. Brotherwood, of Barrow, to Miss A. Pagett, of Rothley.

Mr. Sarson, to Miss Hinde, both of Leicester.

Mr. Powell, of Barwell, to Miss Brown, of Stretton.

Died.] At Lutterworth, the Rev. Richard Willon.

At Oxford, Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. Ralmer, of Bilsdon Coppice.

At Litchfield, Mrs. Norton.

At Hinckley, John Cooper, esq.

At East Shilton, aged 72, Mr. James Perrott, 40 years in extensive practice as a surgeon, in that vicinity, and a truly intelligent, independent, and respectable character.

At Great Bowden, aged 76, Henry Shuttleworth, esq.

At Kegworth, Mr. Robert Tebbutt.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Mr. BOUTON, of the Soho, in a very judicious public address, has pointed out the advantages that will result from the division and enclosure of Needwood Forest, in which, he observes, are 9000 acres of rich land, in one of the most populous districts of the kingdom, at this time useless to the public, and only a nursery for poachers and deer-stealers.

Married.] At Cheadle, Mr. S. Keys, to Miss Bridget Tipper.

At Abbots Bromley, Mr. J. Sartin, to Miss M. Cope.

At Tutbury, Mr. Cha. Butt, to Miss Grefley.

Mr. Wm. Savage, to Miss Margaret Smallwood, both of Wolverhampton.

Mr. E. Banton, factor, to Miss E. Adams, both of Walsal.

Mr. W. Warner, to Miss Sophia Barney, both of Wolverhampton.

Mr. W. Mitton, to Miss E. G. Elwall, both of Wolverhampton.

Died.] At Walsal, aged 40, Mr. William Day.—Mr. James Slaney, master of the charity-school.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Evans.—Aged 84, Mrs. Margaret Preston.

At Litchfield, Mrs. Eveningham.

Same place, on the 11th and 24th of October, Mr. John and Mr. Richard Proffit, hatters and copartners; the latter was an Alderman of that city.

At Stafford, aged 28, R. Walker, esq.

Same place, aged 64, John Williamson, esq. a Justice of the Peace, formerly Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and High Sheriff for the county in 1775.

The Rev. George Burton, of Ham.

At Cheadle, Mr. James Cope, surgeon; he fell from his horse returning from Birchall Park Wakes, and was found dead on the road.

At Bath, Mrs. Lay, of Marfield Hall, great-grand-daughter of Sir John Floyer, bart.

At the Oaks, Dr. James Moseley, of Ludlow.

At Litchfield, Alderman Wm. Blythe.

At Barton-under-Needwood, Miss Anna Webb.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A subscription for the purchase of RICE, and for retailing it to the poor at three pence per pound, has been set on foot at Stamford.

During the great storm of wind which extended itself all over Europe, on the 9th of November, a loaded waggon, standing on the

road near Stamford, without horses, was driven forward several yards.

Married.] Mr. Parish, of Gayton, to Miss Mountain, of Saleby.

At Stamford, Mr. William Hunt, to Miss Askren.

Mr. Joseph Rogers, of Marston, to Mrs. Wilson, of Carlton.

Mr. Richer, performer on the tight rope, to Miss Watton, daughter of Mr. Watton, manager of several provincial theatres.

At Louth, Mr. W. North, to Miss Mary Allenby.

Mr. Bolger, surgeon, of Brant Broughton, to Miss Brettle, of Thurgarton.

John Maxwell, esq. of Spalding, to Miss Mary Peacock, of Wholley.

At Boston, Mr. Handley, to Miss Flint.

Mr. T. Carret, of Grimsley, to Miss Beatniffe, of Hull.

Mr. Chastaney, of Brecondale, to Miss Mary Rockliffe, of Fulleby.

At Bourn, Mr. Frisby, to Miss Tea.

At Burton Coggles, Mr. E. Wyche, to Miss Mary Forster.

At Spalding, Mr. S. Dinham, attorney, to Miss Eliza Johnson.

At Peterborough, Mr. H. Bullivant, to Miss Searle.

At Lincoln, Mr. James Bridges, of Newark, to Miss Charlotte Waite, of Boston.

Mr. Holland, of Brantston, to Miss Burrows, of Wragby.

Died.] At Creeton, Mr. Nidd.

At Barton, Mr. Martin Robinson, of the house of Charles Wood and Co. of Manchester. He was thrown from a carriage, and the wheel passing over him, he was killed on the spot.

At Spalding, aged 73, Mr. John Albin, many years a respectable bookseller of that town.

At Stamford, Mrs. Woodward, of the Black Swan.—Aged 67, Mr. James Lenton, one of the county bailiffs; and *The Stamford Mercury* informs us, that although he weighed 22 stone, there are three bailiffs who weigh heavier in the county of Lincoln!

In Lincoln, Thomas Farnsworth, a notorious quack doctor.

Same place, aged 62, Mrs. Wilcock.

At Louth, Miss Kyme.

At Grantham, Richard Barnes, gent. formerly of the White Swan Inn.

At Peterborough, aged 52, Mr. W. Smith, attorney, and clerk of the peace of that liberty.

Same place, Mr. Cotton, slater.

At Whitton, aged 30, Mr. John Boor.

At Alesworth, Mr. Bates.

At Barnack, Mrs. Lowe, widow.

At Duddington, Mr. Sowden.

At Marston, aged 77, Mrs. Wing.

At Whittinger, Mr. Edw. Baker.

At Gainsbro', Mr. West, grocer, who, with his wife and two young men boarders, have all died in the last six months.

At Keal, near Spillby, aged 117, Elizabeth

beth Shaw. She retained her senses to the last, and had been maintained by the parish during many years.

At Long Sutton, Mr. Crow, senior.

At Sleaford, Mrs. Shaw.

At Hanstead Hall, Mr. Thomas Chatterton.

At Spittlegate, W. Manners, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The Committee of the Birmingham Dispensary, in consequence of an intelligent report of Dr. BREE, have resolved to inoculate for the cow pox. The General Hospital of the same place has adopted a similar resolution. The poor may have their children inoculated by both charities without any recommendation.

The Birmingham Dispensary relieved last year 1112 patients at their own houses, of whom 154 were midwifery cases. The whole of the expences were but 327l. not much above five shillings for each patient!

Married] Mr. Hull, to Miss C. Braddock, both of Deritend.

Mr. S. Cox, of Langley, to Miss Bissell, of Pinley.

Mr. Teasdale, of Coventry, to Miss Walmley, of Griff.

Mr. W. Lundy, factor, of Birmingham, to Miss Hunt, of Northwich.

Mr. Thomas Shaw, to Miss Sarah Bailey, both of Coventry.

Thomas Hanson, esq. of Smethwick, to Miss Boden, of New-street, Birmingham.

Mr. J. Butler, of St. Paul's-square, to Miss Phillips, of Summer-row, Birmingham.

Mr. T. Jones, to Miss M. Clayton, both of Birmingham.

Mr. J. Welch, of Moat-row, to Miss Cope, of Ashed.

Mr. Luckman, malster, of Birmingham, to Miss A. Jenkins, of Upper Saltley.

Mr. Yates, of Camphill, to Miss Sophia Weston, of Handsworth.

Mr. S. Cotterill, to Miss S. Pratt, both of Birmingham.

Mr. S. Villiers, to Mrs. Bayley, both of Coventry.

Mr. North, of Cubbington, to Miss Mary Burton, of Coventry.

Mr. J. Lythall, of Foleshill, to Miss Malaby, of Folesworth.

Died.] At Birmingham, Charles Taylor, esq. brother to J. Taylor, esq. of Moseley Hall.—In Great Charles-street, Mr. George Moore.—In Newhall-street, Mr. James Townend, jun.—In Aulton-road, Mrs. Wilson.—In Digbeth, Mr. Dickenson Webster.—Mr. Watton, persuader.—Mr. John Rogers, taylor.—Aged 81, Mrs. Vale, of Moor-street.

At Great Barr, suddenly, Mrs. Smith.

At Aston, Mr. Joseph Greenhill.

At Knowle, aged 61, Mr. Trehern.

At Bentley Heath, Miss Wedg.

At Coventry, Mrs. Trigger.—Mr. Thomas Allen, jun.

SHROPSHIRE.

The subscription at Shrewsbury, for the purchase of corn and flour for the poor amounts to 5570l.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Steel, to Miss Ann Owen, of Castle Caerinion, Montgomeryshire.—Francis Parry, esq. captain in the service of East India Company, to Miss Lloyd, of Fitz.

At Westbury, Mr. W. Hopkins, to Miss Elizabeth Vaughan, of Minsterley.

At Kimberton, Mr. Reynolds, to Miss Harper, of Ravenhurst, near Harborne.

At Whitechurch, the Rev. Mr. Langton, rector of Pontesbury, to Miss B. Sandland.

At Wem, Mr. G. Parton, Ashley, of the Brook, to Mrs. Walmley, of the New House.—Mr. R. Hughes, of Balchurch, to Miss Hamson, of Horton.—Mr. J. Swanwick, of Chester, to Miss Wickstead, of Wem.

At Admaston Spa, Mr. Cotterill, sen. to Mr. Powell, both of Cannock.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Kennedy.—Mrs. Leighton, wife of Brigadier General Baldwin Leighton.

At Shipton, Mrs. Amy Mitton, sister of the late T. Mitton, esq.

At Bridgnorth, in the prime of life, Mr. W. Child, surgeon, late of Kensington.

At Whitechurch, Mrs. Brookes, mother of Mr. Brookes, shoemaker.—Mrs. Clutton.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Powell, to Miss Candia Powell.

At Kidderminster, John Soley, esq. jun. of Sandbourn House, to Miss Skey, of Spring Grove.

At Whittington, Mr. Stone, of Worcester, to Miss Jones, of Sidbury.

Died.] At Worcester, Miss Lydia Grape.—Aged 67, Mr. W. Freme.

At Little Malvern, aged 54, Walter Wakeman, esq.

At Northwick, the Right Hon. Lord Northwick; he was created a peer in October, 1796.

At Purcell Hall, near Bromsgrove, Mrs. Sheward.

At the Tything, near Worcester, Mr. Bill.

At the Farm, near Ombersley, Miss Mary Parkes.

At Himbleton, aged 83, Mrs. Lambe.

At Stourbridge, Mr. Rathborn, grocer.

At Droitwich, Mr. R. Reade.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Thomas Powell Symonds, esq. of Pengethley, has been lately chosen one of the representatives in parliament for the city of Hereford, in the room of the late Mr. Walwyn.

A married couple living in great obscurity at Llandilo Cressney, in Monmouthshire, by the late death of a relation, comes into the immediate possession of upwards of 30,000l. of which 17,000l. are in the funds, and 13,000l. are landed property.

The late anniversary meeting of the Hereford Agricultural Society, was attended by nearly

nearly fifty gentlemen and farmers; by whom various premiums were given, as the rewards of merit in the different branches of agriculture. The Earl of Oxford was re-elected president. A turnip produced at this meeting measured only one inch and a half short of one yard in circumference, and the root alone weighed upwards of 12 lb.

A society is formed at Hereford under the name of the Hereford Coal Society, for the purpose of supplying that city more regularly with coals; chiefly with a view to the comforts of the poor, who are to be served in small quantities during the winter at 1s. per ewt.

The charity schools in Hereford are supported by annual and other voluntary subscriptions, of which the annual last year amounted to about 150l. at the head whereof stand the corporation, the bishop, and the members, and by means of which fifty boys and thirty-five girls are educated and fully clothed, and are farther provided for according to the means contributed.

Married.] At Llanthewy Rythero, Mr. Enoch Watkins, to Miss Ann Davies, of Lantillio.

At Avenbury, Edward West, esq. of Little Frome, to Miss Smith, of Brook House.

At Caerleon, Antonie Montiniere Hawkins, M. D. of Newport, to Miss Nicholl.

Died.] At Hereford, aged 78, Mr. Matthew Jones—Aged 80, Mrs. Ann Jenkins, widow.—Aged 57, Mr. Jonathan Wright, shoemaker.—Aged 65, Mr. Preece, publican.

At Newport, Mrs. Jane Hewitt; and the next morning, in the same house, Mrs. Honoria Darwall.

At Treylec, near Hoarwithy, Walter Roberts, esq. who served the office of high sheriff for Brecon, a few years since.

At Chepstow, Miss E. Gamen.

At Penarth, near Monmouth, Mr. Thomas Young.

At Abercorn, Monmouthshire, Mrs. Moses, wife of the Rev. T. Moses.

At Kingston, J. Wall, esq.

At Mainstone Court, Mrs. Durbin.

At Stretton, Mr. John Holmes, whose death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

At Much Cowarne, Mr. R. Rowbury, in consequence of a similar accident.

At Ross, Mr. C. Prosser, maltster.

At Monmouth, Mr. Lewis Watkins, publican.

GLoucestershire.

The wheat sowing in this county is completed, and from the kindly working of the soil much seed has been saved.

Married.] At Stoud, Mr. W. Freebody, of Caversham, to Miss Yates.

At Leachlade, Mr. Kirby Radway, of Quinington, near Fairford, to Miss Ann Pennell.

At Tewksbury, the Rev. John Dowland, baptist-minister, to Miss Sowley, both of Pershore.

At Bromsberrow, Mr. John Boulton, butcher, to Miss E. Jones, mantua-maker.

Died.] At Kingsholme, near Gloucester, J. Lamb, esq.

At Tetbury, suddenly; Mrs. Bubb.

At Marshfield, aged 25, Mrs. Downs, wife of T. W. Downs; who had been married only eleven weeks.

At Westover House, Bitton, aged 63, Mrs. Leonard.

At the Powder House, Mr. J. C. Smart, jun. esq. of Chepstow.

At Pitchcombe, near Stroud, Mr. Stanley, wife of Mr. J. Stanley, clothier.

At Painfswick, aged 88, Mr. W. Hogg, butcher; well known as a preacher among the methodists.

At Haresfield, Mrs. C. Longford.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At a late county meeting last week, at which the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Macclesfield, the Bishop of Durham, Sirs C. Willoughby, C. C. Damer, and other magistrates were present, it was resolved, "that if the tenantry should continue to require such high prices as at present for their corn, it will become necessary for the land-owners, in justice to themselves, to change their mode of letting their lands, by substituting a corn-rent, that will vary with the times, in the place of a fixed money payment."

It was further resolved, "that an act of parliament to enforce the sale of corn in bulk in open market, to direct the registering all sales thereof, and to prohibit, under heavy penalties, the re-sale of corn (except in small quantities) within a certain distance to be fixed by the legislature, would, in their judgment, be highly expedient and beneficial."

At an adjourned meeting of the magistrates of this county, lately held for the purpose of considering on the measures necessary to be adopted on account of the present high price of corn, &c. it was unanimously resolved, that a power should be given by law to enable justices at the petty sessions to fix an assize of bread within their respective divisions; to enable them, upon proof, to punish in a summary way any fraud committed by mealmen and bakers, and also to enable them to grant relief to the orderly and industrious labourer, independent of the customary modes of parish relief.

A subscription loan has been raised at Oxford, with which foreign wheat has been purchased for the relief of the poor.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Thomas Horne, of Workingham, to Miss A. H. Ormsley, of Henley-upon-Thames.

At Wallingford, Mr. J. Flamank, surgeon, to Miss Priscilla Greenwood.

At Henley-upon-Thames, Mr. Byles, merchant of Ipswich, to Miss M. A. Byles.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Jones, sail-cloth maker, of Reading, to Miss Dry, of Hardwicke.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Nowell, wife of the Rev. Dr. Nowell, principle of St. Mary Hall.

Aged

Aged 56, the Rev. Thomas Breeks, M.A. rector of Hampton Poyle and South Weston.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The George-inn at Northampton is to undergo considerable improvements, for which purpose a subscription, by way of tontine, has been raised, consisting of eighty shares, of 5*l.* each.

Messrs. CAMPION and MOULDS, surgeons, of Oundle, are introducing the vaccine inoculation in that neighbourhood.

Married.] At Caistor, near Peterborough, Mr. R. Walker, farmer, of Yaxley, Hunts, to Miss Callow, of Caistor Mills.

At Maidwell, Mr. Bradshaw, baker and malster, to Miss Mary Spence.

At Achurch, the Hon. and Rev. R. Bruce Stopford, to the Hon. Miss Powis.

At Itham, Mr. W. Wallis, farmer, to Miss Clarke.

Died.] At Peterborough, Mr. W. Cotton, slater; whose death was occasioned by a fall from a house.—Aged 52, Mr. Wm. Smith, attorney.

At Creeke, aged 86, the Rev. John Spier, D.D. who had been forty-two years rector of that parish.

At Earl's Barton, the Rev. John Timson, pastor of the dissenting congregation of that place.

At Northampton, Mr. Alderman Treslove.—Aged 83, Mrs. Allison.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. G. Poulton, an eminent salesman and grazier, of Marlow, to Miss C. Mellish.

Died.] A Stoney Stratford, Mr. J. Franklin, baker.

At Weston Underwood, near Olney, the Rev. W. Gregson, a Roman Catholic clergyman, who had officiated in that parish more than thirty years.

At Bradwell, Mr. W. Cooper, farmer.

BEDFORD AND HERTS.

Married.] At Hitchin, Mr. John Bedford, printer and bookseller, to Miss Margerison.

At Much Hadham, Mr. W. G. Times, attorney, to Mrs. Sworder.

At Manden, J. Wood, esq. of London, to Miss Frances Heysham.

Married.] At Great Hadham, the Rev. George Buxton, of Ham, Staffordshire, late curate of Great Hadham.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

At a late meeting, at Huntingdon, of the committee appointed to enquire into the commission of the sewers, it was unanimously resolved, that, as that measure would not be sufficiently efficacious to relieve the county from inundation, an act of parliament should be applied for similar to the late act for regulating the navigation of the river Nene.

Married.] At Huntingdon, George James, esq. of the Northumberland Militia, to Mrs. Booth.

At St. Neot's, Mr. Saunders, surgeon, to Miss Wiles.

Died.] At Huntingdon, aged 74, Mrs. Hodson, wife of the late Rev. R. Hodson, rector of Huntingdon.—Also, Mr. Drage, jun.,

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

An advertisement in the Cambridge Intelligencer purports that the threatened inclosure of Histon and Impington waste lands is to be opposed.

The celebrated horse Pot8o's, one of the best sons of Eclipse, lately died at Upper Hare Park, near Newmarket, at the great age of 27 years.

Married.] At Whittlesea, Mr. Sheriff, of Commerce Row, London, to Miss Porter.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Tunwell, wife of Mr. Bates Tunwell, cook of Emanuel College.—Aged 51, Mr. Beaumont Prior.—Aged 18, Mr. Edward Garrick Payne, of Trinity Hall.—Aged 15, Miss S. Smith, youngest daughter of Mr. F. Smith.

At Ely, Mrs. Spooner.

At Whittlesea, Mr. Henry Haines, merchant.

At Soham, Miss Mary Fox, of Dunton, Warwick.

NORFOLK.

During the very violent storm of wind and rain, on Sunday the 9th ult. the ill effects of which we find recorded in most of the provincial prints, the fluctuation of the barometer was unusually great. At Norwich, in particular, at one period of the storm, it sunk so low as 28.2-10ths.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Edward Ames, of Keswick, merchant, to Miss Wright.—Lieut. Col. Elliott, of the King's Dragoon Guards, to Miss Maltby, daughter of the late George Maltby, esq.—Mr. John Bray, tailor and draper, to Miss C. Martin.

At Aylham, Mr. John Peterson, to Miss Thompson.

At Downham Market, Mr. George Wm. Lemon, to Mrs. Webb.

At Loddon, Mr. John Bayley, to Miss Ann Napp.

At Wymondham, Mr. J. Colcby, of Hempstead, near Holt, to Miss Mary Hart, of Hardingham.

Mr. Chandler, surgeon, of Hingham, to Miss Letitia Watson, of Crownthorpe.

The Rev. Edward Prefs, of Barnham Broom, to Miss Eliz. Payne, of Hardingham.

Mr. George Barret, jun. of Stratton Hall, to Miss Sarah Edge, of Stratton St. Michael.

Mr. Sheppard Taylor, farmer, of Dilham, to Miss Dewing, of Creak Abbey.

Mr. John Roberts, of Thetford, to Miss Fox, of Hepworth.

Mr. Meek, farmer, of Carrow Abbey, to Miss Prime, of Bracondale.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 93, Mrs. Nasmith, relict of the late Mr. James Nasmith.—Aged 75, Mrs. Prisca Gay, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Gay.—Aged 57, Mr. Thomas Fuller.—Aged 70, Captain Philip Newton,

Newton, who had served nearly 40 years in the East Essex Militia.—Mrs. F. Walker, aged 95.

At Warham, aged 34, Mrs. Moore.

At Lynn, Mr. Henry King.

At Thetford, Mr. James Cole, attorney, and one of the Aldermen of Thetford.—Aged 46, Mrs. Theodorick.—Mr. John Sagrot.

At Woodton, aged 93, Thomas Beckett, who, though the occupier of a farm of only 30l. per ann. had by his penurious mode of living amassed upwards of 6000l. which he has distributed among his poor relations. What is more extraordinary at his great age, he has bequeathed a cottage to his *grandmother* during her life!

At Downham Market, aged 65, Mr. Edward Watson.

At Norborough, near Swaffham, aged 45, Samuel Tyson, esq.

At Swaffham, aged 21, Mrs. Caldwell; also, aged 73, Mrs. Ellery.

At Bracon Ash, John Berney, esq. aged 84. He had served the office of High Sheriff in 1760, and his family had served that office from the year 1100.

At Docking, Mr. F. Dufgate, farmer.

At Thornham, Mr. Neale, publican.

Suddenly, Mr. Wm. Stimpson, farmer, of Brisley, who as he was returning home on horseback, from St. Faith's fair, cheerfully conversing with his sons and some neighbours, fell and expired.

At Wotton, aged 51, Mr. T. Griffin, farmer.

At Brockdish, aged 39, Mr. Coleman, farmer, who fell down and expired, whilst engaged in the ordinary superintendence of his farm.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. Stutters, of Earl's Colne, Essex, to Miss Newman, of Mount Hall, Bury.—Mr. George Lorimer, to Miss Crisp.

Mr. John Cook, of Whelmetham, farmer, to Miss Hitchcock, of Lavenham.

At Cockfield, James Lucas, esq. Lieut. of the Ardent, to Miss S. Langham.

At Great Saxham, near Bury, the Rev. Wm. Pierce Nethercole, L. L. B. rector of Clophill, Bedfordshire, to Miss Hagar, of Ampthill.

At Bungay, Rt. Alderson, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Mannoch, of Hoxham.

Mr. Mills, of Rickinghall, to Miss Munns, of Scrole.

Mr. Isaac Backett, of Woodbridge, to Miss Norris, of Ipswich.

Died.] At Bury, Mr. Wm. Christopher, builder.—Aged 65, Mr. John Martin.

At Ipswich, the Rev. John Wright, formerly dissenting minister of Clare.—The wife of Mr. Colchester, baker.—The wife of Mr. Howard, at the White Swan.

At Earnham, near Bungay, Mr. Samuel Alexander, a very respectable farmer, who

expired suddenly, whilst walking in his grounds.

At Ixworth, aged 76, Mrs. Stamford, relict of Rt. Stamford, esq. of Haugh House.

ESSEX.

In the course of last month the premises of several farmers in this county were wilfully set on fire, whereby much corn, which had been kept up from the markets, and other property of great value were destroyed. The great number of fires of this description in all parts of the kingdom have been very great, and insurances from fire have been prodigiously increased in consequence.

Married.] At North Shoebury, John Lodwick, esq. to Miss Burchell.—The Rev. John M. Sumner, of South Church, to Miss Judith Lodwick.

At Layton, R. Burehall, esq. of Walthamstow, to Mrs. Cooke.

At Coggeshall, Mr. Richard Townsend, to Miss White.

M. Wilson, esq. to Miss Thompson, of Sunstead Hall.

At Halstead, Mr. Rt. Hews, to Miss Sandford.

At Great Clacton, Mr. John Daniels, grocer and draper, to Miss Lucy Hill, of Thorpe.

At Great Baddow, Mr. Joseph Aldridge, jun. tanner, to Miss Dines, of Snoreham Hall, Althorne.

At Kelvedon, Mr. Nath. Sharp, maltster to Miss Ann Thurgar.

At Waltham, Mr. Wm. Kirkham, to Miss Sarah Brown.

Mr. Worth, miller, of Romford, to Miss Jollin, of Sible Hedingham.

Mr. Robinson, taylor, of Kelvedon, to Miss Youngs, of Ipswich.

Died.] At Colchester, Mr. Alex. Carter, miller.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Porter, collar-maker.—Mr. Thomas Baker, formerly of Southminster.

At Miffley, the wife of Mr. G. Wright, of the Thorn Inn.

At Vevehoe, Mr. Lay.

At her son's, at Little Bardfield, Mrs. Dench, of Shaftord.

At Little Baddow, Mrs. Stoneham.

At Bradwell, near the sea, aged 28, Miss Lozell.

Mrs. Willsher, wife of Mr. Eph. Willsher, late of Hovels, near Coggeshall.

At Great Coggeshall, Mr. John Stoddard, grocer.

At Woodham Ferris, the wife of Mr. Aldridge.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Frost, to Miss Benet Harvey.—Mr. John Burnell, to Miss Lydia George.—Mr. R. Razell, to Miss Catherine Haywood.

At Folkstone, Mr. Charles Ottway, to Miss Sarah Robus.

Faversham, Mr. John Cobb, to Miss Sarah Wray.

At Chatham, Samuel Warren, esq. late commander of the Scourge, to Miss Burton, of the Dock Yard.

At Rochester, Arthur Manclark, esq. to Miss Harman; also, Mr. Jones, to Mrs. Kincaide, sister of the late Alderman Gill, of London.

At Hernhill, Mr. Murton, of Harrietsham, to Miss Squire.

At Tunbridge, Mr. C. Bouvier, wine and brandy merchant, to Miss Feldwick.

At Littlebourn, Mr. Wood, baker, of Hearn, to Miss Belsey.

At Dymchurch, Mr. T. Dray, of Hythe, to Miss Coleman.

At Upper Deal, Mr. James Canney, to Miss Ann Russell, of Eastry.

At Aylesford, Mr. George Fowle, of Cobtree, to Miss Dunning.

At Hythe, Mr. N. Harris, to Miss Mildred Cox.

At Sandwich, Mr. Wm. Browning, of Coomb, to Miss Catherine Slaughter.

At Tenterden, Mr. J. Windsor, jun. wool merchant, to Miss Ann Collvin.

At Smarshden, Mr. Jesse Smith, taylor, of Pluckley, to Miss Amy Russell; also, Mr. Henry Field, of Headcorn, to Miss Elizabeth Akhurst.

Died. At Canterbury, aged 74, John Curtis, esq. deputy treasurer of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital; of which institution he was an indefatigable patron.—Mrs. Clowes, mother of the late Mr. Alderman Clowes—Aged 66, Mrs. Berkeley, relict of the Rev. Dr. Berkeley, Prebendary of that Cathedral.—In an advanced age, Mr. J. Harrison.—Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr. Porter, organist of that cathedral.—Aged 57, Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. Wm. Pearson, of the Star Inn.—Mrs. Reed, mother of Captain Anderson, of the 11th Light Dragoons.—Dr. Christopher Packe, an eminent practitioner, of 50 years standing.

At Appledore, aged 91, Mrs. Warrington, widow, late of Becket House, Romney Marsh, where she had resided 55 years.

At Maidstone, aged 62, John Seager, esq.

At St. Dunstan's, near Canterbury, the Rev. John Loftie, vicar of St. Dunstan's, and curate of Wingham.—Mr. Aaron Levi, aged 70.—Mr. Gurney.

At Lympne, aged 29, Mr. Thomas Culverhouse.

At Ramsgate, — Kelly, esq. late of the Royal Navy.

At Tenterden, aged 82, Mrs. Marshall.

At Westmalling, Mrs. Downman, wife of Colonel Downman, barrack master of the forces at Maidstone.

At Sittingbourn, Mr. Eliz. Saxton.

At Goudhurst, Mrs. Pope, an elderly maiden lady.

At Haver, aged 88, Mrs. Payne.

At Looe, aged 81, Mr. W. Jones, farmer,

At Folkestone, aged 55, Mr. John Boxer, butcher.

At Smarden, Mr. Stephen Batt.

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At Sandwich, Mr. Thomas Woodward, common wardman of that port.

At Westerham, aged 32, the Rev. Sir John Dalmahoy, bart.

SURREY.

Staines bridge is now pulling down; the middle arches which were built only three years since having entirely given way.

Upwards of 1300 sacks of wheat, were pitched in Guildford market, on Saturday, November 1, and the price of that article declined full 90s. per quarter.

Died. At Leatherhead, Mrs. Mufgrave, of Dover, and relict of Dr. Samuel Mufgrave.

SUSSEX.

G. Shiffner, esq. of Combe Place, near Lewes, is supplying Lewes Market with fine mutton at 5d. per lb.

The night of Tuesday, Nov. the 4th, was distinguished by weather, which in the depth of winter would be deemed very extraordinary. —“In the course of one hour it rained hard, hailed smartly, snowed much, and froze severely.”—*Lewes Journal*.

A subscription has lately been opened at Brighton for the purpose of supplying the poor with provisions at reduced prices, to which T. Kemp, esq. has contributed 50l.

Married. At North Chapel, J. Freakes, of Guildford, to Miss Sarah Baker.

Died. At Lewes, aged 27, the wife of Mr. Pugh, schoolmaster.—Mr. Hooks, taylor.—Miss Ann Molyneux.

At Ripe, Mr. John Acton.

At Brightelmstone, Miss Raynes, of Lewes.—Mr. Prior, baker.—Francis Biddulph, esq. senior-partner in the banking-house of Biddulph, Cocks, and Co. London.

Captain Finncane, of the Gloucestershire Militia, who lately died at Brightelmstone, (as mentioned in our magazine of last month), having left a widow, and five children very scantily provided for, the Prince of Wales, to whom it was made known, very humanely sent an officer to Mrs. Finncane to inform her that he should take two of her sons under his own care, which he has since done, and has sent them to school completely provided.

BERKSHIRE.

A slight disturbance happened on the 5th of November, at Eton, between the inhabitants of the town, and the students of the college, which was terminated without much mischief, by the spirited exertions of Dr. Heath, the head master, and the Rev. Mr. Roberts, the college justice, assisted by some other gentlemen.

The New Market at Reading is nearly completed, and will be opened on the 13th of December; after which time no stalls will be permitted to stand in the streets, as has hitherto been the case.

At Reading, the violent storm of wind and rain, of the 9th instant, blew down a stack of chimnies upon the roof of St. Lawrence's church, which beat ng down part of the ceiling,

Bolster, wife of Mr. Bolster, of the Catharine Wheel Inn.

At Seend, aged 81, Lord William Seymour, uncle to the present, and brother to the two late dukes of Somerset. His lordship had been upwards of 40 years in the commission of the peace for this county.

At Warminster, Miss Slade, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Slade, rector of Corsley. —Mrs. Ferris.

At Trowbridge, Mr. Dodd, surgeon; a gentleman eminently distinguished for his professional abilities, and for his social virtues.

At Ashton Keynes, Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. M. M. Bennett, tanner.

At Amesbury, the Rev. Mr. Head, a gentleman of great literary attainments.

At Ogbourn St. Andrew, near Marlborough, Miss Richens.

At Wootton Bassett, Wm. H. Cripps, esq.

At Ramsbury Manor, Mr. Tho. Rogers.

DORSETSHIRE.

The officers of the Somerset militia now lying at Weymouth, have lately performed two plays for the benefit of the poor, to crowded houses.

At a village near Shaftsbury, a respectable matron resides, aged 90, who is mother, grand mother, great, and great-great grand mother to upwards of 300 children, most of whom reside upon one manor, within four miles of the house in which her own children were born, where they milk upwards of 1000 cows. They all dine with the Old Lady at Christmas.

Married.] Mr. T. Harvey, junior, of Iwerne, to Miss Eliz. Applin, of Sutton Waldron.

At Bradpole, Lieut. Col. Gillon, of the Royal North British Dragoons, to Miss Mary Ann Down of Down Hall.

At Fontmell, Mr. J. Dibben of Tarrant Gunville, to Miss Barbara Wareham.

Died.] At Poole, aged 20, Mr. Wm. Hine, son of the late Capt. Hine; of whom it is said by his Panegyrist, in the *Sherborne Mercury*, that “he sparkled, was exhaled, and went to Heaven.”

At Pentridge, aged 33 years, the Rev. Mr. Faulkner, Rector of that place.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Three hundred colliers from Timsbury and the adjoining parishes lately went to Bath, to seek relief of the mayor in their present necessitous situation; but they, after some time, dispersed, though not till the Bath Volunteers, and the Inniskillen Dragoons, quartered there, had been called out to prevent disturbances.

Dr. Gillum, of Bath, has lately been appointed one of the physicians to the Bath-hospital.

The heavy flood occasioned by the violent storm on Sunday the 9th instant carried away the remaining pier of the north-side of Pul-

teney-Bridge, at Bath, together with the house of a stay-maker, that stood upon it. A temporary bridge of sufficient width for carriages is in preparation, and will shortly be erected, above Pulteney-bridge, which is to be rebuilt on a most elegant plan, with only one arch. When this bridge is completed, the temporary bridge is to be removed to the bottom of Chatham-row, whereby another communication will be opened between the New and Old Towns.

A shop has lately been opened at Bristol for the sale of beef and mutton, of excellent quality, to the poor, at 4d. per lb.

The anniversary of the birth of the late Edward Colston, Esq. of Bristol, was lately celebrated by the Dolphin, Anchor, and Grateful Societies of that city; who, after Divine Service, contributed upwards of 685l. for the relief of lying-in women and distressed families.

The Provision Committee at Bath, have again opened a subscription for the ensuing winter, and intend to confine themselves to the purchase of rice only, for the relief of the poor, whereby they hope to avoid raising the price of any article of provision in the markets.

Mr. Richard Locke, of Highbridge, in a very sensible letter, inserted in *Farley's Bristol Journal*, of November 15, asserts, that much land is annually converted from tillage to pasture, which he attributes to the impolitic custom of tythes, denominated by him, “The Inquisitorial Curse against the Poor.” From this cause, he alleges, that in many districts, where one acre of land is now in tillage, ten acres have been laid down to pasture.—The same letter states, as a generally received opinion, “that 50,000 acres of waste land in this county only, formerly valued at 11. per acre, have lately, under different acts, been enclosed at 100,000l. expence; and that these lands are at present valued at 100,000l. per annum.

At a late meeting of the Anchor Society in Bristol, the collection for charitable purposes amounted to upwards of 300l. To use this benevolent society's own words, “the bond and free, the male and female, the indigent family and the distressed orphan, all have an equal claim upon their compassion.” Six hundred and twenty-two distressed families, in which are included lying-in women, have been relieved since their last annual meeting.

Two thousand two hundred and seventeen shares are already subscribed, in part of 3000, the number proposed, for establishing the bread and flour concern in the city of Bristol, for the relief of the poor.

Messrs. Bamford and Co. proprietors of the woollen manufactory at Twerton, near Bath, have for some time past supplied the persons who work for them, and the poor of that parish, with bread at considerably less than the price required by the neighbouring bakers;

and

and laſt week, when the quatern loaf in this city was 1s. 9d. theſe gentlemen ſold their quatern loaf of the beſt quality at 1s. 4d. making a difference of 5d. in favour of the poor, and reſerving to themſelves, (after paying every expence) a profit of one guinea on baking two ſacks of flour, as an indemnification from loſs on any ſudden declenſion in the price of flour.—It is to be obſerved, that they bought the *flour*; had they purchaſed wheat, and ſent it to be ground, the profit would have been greater.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Highete, cornfactor, to Miſs Faugoin, daughter of F. Faugoin, eſq. of Sarch Houſe.—Mr. Cuſh, chemiſt, to Miſs Forward, daughter of the late Mr. Forward, of Woolveton, Wilts.—Mr. Warren, to Mrs. Doveſtone.—Mr. Keeling, plaiſterer, to Miſs Baker.—Mr. Perry, Muſician, to Miſs Cottle.—Mr. Sloper, apothecary, to Mrs. Dyke.—Edward Langford, eſq. captain in the royal Cornwall regiment, to Miſs Whitmarſh of Batt's Place, in this County. Captain D'Arcy, to Miſs Long.—John Noble, eſq. Alderman of Briſtol, to Mrs. Woollery, relict of Wm. Woollery, eſq. of Jamaica.

The Rev. Wm. Bartlett, vicar of Churchill and Puxton, to Miſs Wright, of Eaſt Harptree.

Mr. J. Hayward, of Bowden Park, to Miſs Daſter, of Twerton, near Bath.

At Clifton, Mr. J. Wreford of Briſtol, to Miſs E. Hoſkins, of Hotwells-road.—Mr. W. Rice, of the Cuſtom-houſe, to Mrs. C. Lewis, both of Briſtol.

At Weſtbury, Mr. W. Warren, accomptant to Miſs Gibbons.

At Briſtol, Mr. W. W. Plaiſter, farmer of Chutchill, to Mrs. Ann Davis.—Mr. George Weard Brinkenridge, to Miſs M. Buſh.—Mr. Cox, hair-dreſſer, to Miſs E. M'Carthy.—Mr. J. Mills, bookſeller, to Miſs D. Hughes.—Mr. Witton to Mrs. Moon, widow of the late Mr. Moon, grocer.—Mr. Clark to Miſs Cunningham.—Mr. Elſe to Miſs A. Anthony.—Mr. J. Dalton, leather-dreſſer, to Mrs. Hillman, tanner.

Died.] At Briſtol, Mr. Winday, attorney.—Aged 80, Mrs. Rogers, of the ſociety of Quakers.—Mr. Townſend, an eminent ſurgeon.—Mrs. Weaver, wife of Mr. Weaver, attorney.—Mr. G. Smith, accomptant.—Miſs Simmons, daughter of the late Mr. Simmons, portrait painter.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Cox, woollen-draper.—Mrs. Sheppard, heſſer.—Mrs. Steel, of Kingſdown.—Mrs. Eſcott, of Kingſdown.—Mr. Jackson, pawnbroker, of Bedmiſter.—Miſs Rebecca Perry, hatter.—Mr. Trigg, late tobacconiſt.—Mr. Higgins, bright-smith.—Mr. James Bigg, brother of Mr. Wm. Bigg, maſon.—Mrs. Brice, trunk-maker.—Mrs. Eliz. Sewell, matron of St. Peter's Hoſpital.—Mrs. Haſſell, wife of Mr. Haſſell.—Mr. William Evans, late a mariner under the memorable Captain Cook, who accompanied him in his three voyages round the world, was preſent

at the time of his death, and was one of thoſe ſent on ſhore to recover his remains.

At Bath, Joſeph Buſby, eſq. of Worceſter, one of the people called Quakers.—Mr. James Beale, an eminent builder.—Mr. John Attwood, late an eminent cutler.—Mrs. Rewand, of Barton-buildings, where ſhe had reſided 38 years, much known, much admired, and much regretted.—Amos Vereker, eſq.—Mr. Tho. Abbott, many years clerk of Walcot Church.—Mrs. Arnell, wife of Mr. Arnell, linen-draper.—Mr. James Walter, heraldry and coach painter.—Henry Thompſon, eſq. merchant, of Dublin.—Aged 21, Mr. John Elkington—John Tanner, eſq. of Saluſbury.—Mrs. James, wife of Mr. T. James.—Mrs. Lay, relict of Thomas Lay, eſq. of Maffield Hall, Staffordſhire, and great-grand-daughter of Sir John Floyer, phyſician to Queen Anne.—Mrs. Hutchinson, mother of Lieut. Hutchinson.—Mrs. Bartley, wife of Mr. Nehemiah Bartley, ſecretary to the Bath Agricultural Society, whom ſhe has left with 13 ſurviving children.—Mrs. Ruſſell, mother of Mr. Charles Ruſſell, brush-maker.—Robert Hunter, eſq.—The wife of Mr. Wm. Brodribb, of Stanton Wick.—Mr. Carſley, perfumer, in Wade's-paſſage.

Two promiſing youths, one 12 and the other 14 years of age, ſons of Mr. James Barrett, linen manufacturer, of Queen Camel, lately died in one week.

At Chewton Mendip, Mrs. Hart, of the Unicorn Inn, which ſhe had kept upwards of 40 years.

At Buckland, Mr. Henry Adams, formerly an eminent clothier.

At Charterhouſe Hinton, aged 101, Francis Roſe, who, in his 98th year, accompanied by his ſon, grand-ſon, great grand-ſon, and another relation, reaped 40 acres of wheat for a farmer of that place, beſides which he walked to the diſtance of two miles twice every day, carrying three gallons of liquor for their uſe.

At Eaſt Brent, aged 67, Mr. James Chapell.

At Clifton, aged 83, Wm. Hippeſley, eſq.—John Archer, eſq. of Welford, Berks, and of Cooperſdale, Eſſex.

At Cudhill, near Briſtol, Mr. Richard Frankis.

At the Hotwells, Miſs F. M. Horne, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Dr. Horne, of Chifwick.

DEVONSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the South Devon Agricultural Society, held at Totnes, a premium of three guineas was adjudged to Mr. Hercules Moore, of Kingſbridge, for hoeing 15 acres and three quarters of turnips; twenty guineas were divided among eight deſerving labourers in huſbandry for long ſervitude, and 12 guineas were diſtributed among four others, for rearing the greateſt number of children without parochial aid.—At this meeting it was reſolved, “That there be two ſairs

fairs annually, for the sale of wool, which will be supported by the members of this society, and the gentlemen and farmers within this district. The first fair to be held at Totnes on the first Tuesday in September next; and the second at Modbury on the first Thursday in February, 1802."

A dreadful fire lately happened at the newly-erected paper-mill, near the Head Wier in Exeter, which, notwithstanding the assistance of six fire-engines, aided by the inhabitants and the military, consumed the whole mill, and the entire stock of rags, paper, and utensils, estimated at 8000*l*. It is asserted, that the light of this conflagration was plainly seen at the distance of 20 miles.

The effects of the storm and flood of the 9th inst. were severely felt at Exeter, where the parish of St. Thomas, and some other parts of the city and suburbs, was so completely inundated, that the inhabitants were compelled to fly to their upper rooms. Several cottages and a bridge were washed away, and other considerable damages were done in the neighbourhood. A fall of snow, which, previous to the rain, was a foot deep on Exmoor, contributed much to the increase of the flood.

It is in contemplation to improve the navigation of the river Exe, from Exeter quay to Crediton.

The freemen and freeholders of the borough of Oakhampton, having quarrelled among themselves, the secrets of the borough have been, in consequence, pretty freely exposed in the public papers.

A subscription for supplying the poor with fuel at a cheap rate, has lately been opened at Exeter, under the patronage of General Simcoe, and many other gentlemen.

Mr. R. Locke, of Brinfworthy, near North Molton, has discovered an improved method of planting potatoes, which is very expeditious, produces prodigious crops, and cleans the land better than any of the ordinary methods.

Mr. Woolmer, printer and bookseller, of Exeter, has lately purchased the celebrated library at Portledge House, (North Devon) consisting of about 10,000 volumes, mostly collected in the last century.

Married] At Exeter, Mr. R. Dunsford, jun. cutler, to Miss Richards, of Clyst Honiton.—Mr. Francis Hexter, of Thorveton, to Miss Ann Prouse—Dr. Bealey, to Miss Charlotte Cofferat.

At Dawlish, James Hall, esq. of Jamaica, to the Hon. Eliz. Lyfaght, sister of Lord Lisle.

At Barnstable, Mr. Mufgrave, goldsmith, of Taunton, to Miss I. Hayden.

At Plymouth, W. P. Daykin, esq. of Seven Oaks, Kent, to Miss Jane Bewes, of Sherborne.—Also Mr. Jacob Hawker, second son of the Rev. Dr. Hawker, vicar of Charles, to Miss Drewitt, of Plymouth.

At Bovey Tracey, Thomas Harris, of Barnaple, gent. to Miss Bickford.

George Kekewich, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, London, to Miss Searle, of Mount Boon, near Dartmouth.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Sharland, wife of Mr. Sharland.—John Stevens, esq.—Mrs. Eliz. Stevens, who fell down stairs and was killed on the spot.—Mrs. Harvey, a maiden lady.—Mr. H. Cowen, late of Chelsea.—Mrs. Chapple, wife of Mr. Chapple.—Mr. John Garnish, serge-maker.

At St. Thomas's, Wm. Newport, sen. esq. of St. John's, Pelham Hall, in Herts.—Mrs. White, wife of Mr. White, hair-dresser.

Near Barnstable, Mrs. Harman, relict of the late Mr. Harman, of Bristol.

At Blackford House, Lady Rogers, relict of the late Sir Fred. Rogers, bart. recorder, and M. P. for Plymouth.

At Exminster, Mr. Hen. Chown, farmer. At Exmouth, aged 35, Mr. Wm. Bishop, tallow-chandler.

At Hill's Court, aged 75, Mr. Wm. Parr, of Moretonhampstead.

At Collumpton, aged 64, Mr. Richard Goodhine, who had kept the George Inn there upwards of 31 years.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Falmouth, Rich. Lang, esq. of Blewhays, Devon, captain in the South Devon militia, to Miss Dashwood, only daughter of the late Capt. W. Dashwood, Green Bank, Falmouth.—Mr. Tho. Hall, to Miss Margaret Cooper.

At St. Columb, the Rev. Mr. Evans, to Miss Jewell.

Died.] At Falmouth, aged 36, Charles Coufe, esq. late captain of the Walsingham packet, on the Lisbon station.—Mrs. Harris, wife of Mr. John Harris, many years master of a Lisbon packet.—Aged 22, Miss Mary Gwennap.

At Pendennis Garrison, aged 50, Lieut. Allen, of the royal invalids.

WALES.

The magistrates of Pembrokehire, at their late quarter sessions, conceded and recorded the exclusive jurisdiction of the borough of Tenby, on which occasion great rejoicing have taken place in that town.

Married] At Carmarthen, Mr. John Williams, surgeon, to Miss Hamet Diggle.

At Old Radnor, Charles Walley, esq. of Stow, Gloucestershire, to Miss Lewis, of Harpton Court, Radnor.

Died.] At the Red Lion Inn, Builth, Brecon, Mr. Thomas Pritchard.

SCOTLAND.

The city of Edinburgh having lately purchased the beautiful grounds of Bellevue, lying to the north of York place, and Duke-street, and also the parks to the north of Queen-street as far as its western extremity, has advertised for a plan or design for laying out the whole in streets and squares. The superb mansion-house of Bellevue is to be preserved, and made part of the plan. The person producing the best design is entitled to

a premium of one hundred guineas, and the next best to fifty; their respective merits to be determined by the Lord Provost and Magistrates. They are to be sealed and delivered to the Town Clerks before the 1st of January next; and if any competitor chuses to put a mark on his plan with a letter of reference, his sealed document is not to be opened unless the author be found entitled to the premium. Notwithstanding the pecuniary difficulties and decay of trade occasioned by the War, this metropolis is yearly extending its limits. These additions, however, are chiefly of houses for the accommodation of families in the higher sphere of life, whose avidity for the winter amusements of the Scottish capital is whetted by a summer rustication. A great number of strangers also, particularly from London, spend the winter at Edinburgh, as a place of less expence in point of living, and affording a sufficient *modus* of rational amusements.

The sombre prospect of high-priced provisions has induced the Magistrates, Corporations, and Societies, in different places of Scotland, to unite in the adoption of means for providing corn to the inhabitants during the winter, spring, and summer months.—The little town of Elgin has subscribed 4,000 guineas for this laudable purpose. A public kitchen has also been established for the indigent, and a liberal sum subscribed to support it. At Dumfries the Friendly Societies have set apart 8,000 pounds to purchase foreign grain, besides what auxiliary sum can be raised by subscription. Its inhabitants have also agreed to abstain from the use of butter and eggs, while these articles continue at an exorbitant price; but this system of self-denial has ever proved illusory and inefficient.

On the 20th ult. the Herring Fishery commenced in the Frith or Forth, and its success has produced a very seasonable supply to the poorer inhabitants of the metropolis. But the demand for exportation has been so great, that the retail dealers have not hitherto lowered their price beyond four pence or three pence per dozen, which is double that of last season. Very flattering indeed has been the success of the fishermen; and many boats have come in loaded, averaging thirty or forty crans each (every cran estimated at 1,000 herrings), and disposed of their cargoes at nine shillings per cran; but the price has been since raised to fifteen shillings. This increase paid by the fish-curers at Brent Island, with the high rate of barrels, freight of Liverpool, salt, and the wages of workmen, must fall heavy on the curers, and consequently advance rapidly the price. The salt and fishery business will probably engage the attention of parliament at an early period of the present session. It is the general opinion, that tonnage bounty will be diminished, if not totally abolished; and the effect of either must be to lower the price in the home market.

In the end of October, four privateers sailed from Dunkirk, on a cruise on the coast of Scotland, and have since kept the northern part of it in perpetual alarm. One of them, *Le Marengo*, of 14 guns and 100 men, has captured a great number of vessels off Buchanness, Peterhead, and Aberdeen.

Married.] At Glasgow, Mr. William Jeffrey, to Miss Elizabeth Watson.—Mr. James Neilson, merchant, to Miss Agnes Jameison, eldest daughter of Dr. Samuel Jameison, of Virginia.

At Aberdeen, Major West, to Miss Mercer, daughter of Major Mercer.

At Glendornell House, the Rev. Charles Stewart, minister of Strachur, to Miss Catharine Campbell.

At Rossie Castle, Hercules Ross, esq. deputy paymaster-general of his majesty's forces at the Cape of Good Hope, to Miss Cecelia Craufurd, daughter of the late Sir Alexander Craufurd, bart.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mr. Cullen, relict of Robert Cullen, esq. of Parkhead.—Mrs. Loch, widow of James Loch, esq. king's remembrancer, in exchequer.—Miss Grizell Baillie, eldest daughter of the Hon. G. Baillie, of Jarviswood.—Cath. Baillie, daughter of the late Thos. B. G. of Polkemmet, and relict of the late Andrew Wardrop, esq. of Torbanehill.—Mrs. Chevalier.—Sir Archibald Kinlock, of Gilmerton, bart.

At Blantyre Park, Miss Jean Peter, of Croisbasket.

The Right Hon. Dowager Lady Reay.

At the Manse of Cardross, the Rev. Alex. McAulay, minister of that parish.

At Kinloch, William Calderwood Nairne, eldest son of Lieut. Col. Alex. Nairne, of Drumkilbo.

IRELAND.

At New Geneva, in Ireland, Serjeant Rogers, and some other ingenious miners, soldiers in the Devon and Cornwall fencibles, have discovered a lead mine on the lands of Faithlegg, an estate belonging to Cornelius Bolton, esq. in consequence of which, a mining company has been formed by the said Mr. Bolton, with Colonel Hall, and three other officers of his regiment, and five gentlemen of Waterford, one of whom is Mr. Waldron, a merchant of that city, a native of Lymington. The men employed have been at work about a month, and they have just begun to cut in upon what miners call the *Lead*, and from present appearances, the mine promises to be a very valuable one.

Married.] At Londonderry, Montague Talbot, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Emily Coote Bindon, of Limerick.

Died.] At Dublin, aged 78, Darley O'Grady, esq. late of Colchester.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Bellamont.

At Woodfield, near Eyracourt, James Parefoy, esq.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

ALTHOUGH the Custom-house valuation of the exports and imports is well known to be far below their actual value, the following comparative statement deserves attention, as it shews an increase during the last three years, which, in a period of war less peculiar than the present, would have been thought very remarkable. Total value of the *Exports* of Great Britain in

1781	£ 11,342,000	1790	£ 20,120,000	1797	£ 28,917,000
1782	13,017,000	1791	22,732,000	1798	33,655,000
1783	15,468,000	1792	24,905,000	1799	35,991,000

It should be remembered, that although the difference between the value in these accounts, and the current price, is daily becoming greater with respect to almost every article of commerce, they are by no means the less proper for comparison, for as the articles are valued at the same rate now as formerly, the increase or decrease that appears must arise wholly from the quantity of goods, as it is not affected by their price. The total value of the *imports* during the above periods was as follows

1781	£ 12,724,000	1790	£ 19,131,000	1797	£ 20,014,000
1782	10,342,000	1791	19,670,000	1798	27,858,000
1783	13,122,000	1792	19,659,000	1799	29,945,000

That the most valuable part of our foreign commerce, or that which gives the greatest employment in this country, has kept pace with our trade in foreign commodities will appear from the value of *British manufactures* exported, which has greatly increased notwithstanding the exhausted state of many parts of Europe, which formerly were markets for our goods, and the advance of almost all kinds of materials and workmanship. Value of British manufactures exported in

1781	£ 7,613,000	1790	£ 14,921,000	1797	£ 16,903,000
1782	9,110,000	1791	16,810,000	1798	19,772,000
1783	10,410,000	1792	18,337,000	1799	24,084,000

A variety of facts respecting the *Levant* or *Turkey* trade, have been made public by F. Beaujour, late French consul at Salonica. His representation of the English commerce in those parts contains some particulars not generally known, but from his desire to exhibit the commerce of his own country in as favourable a view as possible, and from his residence confining his attention more to the ports of Greece than to Smyrna, the port most frequented by English traders, his account certainly cannot be admitted as a complete view of the trade between this country and Turkey: The exports from England to Greece are stated to consist of woollen cloths, chalons, calicoes, tin, lead, raw and wrought iron, clock and jewel work, and some colonial commodities. The woollen cloth trade was formerly very considerable, but began to decline about the year 1731, at present, the annual demand is, in value, of light thick woollens about 3040l. of woollen cloth of superior quality of 14,800l. The chalons, a particular kind of serge, appear to be an article likely to be extended beyond its present amount, which is stated at 36,000l. The consumption of foreign calicoes is diminishing on account of the improvement of their own manufacture, while that of muslins is rapidly increasing; the value of these articles is about 20,000l. The value of English tin, about 9,900l.; of lead, 3,400l.; besides a considerable quantity of small shot for fowling; of raw and wrought iron 2000l. The trade in English clocks and watches is very great; there are sold annually at Salonica 30 dozen of watches; as many in the Morea; 300 dozen at Constantinople; 400 dozen in Syria, and 250 dozen in Egypt, producing in the whole about 266,400l. The value of jewels and trinkets is estimated at only 4000l. The colonial commodities which the English sell in Greece, are 4 barrels of white ginger, 30 barrels of pepper, 4 barrels of sugar in loaves, from 12 to 15 barrels of indigo, 3 or 4 barrels of cochineal, a small quantity of logwood, and some barrels of coffee; the latter article may be extended if due attention be paid to the quality of the coffee sent, that of Martinico appears to have the preference.

For some time past great complaints have been made by persons in the Manchester trade against the exportation of *cotton twist*, which they consider as a principal cause of the decline of their trade, and therefore would have prohibited, or made subject to a duty with a view to the same effect. This opinion however appears to have been taken up on a very partial view of the subject. It is a known fact, that none of the lower numbers of water twist have been exported; and yet it so happens that the part of the manufacture for which this quality of twist is required has been in a more depressed state than other branches. The muslin and calico trades, on the contrary, have been in a rising condition, although the major quantity of twist exported has been of a quality and fineness proper for the manufacture of these articles, and has actually been applied abroad to these purposes; but if it were true that the trade has suffered a decrease in consequence of the exportation of twist, exactly the reverse of this must have taken place; the heavy articles would have been in great demand, and muslins and calicoes would have met with no sale. There does not therefore appear any reason for ascribing the present state of the trade to the exportation of twist, and any duty thereon would only operate as a bounty for the erection of mills abroad: if by means of superior machinery or greater capital we can supply foreigners with twist on advantageous terms, it would certainly be impolitic to compel them to spin it themselves.

The *silk* trade, which for some time past has been in a more favourable state than most other manufactures, is at present very dull, except in the article of farinets for which there is a good demand. The very high prices of all kinds of raw and thrown silks, particularly Piedmonts, is a disadvantage to the manufacturer, which may be reduced, but certainly will not be wholly removed, by the present importation from Hamburgh. The quantity of silk which during some months,

months past has arrived in this country from Smyrna, is a subject that may deserve the attention of the East India Company, as there is no reason to believe that there is any increased demand for Turkey silk; but for *China* silk, there certainly is a demand for a much greater quantity than the company have of late supplied the trade with; 266 bales of China sold at the India-house on the 21st of November, from 31s. 6d. to 33s. 1d. per lb. exclusive of duty: the next sale of China silk will be in February.

In consequence of the high price of grain throughout the kingdom, the East India Company, with the concurrence and approbation of his Majesty's Ministers, on the 28th of August last, sent directions to their governments in India to afford every encouragement to individuals to send *rice* and other grain to England, engaging that the ships so employed should be allowed to carry out return cargoes, as formerly allowed to country ships; and on the 30th of September following, in order to encourage as large an importation as possible before the next harvest is got in, they sent further directions to India, authorising such ships as brought three-fourths of their tonnage in rice to bring also such other goods as are usually imported into this country, with an indemnification in case rice should be under certain prices here on their arrival. They have also since offered to grant licences to any ships to be sent from this country to the East Indies for the purpose of bringing home rice, on very liberal conditions, but under the express stipulation that the ships should be cleared out from the Custom-house before the 1st of December last, or from any port in the East Indies before the 1st September, 1801.

An Act of Parliament has been passed for prohibiting the use of corn in the distilleries, and in the making of starch; also for preventing the exportation of rice; and larger bounties have been granted on the importation of grain, viz. on every quarter of wheat weighing 424 lbs. that shall be imported before the 1st of October, 1801, a bounty equal to the sum in which the average price shall be published in the London Gazette the third week after such importation, less than 100s. per quarter: on barley weighing 352 lbs. ditto 45s. per quarter: on rye weighing 408 lbs. ditto 65s. per quarter: on oats weighing 280 lbs. ditto 30s. per quarter: on superfine wheaten flour weighing 196 lbs. per barrel, and sold by public auction within two months after importation, a bounty equal to the sum at which the flour shall sell less than 70s. per barrel: on East India rice, ditto 32s. per cwt. on American rice, ditto 35s. per cwt.

The quantity of foreign wheat and wheaten flour imported into Great Britain from the 26th of September, 1799, to the 26th of September, 1800; distinguishing England from Scotland, and the Port of London from the Out Ports was as follow:

	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Wheat flour.</i>
London	558,430 qrs.	110,997 cwt.
Out Ports	505,243	158,976
Scotland	121,980	21,428
Total	1,185,653	119,240

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

FROM the open and temperate state of the weather, during the greater part of the present month, the operations of the farmer have been but little interrupted. In most of the arable districts of the kingdom, and especially the more northern ones, an unusual extent of land has been converted to the wheat husbandry. Beside the fallows, much of the clover leys and grounds on which other grain crops had been produced, have been sown with this kind of grain. The very high price obtained for the late crop seems to have excited a more than ordinary attention to the culture of this sort of crop. Almost every where the wheats which are above ground look healthy and promising. Wheat still continues to sell extravagantly dear. *Wheat* averages throughout England and Wales 119s. 4d.; *Barley* 67s. 8d.; *Oats* 38s. 5d.

The winter fallows in most places have been already ploughed over, and much other field work finished.

Turnips. The earlier sown turnips in the southern parts of the island, in general appear to be a good crop, but those that were sown late are but indifferent. In Cumberland we however find that they have in general swelled much both in the root and top, within this last month or six weeks, and upon the whole seem to promise the best crop that has been for many years. This circumstance with that of the great scarcity of stock in Scotland, and the mountainous districts of England, our correspondent observes, have caused a considerable fall in the price of turnips for three or four weeks past.

Potatoes have in some districts been rather an indifferent crop, especially where they were set at an early period; but in others such has been the improved state of them, since the rains that succeeded the summer drought, that where it was supposed the crops had entirely failed, they have turned out more abundantly than could have been possibly expected. In Newgate-market the ox-nobles sell at 8s. per cwt. the round 11s. and kidneys 14s.

The unusual abundance of grafs at this season has tended greatly to prevent the advance of price in fat stock. In Smithfield-market beef sells per stone of 8 lb. from 3s. 8d. to 5s. Mutton, from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. Veal, from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. and pork from 5s. 4d. to 6s. In the retail shops, beef averages 8d. per lb. mutton 8½, and pork 11d.

Good mutton is on the advance, and from the great expence of fattening hogs, pork must necessarily be high.

Hay averages in St. James's market 5l. 10s. and **Straw** 21s.

Fresh butter is sold in London, at 17d. Cambridge, 16d. and Salt, 14d. per lb. Cheshire cheese, 1s. Gloucester, 10d. and Dutch 9d. per lb. Bread is 18½d. the quarter loaf. Eggs are 21d. the dozen.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 67. JANUARY 1. [No. 6. of VOL. 10.]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following observations are the result of nearly five months residence in France during last summer, which, I am well aware, neither have nor aspire to have any other value than their truth and accuracy. You will pardon the frequent recurrence of a nauseous pronoun, which is, I can assure you, full as disagreeable to my ears as to yours; and your candid reader is requested to believe that it is adopted as a sort of voucher for the narrative, lest the author should be considered merely as an "*Ens rationis*," a being without

A local habitation and a name.

The loyalty also of my countrymen will, I am sure, excuse any errors in style, when they see the tendency of these observations to vindicate his Majesty's Ministers for having condescended to negotiate with the First Consul, and to acknowledge so explicitly his title to the sovereignty of France.

In the beginning of June last, having obtained his Majesty's license to pass into France, I embarked at Gravesend, and reached Calais on the 4th of June. I recollected the ditty which Hogarth has immortalized, and at Calais gate expected to have seen the picture realized which the author of "Oh the roast beef of old England" has so facetiously described.

Vestibulum ante ipsum primisque in fau-
cibus Orci

Luclus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curæ:
Pallentesque habitant Morbi, tristisque
Senectus,

Et Metus, et maleuada Fames, et turpis
Egestas,

Terribiles visu formæ! ÆN. 6.

But how was I surprised when, instead of the ghastly forms of *penury* and *famine*, I found the people happy in the enjoyment of plenty and the most profound tranquillity! Calais, it should be observed, has weathered the storm of the revolution without having been witness to one single act of bloodshed, notwithstanding its choice of Robespierre for a representative. I spent three weeks there pleasantly, and (with one exception) quietly.

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A few days before I arrived, a man, whose real name was Duperron, but who had assumed a fictitious one, had been placed under the custody of one of the *gens d'armes*, the police either having or pretending to have some cause to suspect him. As soon as he knew he was suspected, he quitted the hotel, and was supposed to have made good his escape from the country. For ten or twelve days the affair seemed forgotten, but one evening when I returned from the play, I was surprised to see some *gens d'armes* stationed about my hotel, and one of them seated at the elbow of Madame Grandfire, my hostess, during supper. It appears that Fouché (*ministre de la police générale*) had intercepted some of Duperron's letters, actually written and sent from Calais, and had given orders that domiciliary visits should be made, and that Madame Grandfire should be sent to Paris the next morning, in case the fugitive were not discovered. Late in the evening a man who had connived at his escape, after having been questioned and threatened by Monf. Mengaud, the commissary of police, gave information that he was concealed in a cottage within the walls of the town. A guard was immediately placed near the house, and Duperron was conducted next morning, in chains, by two *gens d'armes* to Paris. He was in the Temple so late as September. I should observe, that the night before his apprehension, he had offered 200 louis to a Danish captain to take him over to England. The day after my arrival at Calais, I addressed a letter, by mistake, to Lucien Bonaparte, instead of Fouché, requesting him to grant me a passport for the purpose of enabling me to continue my journey to Paris, and to examine some manuscripts in the public libraries. In a few days he sent me the following very flattering answer, which immediately removed the alarm I felt about the possibility of procuring a passport as an Englishman.

Liberté

Egalité

Paris le 26 Prairial, an 8 de la République Française, une et indivisible.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur à

J'ai reçu, Monsieur, la lettre par laquelle vous m'invitez à vous accorder un passe-

3 R

passport pour venir de Calais à Paris. Cette demande concernant le Ministre de la Police Générale, je la lui ai transmise. S'il vous accorde, comme je l'espère, l'autorisation que vous demandez, je donnerai des ordres à votre arrivée à Paris, pour que les bibliothèques et les musées vous soient ouvertes.

Je vous salue.

L. BONAPARTE.

A Monsieur Anglois
à Calais, Dept. du Pas de Calais.

Notwithstanding this auspicious instance of republican breeding, I was detained three weeks at Calais, without hearing from Citizen Fouché, to whom I addressed two letters: but as Mr. —, an Englishman, was under the necessity of taking a *gens d'armes* with him to Paris, owing to some informality in his passport, I desired the commissary would grant me leave to accompany him. We were accordingly both consigned to the care of the *gens d'armes*, who was charged to present us to the minister of police. The road from Calais to Paris is tolerably good.—We were much struck with the appearance of cultivation, and an abundant harvest on each side of us all the way. I do not recollect a single uncultivated spot. The people of Amiens amused us with a ludicrous example of their wish for peace. As we passed through that populous town, a considerable crowd was busied in preparing a plot of ground, in the middle of the city, for a column in honour of peace, and this only five or six days after the victory of Marengo had been announced.

At Chantilly we stopped an hour to view the stables, which are entire, and the remains of the *chateau*, which has been sold to an individual for its value in raw materials, and is consequently consigned to destruction. The skeleton was standing when we were there. On the 29th of June, I was left by my conductor at the office of Citizen Fouché, minister of police, and in the course of a few hours obtained permission to reside in Paris for two months, with the power to prolong my stay from time to time. It was here that I was first taught

— veras audire ac reddere voces,

by the following notice, which I afterwards found in all the public offices, except that of the minister for foreign affairs, "Ici on s'honore du nom de citoyen."

Paris.—In attempting to describe this capital of the civilised globe, I lament my inability to institute a contrast between its present and its past splendour,

A traveller who had seen it before the revolution, might doubtless enrich his observations by many curious and interesting comparisons. I saw it then for the first time, and I believe I may say that the effect of its first impression was heightened by the humble expectations which I had formed of it from the partial representations of my countrymen in former times. They did well to confine the comparison to the respective streets of the two capitals; and to set against the splendour of Paris the uniform neatness and convenience of London. With regard to public buildings, they usually maintain a discreet silence; it is, therefore, no wonder if my hopes and expectations, upon a first view of Paris, were not very elevated.

Urbem hanc—Melibœe, putavi
Stultus ego huic nostræ similem—
Sic canibus catulos similes, sic matribus
hædos
Noram, sic parvis componere magna solebam.
Verum hæc tantum alias inter caput ex-
tulit urbes,
Quantum lenta solent inter viburna cupressi.

Thuilleries.—The palace of the Thuilleries is allotted by the three consuls, and is divided accordingly. Upon the dome in the centre is inscribed in large golden letters "République Française," above which there is a clock, divided according to the numeration now in vogue, namely, into decimal instead of duodecimal parts. The second consul, Cambacères, resided, during my stay at Paris, at a large house in the Carouzel, until his allotment in the Thuilleries was prepared for his reception. The apartments in general are in the same state as, I understand, they were formerly; the gardens, on the contrary, considerably improved. They are kept in the most exact order, and are decorated with the choicest specimens of ancient and modern sculpture, besides hundreds of the finest orange trees.

Every evening whilst the weather permits, they are filled with the people of Paris. On the fifth of every decade, when the First Consul reviews his troops in the court before the palace, the windows and apartments are crowded at an early hour. At twelve, Bonaparte and his staff descend the grand stair-case, and employ about half an hour in the review, or, to speak more properly, the parade. I was frequently tempted by the gaiety and brilliancy of the scene, to attend this solemnity in honour of the God of War: and upon these occasions I was always desirous of indulging in some physiognomical

monical remarks upon the countenance of Bonaparte*. I know not whether I should have discovered in it those characters of genius, which a contemplation of his history had prepared me to expect; but I can say with confidence, that, instead of the stern and fullen brow of a warrior, I could discover nothing but good humour mixed with almost infantine simplicity. Every habit of his life is, I am well assured, in unison with this appearance; and I could easily fill my letter with anecdotes, with authentic anecdotes, that at once prove the simplicity of his manners, and the elevation of his mind.

Sed cui non dictus Hylas puer, et Latio-
nia virgo?

Public Buildings.—Lucien Bonaparte, minister of the interior, has expended, and continues to expend, immense sums on the decoration of the capital. The Louvre is literally full of statues and paintings. A gallery, from 230 to 240 toises (460 to 480 yards) in length, is covered with the choicest specimens of the Flemish, French, and Dutch schools. Besides which there are two other spacious rooms, the one filled with French, the other with Italian paintings. To give an idea of their excellence, I need only mention the St. Jerome of Domenichino, and

* The writer of this article has been favoured with the following description of this extraordinary man, by a friend whose opportunities of seeing him were greater than his own. "His hair is of a dark brown colour, cut short, and without powder; forehead high, narrow, conformably to the shape of his head, which is much compressed at the sides; eye-brows thin, arched a little, and low; eyes large, of a dark grey colour, well formed, but dull and languid, which, together with the yellow hue of his brown skin, give an appearance of a person labouring under an hepatic affection; nose large, regular, approaching to the Grecian; upper lip very short, turned up a little at its extremity; mouth large; lips thin, pallid; distance very long from the upper lip to the apex of the chin, which projects a little, and is slightly dimpled; his countenance is rather expressive of mildness and languor than of heroism and animation; his stature cannot much exceed five feet six inches; he is thin but muscular, and well proportioned; however, his neck is short, and his chest is very narrow; he dresses usually in the English fashion, commonly wearing all day pantaloons and boots."

W.W.

the Madonna della Sedia of Rafaele. The Italian pictures were taken down in September, to make way for the annual exhibition of the works of living artists. I do not pretend to much knowledge in the art, but I think I may safely say, that, with a few exceptions, they are designed and executed in a style of mediocrity far below the exhibitions at Somerset House.

The *Hall of Apollo*, and some other apartments adjoining it, on the ground-floor, in the Louvre, are fitted up with decorations that display the most elegant and correct taste, for the reception of the Apollo Belvedere, Laocoon, and others, which I saw; and the Venus de Medici, which I have since heard is placed there along with the rest. In some small courts adjoining the Louvre, I had the curiosity to observe the different workmen employed in polishing the various massive columns of granite and porphyry. I copied some, and read many Greek and Latin inscriptions upon the scattered fragments of stone and marble, which are now only like a disorderly heap of rubbish—a *rudis indigestaque moles*—reserved for the fiat of the minister of the interior.

Jouy, Versailles, and Trianon.—I employed one day in visiting the manufactory of Jouy, the palace of Versailles, and the Petit Trianon. At Jouy I was surprised to find an immense building, the most complete in all its parts I ever saw, in which from 1500 to 1600 people are employed every day in printing cottons. Their trade, by the help of a long credit, is at present brisk and flourishing: but I was told by an Englishman who accompanied me, and who himself has an extensive manufactory in England, that they do not work so methodically, nor so expertly and well, as with us. Before I come to the chateau of Versailles, I should say a few words upon the manufactory of arms which is established in a large building formerly filled with the officers attached to the court. This establishment owes its birth to Benezech, who was minister of the interior four or five years ago.

They have already brought the manufacture to such perfection, that I have been told some guns have been sold for 1000 louis; and they have had a considerable sale for their pistols to foreigners, especially Americans, although the lowest price is 30 louis a pair. I was shewn a late invention for rifling the barrels of their guns, which is extremely ingenious; I believe in that point their guns cannot be excelled.

The chateau of Versailles is, as to its exterior appearance, just as it always was. Within, it is miserable and naked, having been stripped of most part of its furniture

and

and paintings; there are, however, some curious and valuable paintings still left. The middle part is applied to the accommodation of from 1500 to 2000 invalids. The gardens and water-works are neglected, but not entirely abandoned; the hedges, for instance, appeared to have been trimmed; but none of the jet's d'eau were in a state fit for use. In the evening we descended to the Petit Trianon, the favourite hermitage of the unfortunate Antoinette. The house, stripped of the glasses and its principal decorations, is let along with the gardens for 250 louis a year, to an aubergiste: who makes his rent by balls, fêtes, and illuminations, during the summer. Two hundred and fifty louis for a house and a few acres of pleasure ground, ten miles from the capital, is a pretty considerable rent; and yet but a trifle compared with Fracati, at the corner of the Rue de la Loi, the rent of which, unfurnished, is 1250 louis. The house and gardens are opened to the public every evening from six till one. They are handsomely illuminated, and a band of music is employed for the entertainment of the company. Yet no money is required for admission!! All the profits arise from the sale of ices, syrop de groseille, and other refreshments.

Tivoli.—The gardens of Tivoli are opened once or twice each decade. The admission is two shillings and sixpence. But the illuminations and fireworks are upon a most magnificent scale.

Seve Manufactory.—I went one morning to see this celebrated manufactory. A few days before I was there a sale of all the old articles had been announced, in order to make way for a collection of new patterns; in consequence of which they reduced the price one third. Instead of 250 or 260, the usual complement, only 60 workmen were then employed. But this article fluctuates with the political tide, and the price of china at Paris is almost as accurate a criterion as the Tiers Consolidé, of the question of peace and war.

Price of provisions, and expence of living.—At Paris, few things are cheap except bread, meat, and the common necessaries of life. Meat is five-pence, and bread three halfpence a French pound (about eighteen ounces English). Wine too is cheap. House-rent is dear. Manufactures of all kinds, except china and silk, are dear. I was charged by a friend to buy some lace and cambric; but, independent of the illegality of such merchandize, it is so dear that I believe it might be bought almost as cheap in London. A friend of mine at Paris shewed me the cambric of his cravat, which he declared

cost him eighteen livres (fifteen shillings) a yard. Fuel is very dear at Paris. I could not ascertain its absolute price; but by comparing the cost of a certain number of fires at Paris with that of the same number in London, I found that this article is nearly one-third dearer there than it is in London, except during extraordinary seasons like the present.

Coin.—I was much surprised to find all traces of paper-money so completely vanished, that it was impossible, even as a matter of curiosity, to procure an assignat. They are now as rare as Fust's bibles; and the original plate is placed in the Public Library amongst the *antiques* and curiosities. The currency consists of Louis's, which bear a premium of a few sous (I believe four);—old silver pieces of six livres, and pieces of five francs, which they have continued to coin for the last three or four years; as well as pieces of thirty and fifteen sous, and single and double sous.

Police.—Upon this subject, I shall confine myself to such remarks as may be useful to any of my countrymen that may travel in France. The business of this department of the state is so complicated, and of such extent, that no one need be surprised to find some delay and confusion in regard to passports. I would advise no man, particularly an Englishman, to cross the water without his passport. I left several people at Calais, who had waited for their papers five, and some six weeks. When the passport is once obtained, all is safe. If you pass the frontiers, it will be examined at least a dozen times, as happened to me in travelling from Paris to Amsterdam. At Paris the inhabitants, as well as strangers, are obliged to carry their cards (a sort of passport) with them; and if they are found after twelve o'clock at night without that *exis*, by any of the police officers, they will most likely be obliged to pass the night in the Bureau Centrale. This rigour, however, has its use. The streets are perfectly safe and quiet: at least I heard but of a single exception during my stay in France, which, from the sensation it caused all over Paris, convinced me such examples were but rare. I allude to the murder of D'Heritier, a member of the National Institute, who was cut across the belly with a sabre, just opposite his own door, but not robbed, his money and watch having been found upon him the next morning.

(To be continued in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I conceive the following question to be of importance, you will oblige me by inserting it in your Magazine; it has been frequently agitated in a small circle of the conductors of a public school, where both males and females are employed as assistants, and still remains undecided.

Are women who act in the same station as men, and with equal success, entitled to the same pay?

It has been urged on one hand, that as in almost all cases the labour of women can be had cheaper than that of men, (which is very obvious,) to give the former equal pay with the latter, would be an improper appropriation of public money, with which every purchase should be made on the lowest terms.

And, on the other, the principle of justice has been advanced which, it is said, would give a price for work, without any regard to the sex or the quality of the labourer.

Perhaps some of your correspondents may let the public have their opinions on the subject, in one of your future numbers; but I would observe, that opinions, without reasons, will have no weight with the proposer of this Query.

Your's, &c. S. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A VIEW of the MANUFACTURES of GREAT BRITAIN, with respect to their EXTENT, and the NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS employed therein. By J. J. GRELLIER.

THE employment created by the principal manufacture of this country has lately been enormously over-rated; and if the number of persons, which the several manufactures have at different times been represented to employ, were added together, they would make the population of the country far exceed the most extravagant assertions respecting it. It is highly probable, therefore, that almost every branch has been exaggerated, and a little attention to the subject will prove this to be the case, both with respect to the annual value of the different manufactures, and the number of hands employed by them.

THE WOOLLEN manufactory, which is the most ancient and important, has increased during the last twenty years, and appears to be still increasing, notwithstanding the high price of the material, and the precarious state of some of the foreign markets. On the late examination of the principal woollen manufacturers, by a committee of the House of Commons,

Mr. W. Hufiler estimated the quantity of wool grown in this country at 600,000 packs, of 240 lbs. each, which, at 11l. per pack, makes the value thereof 6,600,000l. He justly observed that it is difficult to ascertain how much the wool is increased in value by being manufactured; some sorts are increased rather more than double, some nine times or even more; but if the average is taken at only three times, which will be under the truth, the total value of the wool manufactured in this country will amount to 19,800,000l. This calculation is founded on a supposition that, in 1791, the number of sheep in the kingdom was 28,800,000, which, as far as any idea can be formed from the proportion of the consumption of the metropolis to that of the whole island, and the stock requisite for the supply, greatly exceeded the truth at that time; and it is the general opinion, particularly of persons in the wool trade, that of late the number of sheep kept has been considerably reduced. The calculation is likewise made at an unusually high price of wool; for though during the present year the average price has been about eleven guineas, the average of the last three or four years has certainly not been more than from ten pounds to ten guineas: upon the whole, therefore, the estimate will be much less objectionable, if formed on 500,000 packs at 10l. 10s. per pack, which will make the value of the wool 5,250,000l. the manufactured value of which will be 15,750,000l. That the total value of the manufacture does not exceed this sum will appear highly probable from the exports. The value of woollen goods exported from Great Britain in the last three years was as follows:

1797	-	£. 4,936,355
1798	-	6,499,339
1799.	-	6,876,939

The average is 6,104,211l. Most of the custom-house values of goods exported are greatly below the present value, but not so much so in this article as in some others; an addition however of twenty-five per cent. may be made to the above sum on this account without exceeding the truth; the value of woollen goods exported will then appear to be 7,630,263l. The value retained for home consumption may be nearly equal to the value exported, although in quantity the former may greatly exceed the latter, a very considerable proportion of which consists of superfine and second cloths, whereas the consumption of fine woollens in Great Britain has much diminished of late years, from the general use of Manchester manufactures of cotton in clothing, particularly for

for waistcoats and breeches. The whole value of the manufacture thus appears to be about 15,260,000*l.* and, as a medium between this sum and the amount before stated, it may be taken at 15,500,000*l.* Deducting from this amount at the rate of 10 per cent. on the cost of the goods, for the profits of the manufacturer, including the interest of his capital, there remains 14,090,000*l.* consisting of the cost of the material, and the wages of labour; the value of all the wool employed we have seen is about 5,250,000*l.* and including the cost of some other necessary articles, the materials cannot be valued at less than this sum; the remainder, therefore, or 8,840,000*l.* is the amount of workmanship, or the wages of all the persons employed in the manufacture. It is scarcely possible to assume with precision an average rate of wages, with respect to any manufacture, as they vary in different parts of the country, and the proportion of the different classes of persons employed is in no instance known with certainty. In the West, where the woolen manufactory is at present in a very depressed state, few workmen get above 14*s.* per week, and many much less, from not being fully employed; in Yorkshire, good workmen earn from 16*s.* to 18*s.* per week, children 3*s.* older children and women from 5*s.* to 6*s.* and old men from 9*s.* to 12*s.* If, in taking all classes together, 2*s.* per week is not thought too high, it will appear that the whole number of persons employed does not exceed 425,043.

The value of the LEATHER manufactory was, some years ago, stated at 10,500,000*l.* and from the state of the trade of late, and the high price of skins of most kinds, it cannot be supposed less than that sum at present. Deducting 954,545*l.* for the profits of capital employed therein, and 3,500,000*l.* for the cost of the raw article, there remains 6,045,455*l.* for the wages of persons employed therein, which, at 25*l.* per annum for each person, makes the number employed 241,818.

The COTTON manufactory was formerly of little importance in this country in comparison with its present state. The total quantity of cotton wool imported into England, on an average of five years, ending with 1705, was 1,170,881*lb.* and, even so late as the year 1781, it amounted to only 5,101,920*lb.* About that time, however, the British calicoes, which had been introduced some years before, had arrived at some degree of perfection, and the branch of muslins being added, in which great improvements were soon after made, the whole manufacture ex-

perienced such a rapid and great increase, that previous to the commencement of the present war the consumption of cotton wool amounted to upwards of 30,000,000*lb.* per annum. In the years 1793, 1794, and 1795, the import was considerably less, and during the last four years has been as follows:

1796	-	31,280,000 <i>lb.</i>
1797	-	23,175,000
1798	-	31,592,000
1799	-	35,689,000

The average is 30,434,000*lbs.* the value of which, when manufactured, cannot be less than 9,500,000*l.* allowing for a considerable quantity exported in a partially manufactured state; deducting from this sum 863,636*l.* for profits of capital, at 10 per cent. and 3,804,250*l.* for cost of the raw material at 2*s.* 6*d.* per pound, there remains 4,832,114*l.* for wages, which, if divided at the rate of only 15*l.* per annum for each person, on account of the large proportion of women and children employed, makes the whole number 322,140 persons.

The SILK manufactory has not experienced any very considerable fluctuation of late years: the quantity of raw and thrown silk imported in three years preceding the 5th of January 1797, was as follows:—

1794	-	906,626 <i>lbs.</i>
1795	-	985,659
1796	-	758,970

The average of these three years is 883,438 *lbs.* and though the quantity in 1797 was still less than in 1796, the importation has since been greater, and the usual quantity cannot be stated at less than 900,000*lb.* the value of which, when manufactured, is about 2,700,000*l.* The cost of the silk to the manufacturer, if raw and thrown are taken together at only 28*s.* per pound, amounts to 1,260,000*l.* and the profits of the manufacturer to 245,454*l.* at the rate of 10 per cent. on the cost when manufactured. It may be said, that though this is the usual profit charged by the manufacturer in casting up the selling price of his goods, they are frequently sold much under this price; which must be admitted: but, as an advantage is taken on most of the component parts of the price before the 10 per cent. is laid on, it is probably not less than this rate on the whole, in this and in most other manufactures. The number of persons employed in the silk manufactory has been stated at 200,000 and upwards, but there appears no reason to believe that it exceeds 60,000 of all descriptions.

The LINEN manufactory of Great Britain is chiefly confined to Scotland, though

though some branches of it are carried on in Manchester and other parts of England. The total quantity of British linen exported during the last three years was as follows:—

1797	-	14,533,000 yards
1798	-	20,744,000
1799	-	21,204,000

If the quantity retained for home consumption is not greater than the export, the value of the whole must be at least 1,600,000*l.* and it certainly will not be thought beyond the truth, if the yearly value of the whole of this manufacture in Great Britain, with the *thread*, and other branches of the flax trade, is stated at 2,000,000*l.* and the number of persons employed thereby at 60,000. That it is not of less extent, may be presumed from the following account of the quantity of rough flax and linen yarn imported on an average of five years, ending the 5th of January in the year stated:—

	Flax.	Linen Yarn.
1776	- 254,141 cwt.—	7,847,157 lbs.
1787	- 245,636	—8,873,866
1792	- 232,564	—9,781,275
1799	- 290,754	—8,148,936

The HEMP manufacture at present exceeds 1,500,000*l.* but is less in time of peace: the persons employed therein are probably not less than 35,000.

The PAPER manufacture has greatly advanced of late. A hundred years ago scarce any paper was made in this country but the coarse wrapping papers; and for a long time most of the superior kinds continued to be imported; the export is, however, at present considerable. The annual value of the manufacture, at the present high prices of the article, cannot be less than 900,000*l.* and the number of persons employed in it 30,000.

The GLASS manufacture has been much improved during the present century, and has greatly increased of late years; it may now amount to 1,500,000*l.* and the persons employed to about 36,000.

The POTTERIES and manufactures of Earthen-ware and Porcelain have rapidly advanced during the present century, in consequence of the improvements made therein, and the introduction of many new and beautiful wares both for our own use and foreign markets. The annual value will probably not be over-rated at 2,000,000*l.* and the number of persons employed at 45,000.

The IRON manufacture is supplied partly by the produce of our own mines, and partly by those of other countries: with respect to the first, it is said, the total produce of pig-iron in Britain does

not at present exceed 100,000 tons; and reckoning on an average, that 33 cwt. of crude iron produces one ton of bars, and that the manufacture of malleable iron amounts to 35,000 tons per annum, this branch will require 57,750 tons of crude iron, and the value in bars at 20*l.* a ton, which is under the present price, is 700,000*l.*: the remaining 42,250 tons, cast into cannon, cylinders, machinery, &c. at 14*l.* a ton, is worth 591,500*l.* The supply of foreign bar iron is chiefly obtained from Russia and Sweden, and the quantity imported on an average of 12 years, has been 44,135 tons, worth, at 22*l.* per ton, 970,970*l.* which, with the former sums, amounts to 2,262,470*l.* This value is greatly increased by subsequent labour, but the proportion of the increase cannot be easily determined, the quantity of labour being so very different in different articles. Some years ago the value of the iron manufacture was estimated at 8,700,000*l.* this sum appears too high at present, but including *Tin* and *Lead*, the value of the whole will probably not be taken too high at 10,000,000*l.* and the number of persons employed at 200,000.

The COPPER and BRASS manufactures are now established in this country in all their branches. Till about the years 1720 or 1730 most of the copper and brass utensils for culinary and other purposes used in this country, were imported from Hamburg and Holland, being procured from the manufactories of Germany; even so late as the years 1745 and 1750, copper tea-kettles, saucepans, and pots of all sizes, were imported here in large quantities; but through the persevering industry, capitals, and enterprising spirit of our miners and manufacturers, these imports have become totally unnecessary, the articles being now all made here, and far better than any other country can produce*. The discovery of new copper-mines in Derbyshire and Wales, about the year 1773, contributed to the extension of the manufacture in this country, and it appears to be still increasing, notwithstanding the very great advance in the price of copper during the last two or three years, which must certainly be attended with some disadvantage with respect to foreign markets. The value of wrought copper and brass exported during the year 1799 was 1,222,187*l.* and there is reason to believe that the whole value of these manufac-

* Examination of T. Williams, esq.
—Report of Committee on the Copper Trade, 1799.

tures at present is at least 3,500,000l. and the number of persons employed 60,000.

The STEEL, PLATING, and HARDWARE manufactures, including the toy-trade, have been carried to a great extent of late years, and may amount in value to 4,000,000l. and the persons employed to at least 70,000.

It must be confessed, that many of these estimates are unavoidably defective, from the want of public documents respecting many important branches of trade; they may, however, be sufficiently accurate to shew, in a general view, the relative extent of our principal manufactures, viz.

	Annual Value.	Persons employed.
Woollen -	£. 15,500,000	425,043
Leather -	10,500,000	241,818
Cotton -	9,500,000	322,140
Silk -	2,700,000	60,000
Linen and Flax	2,000,000	60,000
Hemp -	1,500,000	35,000
Paper -	900,000	30,000
Glass -	1,500,000	36,000
Potteries -	2,000,000	45,000
Iron, Tin & Lead	10,000,000	200,000
Copper & Brasses	3,500,000	60,000
Steel, Plating, &c.	4,000,000	70,000
<hr/> £. 63,600,000		<hr/> 1,585,000

There are many other manufactures, such as those of hats, horn, straw, &c. which, though in themselves of less importance than most of those before enumerated, are together of very considerable amount, and employ a great number of hands. There are likewise some which, though not generally included among the manufactures, are certainly such in a great degree, and might, with much propriety, be classed with them.

It may be proper to observe, that those who have rated the number of persons employed in the different branches very considerably higher than is here stated, have generally included a variety of collateral employments, as mariners, carriers, miners, &c. whereas the numbers here given are meant to include only the persons directly employed in the various transactions and operations necessary for bringing the raw materials into their finished consumable state.

13th Dec. 1800.

J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, Mr. Carey, has mistaken my meaning in what I said concerning certain nick-nack verses. I had no intention of addressing the

Monthly Magazine farther on that subject; and to that purport I expressed myself; such, at least, was my meaning.

I take up my pen, just to notice what appears to me a conclusion too hastily drawn, from the verses that may be read in inverse order, as quoted by Mr. Carey, from the *Anthologia*: from the example of the writer of those verses, Mr. C. "presumes, that the Greeks, at least the Greeks of *his* time, were accustomed, in their pronunciation, so to incorporate the article with the noun to which it belonged (when no other word intervened,) as to form of the two a single word—and in the same manner, under the same circumstances, to incorporate into a single word the preposition and the noun which it governed."

That there is a tendency, as it were, in the article, and in the preposition, to unite with the substantive, I shall not deny: but I see no reason for believing that they were actually so united in the Greek language; and Mr. Carey has, I think, been led into his inference by mistaking the shift of the versifier for a rule of pronunciation.

It of necessity follows, in this kind of verses, that the author is sometimes brought into a difficulty. Thus, in the first of the three epigrams produced by Mr. Carey, the antepenultima of *αγομεν* is both long and short, and, what is stranger still, in the same word.

In the first epigram, *ἐκ θαλαμῶν*, and in the second, *ἐν εὐρύχορῳ*, might with some plausibility be quoted for Mr. Carey's purpose. But in that very epigram, where we have *ἐν εὐρύχορῳ* backwards and forwards, *ὑπο* may be put after *δασιν*, and *ἐκ* after *χρῆσιν*. So may *αὐτ'* in the last epigram.

I think then, I perceive in these lines nothing that leads to any certain conclusion relative to a law of pronunciation, but only a hint to makers of nick-nack verses, that when they get into a hobble, as they sometimes will, they must get out of it as well as they can.

The subject of Greek accentuation, alluded to by Mr. Carey, I leave untouched, as I cannot think it connected with this kind of epigrams. Nor do I know how far the subject of Mr. Carey's letter throws light on a work he has lately published, entitled *Latin Profody made Easy*, for I have not yet had the pleasure of perusing it; though from some specimens of Mr. Carey's accuracy and skill in the Latin profody, that have fallen in my way, I doubt not it is a very useful publication. I remain, Yours, &c. G. DYER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the STATE of SOCIETY and
MANNERS in LIVERPOOL.

*Miratur molem Æneas, magalia quondam :
Miratur portas strepitumque et strata
viarum.*

Instant ardentes Tyrii.

VIRG.

THE extraordinary increase of the town of Liverpool, which has been commensurate with the extension of its commerce, has of late years rendered it an object well worthy the attention of the enlightened traveller. The particular circumstances of its trade have frequently occupied the deliberations of the British legislature; and the literary reputation of some of its inhabitants has conferred upon it no small degree of lustre. It is therefore presumed that a sketch of the state of society and manners in this flourishing mart will not be an unacceptable communication to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

The streets of Liverpool present the appearances which usually occur in large towns. The carriages of the wealthy splash the humble pedestrian, and the splendid ornaments lavished upon youth and beauty form a striking contrast to the misery of aged poverty. But we do not here meet with the extreme squalidity, and the quantity of disgusting objects which deform the streets of manufacturing towns. Poverty is here decent in its appearance; and the lower classes of people, not being corrupted by the bare-faced licentiousness of crowded factories, wear tolerably healthy countenances, and are in general orderly and civilized in their behaviour.

Liverpool is the child of commerce. It owes its existence and its prosperity to trade, and its inhabitants pay honour due to that activity to which it owes its elevation. With the exception of the customary proportion of professional men, almost every body resident in the town is employed in some department of traffic. Consequently a gentleman, that is to say, a person not engaged in business, is out of his element in Liverpool. There he is as it were alone, in the midst of a crowd. He meets with no associates whose company will speed the heavy flight of time; and, what is worse, he is held in very light estimation in the public opinion. So strikingly is this the case, that many instances have occurred of merchants of the first consequence entirely losing their influence in the town on their retiring from business with large fortunes.

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As commercial pursuits are in their nature hazardous, the annals of a town of such extensive commercial dealings as Liverpool may be naturally expected to exhibit most striking instances of the vicissitudes of fortune. It often happens that the servant rises while the master falls. To day a man is a merchant, all spirit and enterprise, and living in splendour and luxury—to-morrow he is a bankrupt, humbly requesting the signature of his certificate, or soliciting for some scantily-salaried situation in the customs or excise. Families, which twenty or thirty years ago took the lead in the circles of Liverpool fashion, are now reduced, forgotten, and unknown. More fortunate or industrious characters have risen to supply their place, and shine for their day, in all probability never asking themselves, whether it is not possible that they may be in their turn eclipsed by future adventurers. In Liverpool, the prophecy may at any given time be safely pronounced—"Many that are first shall be last, and the last shall be first." In this town, few families can count three opulent or successful generations.

In reference to these fluctuations in the circumstances of individuals and of families, it may be observed, that the mercantile inhabitants of Liverpool have been charged with the indulgence of a propensity to hazardous speculations. It is difficult to determine how far this charge is well founded, since it is difficult to define the limits beyond which speculation, the main spring of commerce, is unwarrantable. The general prosperity of the town should seem to indicate that it ought at least to be confined to a few individuals. No where does the unsuccessful trafficker meet with more lenity and forbearance than in Liverpool. This is not an indication of laxity of principle, or viciousness of disposition. It is an universal canon, that knaves are suspicious and unrelenting, while good men are open-hearted and merciful. If the mercantile character of Liverpool be tried by this test, it will appear to considerable advantage.

They who make the acquisition of a fortune the main object of their exertions, are, generally speaking, absorbed in attention to business; because it is a very evident and intelligible truth, that industry is the high road to wealth. The cultivation of the elegant arts tends too much to the unproductive consumption of time, and to the distraction of the mind from less amusing concerns, to be tolerated in a counting house. Of course it frequently happens in Liverpool, as in

all commercial towns, that men rise to affluence by mere dint of undeviating industry; and the cultivation of the mind, and the refinement of manners, do not keep pace with the accumulation of property. In Liverpool there is no court-end of the town, no permanent selection of society, which has sufficient influence to give a tinge to the public character. Commerce is the soul of the place; and purity of pedigree, and liberality of education, are by no means indispensable requisites to the participation of the best society which the town affords. Hence the general manners of the circles of mercantile fashion will not perhaps bear the minute and fastidious criticisms of a Chesterfield. It is almost impossible for those who have spent the prime of their life in the unceremonious bustle of the wharf and the warehouse to divest themselves of a certain *air de bourgeois*; and where lately acquired property is, by a kind of tacit compact, made the chief criterion of respectability, it would be idle to expect to meet with the high polish which at once graces and renders uninteresting the society of aristocracy.

But the people of Liverpool may challenge a comparison with the inhabitants of any town in the kingdom, with regard to the essence of true politeness, viz. friendly attention and hospitality. In Liverpool no man lives to himself. The selfish save-all, who, after poring over his ledger all the morning, at noon hastily devours his unfocial steak at a chop-house, and then returns for his evening's amusement to his dungeon of a counting-house, a character which perpetually occurs in the metropolis, is here unknown. Conviviality is indeed a striking characteristic of the place. Its inhabitants feel a laudable disposition, not only to acquire, but to enjoy the good things of life; and wherever this disposition prevails, it inevitably produces the cordial warmth of hospitality. It has been well observed, that "our very meals, our very cups, are tasteless and joyless, unless we have a companion to partake of them."

The hospitality of Liverpool renders it an agreeable place of resort to strangers. Military gentlemen find it a very pleasant station. It is enlivened by the amusements which usually diversify the occupations of large towns. The theatre is open during the greater part of the year. Public concerts are given every fortnight, in an elegant room appropriated to the purpose. Assemblies are held at stated periods. Clubs and societies of various denominations and descriptions occur in every tavern, and the crowded discomfort of public-private routs oc-

asionally vies with the folly of the metropolis.

The spirit of liberality which influences the inhabitants of Liverpool, is not, however, exhausted in revelry and show. Every charitable institution, every scheme projected for the alleviation of human misery, meets with their ready and strenuous patronage.

The exertion of public munificence has long supported in this town the Blue-coat Hospital, in which a considerable number of poor children are provided with cloaths, lodging, board, and education—a remarkably well regulated infirmary, and a dispensary. Of late years, the Marine Society, several Sunday-schools, and a School of industry for the blind, have claimed, and have received the public support.

Nor does the genius of commerce in this great emporium refuse to associate with the Muses. Various publications bear testimony that here literature has been cultivated with considerable ability. Several names might be enumerated of gentlemen, who, in the midst of the active concerns of this busy town, have found leisure to attend to the study of the polite arts. It is a remarkable fact, that the two works which have lately obtained the greatest share of popular approbation, (the *Life of Lorenzo de Medici*, and the *Life of Robert Burns*), issued from the Liverpool press. That a taste for reading is widely diffused through all ranks of the residents in this place, is evinced by the numerous list of subscribers to the Liverpool public library: and an inspection of the catalogue of that library will prove that this taste has been systematically directed to useful objects. The constitution of the Athenæum, of which an account was given in the *Monthly Magazine* for July 1799, indicates an increasing maturity of literary taste; and the resort of young men to the reading-rooms of this institution, after the hours of business, gives a good augury of the future accomplishments of the rising generation. When to this is added, that a plan for the extension of the old library has been eagerly adopted, and that proposals for the establishment of a Botanic Garden, now in circulation, have been countenanced by a respectable number of subscribers, ample proof has perhaps been adduced that letters are by no means neglected in Liverpool.

It is obvious that the public establishments which have been enumerated, cannot be supported without the united exertions of all sects and parties. It is highly to the honour of Liverpool, that its peace

has very seldom been disturbed by the rage of religious bigotry, or by the effervescence of political enthusiasm. Not that we shall find within its precincts that unanimity of opinion which is the result of passive ignorance. The dissenters of all denominations are numerous, and the opponents of his majesty's ministers are neither few nor silent. But it has so happened, that the exercise of the virtue of mutual forbearance has happily preserved Liverpool from those public acts of acrimonious hostility, which have at various times since the era of the French revolution troubled the quiet of other districts of the kingdom. This fact cannot be entirely the result of a fortunate concurrence of circumstances. It is the effect of various causes, among which may be enumerated the prudence and candour of the leaders of parties; the regular and constitutional manner in which the overt acts of support of, and opposition to ministry have been conducted; the activity of the police; but, above all, the intermingling of interests, which necessary results from the extension of commercial transactions. It has been observed with pride and satisfaction, that even immediately after the intemperate heat of a contested election, the merchants and tradesmen of different interests meet together at the exchange, and, in the mutual accommodations of business, at once lose the remembrance of a dispute in which but a day or two before, they had spared neither their personal exertions, nor their purses.

The public indignation has been so successfully excited against the African trade, the profit and infamy of which are almost monopolized by the town of Liverpool, that many will be apt to suppose that this unpopular branch of commerce must have some effect upon the manners of its inhabitants. But when it is considered how few out of a population of 65,000 persons have any direct concern in this trade, it will be obvious that its influence on the habits of society cannot possibly be discernible. The merchant, who buys and sells 1000 negroes, may be as sociable in his manners, and as humane in his general conduct, as the statesman who hires, or lets to hire, 1000 soldiers. A company of tradesmen may fit out an adventure to Africa, and a cabinet may lay a plan to plunder a province: but the individuals of the company, and the members of the cabinet, will, in all probability, be found to differ little from other men of their own station in the common intercourses of life.

OBSERVATOR.

TO

The Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE been just receiving much information and satisfaction to my own mind from the perusal of a most ingenious pamphlet, published by Mr. Johnson, intitled, *An "Investigation of the Cause of the present High Price of Provisions:"* this, it seems, comes from the hand of the celebrated author of the "*Essay on the Principle of Population*," a circumstance alone sufficient to invite public attention. No subject has been more constantly kept in view, than the extravagant high price of corn and all other provisions, and the consequent sufferings of the poor. Those who can look only on the surface of the thing, ascribe it generally to nefarious practices; "there must be roguery somewhere."—Farmers, millers, and bakers must be hanged, and excisemen stationed at the barn door: in the mean time, men who have the best opportunities of deciding upon information and facts, differ exceedingly in their decisions; according to some, there is no scarcity—the harvest has been plenteous—our granaries abound with corn, and we only want the power of compelling it into the market. This state of things is denied by others; who maintain, that the unkindly spring and autumn of 1799 will alone account for the present dearth. Some ascribe our distresses almost entirely to the war, in which we have unhappily for so many years been engaged; while others deny the possibility of its having produced so unpopular and calamitous an effect. Amidst the conflict of such discordant opinions, it is a sort of melancholy consolation to the mind to repose itself upon the wisdom of one man, who, divesting himself of all prejudice, takes a course different from all others; and, "to a disorder scarcely capable of admitting a cure," applies the best alleviation which the nature of the case will allow, fortitude and patience. If I understand our author's meaning, it is plainly this: there is a real scarcity of corn; and, our population being much increased, not enough for the supply of all. The richest would of course be first supplied, those of the middle ranks in succession, but the most indigent of the poor could have no supply at all. Humanity however has forbidden them to starve, and "parish allowances have been increased in proportion to the price of corn;" these allowances have occasioned a prodigious rise in the price of provisions; and, by saving the poorer sort from perishing, have "caused the distress to be divided

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among

among five or six millions, perhaps, instead of two or three." The author does not at empt to point out a remedy; the case in fact admits of no *immediate* one, except the instant extirpation of what he conceives to be the excess in our population; he only tells us that such and such are the effects of an excess of population, coinciding with a year of scarcity, while all are either able of themselves, or made so by public donatives, to buy corn; he cautions us against entertaining prejudices against particular classes of men, and recommends us to bear with composure those ills from which we cannot fly. The writer of the *Essay on Population* naturally enough deduces arguments from the present state of things in favour of his own system; he imagines that we are arrived at that increase of populousness* which has outrun the increased productions of the soil: still, a person not perfectly convinced of the truth of his theory might beat a loss to account why this has not happened before; why it has happened in the progress of a bloody and destructive war. From the termination of the French and Spanish war in 1763 till the commencement of that with America, nearly twelve years elapsed: during which time, although our population must have increased, and our agricultural improvements by no means equalled those of the present day, yet no advance on the price of grain, equal to what we now experience, took place: not having at hand the means of information, I cannot here give a description of the various harvests in that course of years, but probably one year of the twelve was not much less unproductive than the year 1799: it is certain however that the variation in the price of grain was far less than we have known during the last four years. How far the population of the country has of late years been increased, we have no sufficient data to guide us in deciding; probably an inquiry may soon be instituted under a parliamentary sanction: the author of the *essay*, however, does not at all encourage the notion of a sudden increase; he shews (page 123) "That vicious habits, war, luxury, the silent though certain depopulation of large towns, and the close habitations and insufficient food for the poor, supersede the necessity (as he strongly expresses it) of great and ravaging epidemics:" and in another place, after giving an accurate sketch of the state of society in England, he goes on, "If this be near the truth, it will be allowed, that the preventive check to population in this

country operates, though with varied force, through all the classes of the community." I own I am irresistibly drawn to agree with the ingenious writer of the *Investigation*, that our poor-laws, acting in concert with other causes, have occasioned the present *universal* distress, which otherwise, in this sense, would have been only a *partial* one: it was the contemplation of this distress which led him to condemn Mr. Pitt's *Poor-bill*, as tending to increase population, without increasing the produce of the country*; but I own I am still at a loss to reconcile what is now taking place, with the events of former days; or whether to impute the present distress to an increased population, not provided by an adequate increase of subsistence, or to a scarcity, some how or other produced, which is incapable of affording subsistence even to a diminished population. In this state of darkness and of doubt, I am pleased to find this profound inquirer hinting, that he will ere long give us another edition of his *Essay*, and will apply the principle, "of the truth of which, two years' reflection have served strongly to convince him,"—"directly and exclusively to the present state of society."—Certainly we should not look for an increase of population after eight years' continuance of war; but there may be circumstances belonging to the *present*, not usually attendant upon wars. It was preceded by an immense influx of foreigners, driven to take refuge amongst us: these were of both sexes; and though the priests are forbidden to marry, yet some of the single amongst the laity found that, in the breast of British females, pity and love were nearly allied. Our uncommon successes at sea contributed towards the consumption of our food, by the vast number of prisoners with which they crowded our barracks. Fleets both of Hollanders and Russians have been stationed on our coasts, and fed from our granaries and stalls: and it may also be taken into the account, that none of our armies have remained long abroad, but have occasionally returned to visit their families.

To deny that the war has not occasioned an immense waste of human food, appears to me monstrous and contemptible: assuming it however for a truth, that our population has taken the lead of our increase in the means of subsistence, and that our poor laws, according to *Hume*, and other most distinguished writers upon *political economy*, will finally be the ruin of the

* *Investig.* page 27.

* *Essay*, page 135.

kingdom; every motive calls loudly upon us to do what is in our power: this call upon us is urgent: whatever can contribute to bring corn into the kingdom, or whatever can contribute to produce more upon its lands, should be speedily put in execution. Millions of barren acres reproach us with inattention and supineness; let us dread above all things horrible, "Famine, the last, the most dreadful resource of nature."—The plough stands ready to be turned into the furrow;

Where the long heath and untrod marsh extend,

Thither, ye swains, your skill, your labours bend;

Where uselefs tern usurps th' indignant soil,

There let the richer gifts of Ceres smile;
And where no sounds but hollow winds prevail,

Let harvest's joyous tumult fill the gale!
Millions, whose tears are mixt with scanty bread,

Shall call down blessings on your honour'd head.

Had a general inclosure-bill taken place last year, or when it was first proposed, more quarters of good corn might have been grown on our own lands, than can possibly be imported at an immense cost of treasure from other countries: but our policy has been to give a high bounty to feed our poor with bad foreign grain, and impose a heavy expence on those of our countrymen, who would endeavour by bold exertions to increase our native productions. Are our old feudal customs and distinctions for ever to stand in the way of the most necessary improvements? or, shall we adopt the abhorred policy of the Greeks, and of the modern Chinese? Let us reflect, that * "the increase of population is necessarily limited by the means of subsistence," and endeavour, at least, to postpone the time, when "gigantic, inevitable famine, stalking in the rear," shall, with one mighty blow, level the population with the food of the world."

J. T.

Norwich, Nov. 16, 1800.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICISM of the MESSIAH.

(Continued from page 426.)

IN the sixth book the arrestation of Jesus takes place. The apparition of a death-angel to Philo, when he threatens the capital punishment of Jesus, with the

words: "I appoint thee in the valley of Benhinnon, there shalt thou see my face again," is a well-projected parody of the genius's appearing to Brutus, but it is not fortunately executed; it wants, like every transplantation of Klopstock's, conciseness, simple grandeur, and fewness of impressive ornaments: too much is said by the angel, too many things about him are described. The second appearance in the thirteenth canto is not better managed.

The seventh book narrates the penitence and self-slaughter of Judas tragically and sublimely. The interference of Portia, the wife of Pilate, at the solicitation of Mary, the mother of Jesus, to obtain the release of the son, is conducted with nobleness, tenderness, and propriety. "The mother of the Uncreated" displays a loftiness admired even by angels. The scourging, the crowning with thorns, and the fortition of the garments, are hurried over with prudent rapidity. Very few passages recal Vida's *Christiad*: one of these is Portia's dream, which, however improved in Klopstock, probably results from the lines

Romanum interea monet ipsa exterrita visis

Per somnum conjux, juvenis ne sanguine fere

Polluat, abstineat capto, portenta minari

Magna Deum in somnis, &c.

CHRISTIADOS, LIB. V.

Tasso and Milton have not consulted Vida so fruitlessly.

In the eighth book the crucifixion is effected. An eclipse produced by the miraculous interposition of the star Adamma, which Uriel is ordered to guide between the sun and the earth, gives rise to a fine description.

Earth grew still at the sinking twilight: the twilight

Gloomier, stiller the earth. Broad ghastly shadows, with pale gleams Streak'd more dimly, and more flow'd troublous over the mountains.

Dumb withdrew the fowls of heav'n to the depths of the forest;

Beasts of the field stole fearful to hide in the loneliest caverns;

Even the worm slunk down. In the air reign'd death-like silence.

Man, flow-breathing, look'd at the heavens. The gathering darkness

Now was night. The star stood still (so Uriel guided)

Quenching the sun light wholly. In horribly visible midnight

Veil'd were the world's wide fields.

* Essay, p. 140.

Sound was not. But Jesus
Hung on the cross, dumb: mixt with his
blood flow trickled the death sweat.
Struck, as with judgments of God, earth
lay. More struck to the inmost.
Stands not a friend by the corse of his
far hence early departed
Friend: nor the man that feels in its
wholeness the loss of the noble
Over the patriot's urn, who leaves un-
ended a great deed;
Long unmoving, he hangs on the holy
ruin, and weeps not—
Shudders of anguish seize him at once.
So broke on a sudden
Earth from its stillness, and quak'd.
And with it Goiotha too quak'd
Up to the cross's summit. Now flow'd
from the wounds of the victim
Faster the life everlasting, the streaming
blood of atonement
When the night-wrapt cross, with Gol-
gotha, quak'd—overshadow'd
Frightful, a deeper blackness the hill of
death—overshadow'd
Deeper blackness the temple, and thee,
O Jerusalem. Angels
Even beheld now first their pure light
fade into evening.

A French writer*, who flourished in
this country, has compared the Messiah
of the Germans with the Mahabharat of
the Hindoos, and extracts from this canto
the description of Christ suffering, in cor-
roboration of the analogy: he thinks that
European religion will one day be appre-
ciated at Benares by Klopstock's poem.

The ninth and tenth books consist of
disjointed anecdotes of men and spirits,
who come to view the crucifixion. Ab-
badona's approach in the disguise of an
angel of light, is borrowed from Satan's
visit to Uriel, in Milton, and was worth
borrowing. The two devils in the Dead
Sea rant and roar somewhat hypertragi-
cally; yet their howling suggests a strong-
ly written simile:

So, when the earth deep quakes, its
long-doom'd cities to swallow,
And, with the far-cleft region, one of
the sinfullest sinks—wild
Death-shrieks climb with the thunders
of subterranean vengeance.
Once more trembles the earth; once
more sound, mingling in dire crash.
Falling temples of guilt, vast marble
palaces shatter'd,
Wild death-shrieks of the guests—pale
flies the wanderer, bawling.

On the whole, these two books, and ef-

pecially the latter, have as few prominent
beauties of style as of conception: they
terminate when Jesus "bowed his head
and died."

Eleventh book. The mystical Christ
separates from the dead body of Jesus,
and hovers into the holy of holies. The
veil of the temple rends, an earthquake
is felt, and many bodies of the saints,
which slept, arise. Not only crowds of
individuals, who partake this select re-
surrection, are separately enumerated;
the whole process of revivification is re-
peatedly described with fatiguing uni-
formity: it is detailed with most elegance
in the following instance:

While yet Rachel spake, arose at her
feet from the still grave,
Softly aspiring, a cloud, such as roses
in chalice, an odor,
As of a vernal bower, that scatters the
snow of its blossoms.
Rachel's glory illumin'd the swimming
vapor with lustre.
Golden and bright, as on morning
clouds, are the fringes of sunshine.
Curious follows her glance the heaving
mist; she beholds it
Hovering, shapeless as yet; it ascends,
sinks, glitters—approaches
Nearer and nearer. She thinks on the
ever-changeful creation,
Aye to remain unfathom'd in small as
in great—nor imagines
Yet how nearly akin is the floating ra-
diant cloudlet,
Nor into what thy voice, Atoner, is
soon to transform it—
Sudden the word of his allmight
found. Her angel is present.
Rachel swoons—she seems into tears of
ecstasy melting,
Flowing adown some shadowy valley,
or airily floating
Over a bank of flowers to pause, and
awake on the fragrance,
Newly created. At length she awakens
really—conscious
Now that her soul has receiv'd its im-
mortal and glorified body,
Heavenward gazes enraptur'd, and
thanks the giver of life, God.

The twelfth book contains the burial of
Jesus. Its tediousness is seldom relieved
by eminent passages, yet a graceful view is
given of the angel Chebar. The grief of
the mother is neither well shewn, nor
well veiled. Klopstock's attempt at a
concentration of pathos into a single ex-
clamation, about *the bloody crown*, is quite
unsuccessful; it has nothing of the *Ventrem
feri* of Agrippina, or the *So I am* of Corde-
lia, or the *Ist Hermann tod?* of his own
Thufelda. The filial tenderness of Jesus

in

* *Essai Historique sur les Revolutions
Anciennes et Modernes.*

in recommending, while on the cross, to his beloved disciple the care of his parent, in the all-expressive and affectionate words, *Behold thy mother!* had been narrated in the ninth book by Klopstock, with the moving simplicity of the gospel, (John xix. 27). Mary has now come to the sepulchre. — “She wrung her hands and tottered, and fell to the earth. They held her as they could, and sunk with her.” They raise her up. She turns on John the red dim eye. *Behold thy mother!* were the words she should have utter’d: to recal that parting with her dying son, and to mark the impotence of consolation in woe like her woe. Grief ever dwells on the last words of its object.

The thirteenth book is filled with visits of pilgrimage made at the holy cross, and at the holy sepulchre, by angels and prophets. A hymn in dialogue, sung by Isaiah and Daniel, arouses and disappoints expectation. The moment of the resurrection, whether it is ill-prepared, whether the profusion of antecedent miracles diminishes its relative magnificence, whether it is described with a too rapid or promiscuous circumstantiality, does not excite so much surprise and joy as in the simple journal of the gospel-writers.

The fourteenth canto displays the astonishment of Magdalena and different disciples, on finding the sepulchre empty; and details the revelation of the resurrection. Probably the often quoted interview with Cleophas is the best part of this book: it is said to be highly valued by the poet himself: unless for the indication of authorities to which reference is due, I should have read it with entire, but without peculiar, approbation.

Appearances of the re-risen abound in the fifteenth division: it forms a dull collection of uncohering legendary anecdotes. The spiritual eclogue between Eve and the mother of Christ is peculiarly childish. In the story of the seven sons martyred by Antiochus Epiphanes, a speech of their mother commands admiration by the surprising turn of its forceful pathos.

The sixteenth book unfolds a new herd of ghosts, those dead since the atonement. Anecdotes—and again anecdotes—neither progression, nor business, nor purpose: souls come, as the poet himself says, now thick-rushing from the clouds, now drizzling.

Antediluvians are delivered from purgatory in the seventeenth; which also includes conversations of the friends of Jesus in the garden of Lazarus.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth can-

tos, the flagging wings of the poet are again exerted. Adam beholds in vision the last judgment, a process improperly begun before. There is some boldness of fancy in the decoration, some vigour of language in the description of these visionary scenes; the pardon of Abbadona is read with eager joy: yet too many individual cases are tried, almost all incoherent and episodic, unconnected with each other, or with the reward and punishment of the persons of the epopœa. In Milton’s vision of Adam the representations are selected with more discretion, although tricked out with less pageantry. To this prophetic intervention succeed the apparitions of Christ in Galilee; and to them the ascension.

Hosannas, sung by successive hostions of angels at every soar of the interminable ascension, occupy the whole twentieth and concluding book. Even manna tires at last, and of these hallelujahs there are so many, that one would suppose the author had contracted for editing the whole psalter of the cherubs. The hymns are composed in various lyric metres: they are too carefully selected from the Jewish prophets, as they contain accounts of the plagues of Egypt, and the taking of Babylon, which have not even a mystical connection with the present topic. They are too seldom interjected by descriptive passages: one wishes for a few of the picturesque, aerial, playful, angelic groups of Ceva.

Strepit æthere aperto

Læta phalanx, pennilique supervolat, ar-
vaeque inumbrat:

Pars florum manibus plenis effundere nim-
bos

— alba super velamina: pars pedes ire:
Ille equitat croceas nubes. hic cruribus exit
E mediis nebulis, hic fummis prominet
alis:

Mille alii variis nectuntur in aere nodis.

JESUS PUER, LIB. II.

At length Christ is seated at the right hand of the Father.

From the twenty thousand lines of which the *Messiah* consists, a prudent author would have expunged about one-half, for feebleness, tautology, or irrelevance: so that the mass of excellent composition, which is chiefly to be sought between the second and eighth cantos, does not exceed that of the Paradise Lost, supposing it curtailed, in like manner, of what the critics censure for extravagance, ignobleness, or pedantry; such as Satan’s journey, the Angelic war, Michael’s narrative, and other thinly scattered passages, which may collectively amount to one-sixth of the whole. Poetry, like ore, is estimated not by the coarseness, but by the proportion,

of

of its alloy; and is never valued for its bulk, but for its richness: if Milton therefore contains about one-sixth, and Klopstock one-half, of dross, the latter is the inferior specimen.

To the characterization of Klopstock, other observations belong. Some German critics have called Milton the Homer, and Klopstock the Virgil, of modern religion. The comparison will not bear a very close inspection. Homer is admittedly the greatest genius who ever undertook epic poetry, but he is not the polished artist: his observation is ubiquitary; his invention is unprecedented and inexhaustible; his style is omnipotent, but it is unambitious, garrulous, and at times slovenly, rising and sinking with his subject. He resembles those perfect human bodies that grow up in the ruder stages of society, which have every exertion at command, combining the strength of Hercules and the swiftness of Hermes, but which, when unmoved by passion, spread in listless indolence. Virgil, with very inferior talent, exerts a greater degree of art; his whole capital of idea is borrowed; he is entirely the poet of precedent, an industrious gleaming translator; his style is level, neat, and elaborate, never precipitous, never low. He resembles his cotemporary Pylades, the dancer, who only shewed himself in attitudes worthy of Apollo, who by trained dexterity could imitate with applause the gait of force or agility, but without possessing the native vigour to excel in either. The intellectual powers of Milton exceed those of Virgil: there is more energy, more soul in his diction, in his personages; what he writes stimulates more during perusal; but he is a poet of the same sort. He too composes by means of his reading; he too collects and selects his descriptions and comparisons, his maxims and characters, from the works of his predecessors: his style is more condensed, thoughtful, harsh, and unequal, than Virgil's; but it is also the attentive style of a toiling artist, who is pursuing a different idea of perfection. Klopstock belongs to quite another description of composers. Poets draw from nature, from art, and from idea. They may owe their materials chiefly to observation, chiefly to reading, or chiefly to reflection. They may delight in describing the phenomena of their experience; in compiling the treasures of their study; or, in exhibiting those substitutions of the fancy, which the senses sometimes, and sometimes books, suggest. Homer is surely of the first, Milton and Virgil of the second, but

Klopstock of the third of these classes*. He is the poet of *reflection*, in the stricter sense of the word: he always draws from the picture in his own imagination, even when he derives the hint of it from a preceding writer. His plagiarism is never occupied, like Milton's, in mending the passage which he means to borrow, but the scene which he means again to copy. In whatever he transfers, therefore, the point of view, the colouring, the locality, the distribution changes; circumstances vary, and personages thicken on his canvas. But he is too apt to loiter over his amendments, until he forgets the motive for undertaking them, and, in completing a picture for a simile, to overshadow the point of comparison; so that his ornaments resemble arabesques—the arabesques of Raphael indeed—one cannot guess at the branching point in what the volute is to terminate. This practice of second-hand painting is unwise: such sketches are apt, as artists would say, to want *the solid*. And in fact the scenery of Klopstock is illuminated by a certain gloomy twilight, a misty glory, an intangible rainbowy lustre, which disfavours an impression of reality. The vivid hues of his decorations, (in the simile of the pestilence, for instance,) on returning to the narrative, melt into thin air: spectres cluster about his fact, and dissolve it into phantasm. His mountains seem as it were clouds; his groves, of empyreal palm; his cities, suburbs of some new Jerusalem; his gorgeous palaces, his solemn temples, all appear to partake the fabric of a vision. To dream fights is the felicity of poets; it is remarkably that of Klopstock; he oftener looks within and seldomer without for objects than any other son of fancy.

Klopstock frequently deserts the epic for the dramatic form, and, instead of introducing his speeches narratively, prefixes initials merely to the alternations of the dialogue. Indeed those short speeches which abound in the *Messiah*, could not have been employed at all, if always ushered in with a whole hexameter like Homer's

Him thus answer'd again the king of men
Agamemnon.

Yet this licence has not conferred vivacity, because the speeches are mostly contemplative, not active; the effusions of bystanders, not the declarations of agents.

* Are not Ariosto, Camoens, and Ercilla of the first, Tasso and Wieland of the second, and Macpherson of the third of these classes?

One learns every body's opinion of what is going on, but that of the concerned. The sentiments of the personages, although often superfluous and unmotivated, are however strictly appropriate: they have moral and local aptness; they wear the livery of the person and the country. No flower of Hebrew origin escapes the preserving care of Klopstock; but he never offends by a misplaced paganisin of imagery and illustration. Whatever he transplants loses wholly its raciness. Yet this very precaution excludes some sources of variety, which were all wanted in a poem, where the matter is too uniformly lofty, and wearisome, by always keeping on the stretch, the reader's imagination. With a background more modest the radiant passages would have acquired a bolder relieve. In the art of wording, Klopstock is no mean proficient. His epithets are chosen judiciously: they are often new, always impressive, not idle or over frequent, and usually adapted, not merely to the substantive in general, but to the peculiar point of view in which it then attracts notice; so that they are what the Germans call *bitting* epithets, in contradistinction to such as miss their aim—to use an analogous idiom, they all *tell*. Nor is his command and selection of phrase inferior to that of single words; but he often misapplies his opulence, and prodigally squanders an exquisite passage on the adornment of an insignificant episode. Superfluity is indeed the leading character of Klopstock's style; but it is not a redundancy of terms, so much as of accellary and subordinate ideas; a fibrous branchiness of thought, rather than parallel pullulations of phrase; amplification, not tautology. He appears to consider a liberal prolixity as the most radiant proof of genius, and to disdain any of the self-denying calculated retrenchments of taste. What Jeremy Taylor was in homiletic eloquence, Klopstock is in epic poetry. Both have expanded into a great book the life of Christ. Both delight alike in the extacies of piety and the marvels of mysticism; they are continually ascending from the ground of fact into the pleroma of hypothesis, extolling the simplest sentiments to rhapsodies of inspiration, and consecrating the veriest accidents into primordial dispensations and mysteries of Providence. Both indulge a fickle, abrupt, interstitial style, which betrays every repose of the pen. Layers of affecting plainness, and affected sonorosity, of scholastic jargon, and oriental sensualization, succeed each other without blending. Yet to both belong tongues of angels. Their words are sweet as

manna, pleasant as ward, luxuriant as the bowers of Eden. But they pluck where they should cull. From their basketfuls of iris all hues, roses, and jessamin, might have been woven a garland for hovering seraphs to wave in triumph over their hero: they prefer to scatter the indiscriminate plenty beneath his foot-fall. Bishop Taylor is indeed one of the English writers who has most contributed to tinge the mind of Klopstock; Milton, Young, and, if I mistake not, Mrs. Rowe's Letters from the Dead to the Living, are also of the number: but it is not always as interesting as it may be meritorious, to track this holy writer in his own snow. Religious zealotry, and German nationality, have occasionally bestowed * on the author of the Messiah excessive applause; yet, when every allowance is made for what is temporary and local in opinion, enough of merit no doubt remains to place his work among the lasting monuments of mighty minds. Probably posterity will station him nearer to Macpherson in rank and quality, than to any other of the more distinguished epic poets: both err by a too frequent recurrence of analogous imagery, and by an unvarying long drawn plaintiveness of tone: both delight by a perpetual majesty of style, and by the heroic elevation and purity of the manners of their personages. Is it not glory in the highest to be the Ossian of Zion?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a former letter † I remarked, that the author of a Comparison between Ancient and Modern Music ‡ has anticipated many of the thoughts with which I meant to have troubled you. The reasons which he assigns for the preference given by elderly persons and diletanti performers to the ancient style, are excellent; and his definition of the two styles, as far as it goes, is very clear and accurate. The tendency of the paper (which is to do away the prejudices in

* *Höher steht er als Homer, höher als Milton; ein wunder unsers jahrhunderts; eins der ersten meisterstücke des menschlichen geistes ist sein Messias.* "He stands higher than Milton, higher than Homer; a miracle of our century: his Messiah is one of the first masterpieces of human intellect."

† See Monthly Magazine for Sept. 1800. In which the reader is requested to correct the spelling of the names Perluigi, Carissi, Telemann, Bononcini, and Lotti.

‡ No. 12, Supplementary Number.

3 T

favour

favour of either style to the exclusion of the other) is very praise-worthy; and in short the whole paper is very admirable. I think, however, the author has not exhausted his subject. He has asserted that each style is admirable in different ways, but has carefully avoided the question, *which style is the best?* This will probably be determined in a satisfactory way, by considering the nature of the affections excited in the mind by either style. The ancient style of music has for its object an endeavour to excite the most sublime affections, the most noble passions. It possesses uncommon richness, and deep contrivance in the harmony and modulation, and a certain steadiness and sobriety of melody, which precludes all levity, and is peculiarly suitable to sacred words. The modern style has also for its object the excitement of the passions; but by neglecting harmony and depth of contrivance, and by possessing great contrast, novelty, variety, levity, and abundance of ornament, seems peculiarly calculated to excite surprise and pleasure; and is less adapted to sacred words, but very proper for the theatre. The ancient style of music may be compared with the sublime style in painting, and the modern style with the ornamental. Sir Joshua Reynolds, after accurately describing the appropriate characters of these two styles of painting, decidedly prefers the *sublime*. In music, a ballad, a cantata, and an anthem may be said to be each of them good in their way; but it is hardly necessary to say that the anthem is the best, as being the most stupendous effort of the human mind, and as producing the most exalted effects; for the pleasures derived from these three various pieces of music are as different as from reading of an enigma, a sonnet, and a chapter of Isaiah. No one can deny that the neatness and beauty of the Grecian Temple are exquisite; and I had almost said, that no one could be insensible to the sublime effects of the Gothic cathedral, which, however, notwithstanding the repeated attacks from the admirers of the Grecian temple, is daily becoming more and more the admiration and study of professed architects. Each of these buildings is excellent in its peculiar style; but the apparently indefinite size of the cathedral, its uncertain, and in many instances coloured, light, which creates a religious awe, and appears almost supernatural, the effect of sound echoing along its aisles, its long succession of vaulted arches, clustered pillars over canopied niches, and ramified windows, are all productive of *sublime* sensa-

tions; which, when opposed to those produced by accurate proportion, delicacy and propriety of ornament, and the easily comprehended whole and parts of the Grecian Temple, must be regarded as sensations of a *more exalted and divine nature*, and which seem to be almost a foretaste of the joys of which we hope hereafter to partake. For similar reasons, I decidedly *prefer* the ancient style of music, and am, Sir, your's, &c.

W. C.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THE improvement of statistical knowledge has always been a professed object of your Magazine, and it is certainly a subject on which much remains to be done; for in all that has hitherto appeared concerning the population or wealth of the country, there is a most discouraging preponderance of guess-work and uncertainty. In confirmation of this opinion I beg leave to state a few striking differences between a statement which has lately appeared in your Magazine, and those of the Rev. H. Beeke in his "Observations on the Produce of the Income Tax," in which he has certainly evinced an extensive acquaintance with the subject.

Your correspondent Mr. Grellier states the whole number of acres in England and Wales to be 46,916,000, and in Scotland 26,000,000; Mr. Beeke endeavours to prove that in the whole extent of England and Wales there are really no more than 38,500,000 acres, and that Scotland with its adjacent islands contains about twenty-one million acres.

Mr. Grellier computes that the whole number of inhabitants of Great Britain is about 7,000,000; Mr. Beeke asserts that the population of England and Wales is really not much less than 11,000,000, and that it has been, and still is, increasing with a rapidity which far exceeds the opinions that are generally entertained respecting it: he reckons the whole population of Great Britain at 12,650,000.

Mr. Grellier states the whole income of the country at 130,570,000*l*. Mr. Beeke estimates it at 218,000,000*l*.

Mr. Grellier values the whole capital of the country at 1,298,607,000*l*.; Mr. Beeke states the real value of the whole capital to be about 2,300,000,000*l*. exclusive of any value which might be assumed for personal labour, and also exclusive of foreign possessions to the value of at least 100,000,000*l*. sterling, which belong to the inhabitants of this country.

As I conceive it impossible to reconcile accounts which vary so very materially, I leave those who possess better means of information on these subjects, to determine which approach nearest the truth.

Your's, &c.

London, Dec. 4, 1800.

T. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE very extensive information communicated by your valuable Magazine on literary pursuits, induces me to think that many of your readers will be interested in the late attempt at Oxford to revive a spirit of study in that ancient seminary. Their decree to that purpose, in Latin, contained in eleven quarto pages, is now before me, and though it may seem to be a little too minute on some points, and not to hold out sufficient excitements on others, it cannot be doubted that time will meliorate the plan, and perhaps there are sufficient grounds for imagining that after a few years Oxford may vie with or even surpass its sister in the strictness of its examinations. It is well known that at Cambridge the examinations for a bachelor's degree give a greater opportunity for young men to distinguish themselves than is perhaps to be found in any part of the world. The higher men are classed according to their merits, and with very great impartiality. This, with the exercises in the schools for the year preceding their degree, gives an energy to the minds of the young men, and lays the foundation for future promotion. But there are some disadvantages attending the Cambridge plan, which I may hereafter suggest to you; for the present I shall be content with the notice of the chief features of the new scheme at Oxford.

The university has decreed that every man shall be subject to examination before he is admitted to petition for his first or bachelor's degree. For this examination six examiners are to be appointed, two to be named by the vice-chancellor, and two by each of the proctors; and the nomination is subject to the approbation of the convocation, with this proviso, that there cannot be two examiners from the same college or hall. Of these examiners three are to go out yearly, and in their places are to be substituted three others, to be named and approved of as before. These examiners take an oath on admission into their office, that they will perform it with fidelity, and three must be present at each examination.

On each day of examination, except

the last day of term, when a less number may be admitted, six under graduates are to be examined in the presence of the whole university. And after Hilary term of the year 1802, no scholar is to be admitted to be examined unless he has, in the year preceding the day of his intended examination, been present at two examinations, which is to be attested by two witnesses. The metaphysical school is the place assigned for the examinations; the days are to be appointed by the senior proctor; the time for examination is fixed from ten in the morning till one in the afternoon.

The arts and sciences determined for the subjects of examination are the following: For the degree of bachelor of arts, grammar, rhetoric, logic, moral philosophy, and the elements of mathematica and natural philosophy:

For the degree of bachelor of the civil law, grammar, rhetoric, logic, moral philosophy, history, jurisprudence, and the elements of mathematics and natural philosophy:

For the degree of master of arts, mathematics, natural philosophy, metaphysics, and the Hebrew language.

But it is left to the examiners to examine at discretion each candidate in all or in any of the studies appointed for each degree.

Besides, every candidate is to be examined in the classics; and three books, at least, from different Greek and Latin authors of the best ages, are to be used upon this occasion. He is also to shew his power of expressing his thoughts in Latin, by translating some English book into Latin, or by any other way which the examiners may choose, and the examiners may use English or Latin in their examinations. An indispensable requisite also is a knowledge of the rudiments of religion and the thirty-nine articles.

After the examination, all leave the schools except the examiners, three of whom must sign the testimonial of each candidate; and, if any candidate is unworthy of such a testimonial, he cannot apply for another examination till six months have expired.

In each term the vice-chancellor is to be present at least twice, and the proctors at least four times, at the examinations. Each candidate for a degree is to pay twenty shillings, and each examiner is to receive for each year that he is in office fifty pounds.

The examinations above-mentioned are matters of necessity, which can be superseded only by others of choice, which are called extraordinary examinations, and are to be held in the third week, and the following

lowing week, if necessary, of the Easter term. The subjects of these examinations are the same as for the ordinary examinations: but all the examiners are bound to be present at them, or if from just cause one or more cannot attend, the examination cannot be held unless four are present. Any scholar may be admitted to this examination who has entered on his twelfth and has not completed his sixteenth term, by giving in his name to the senior proctor six days before the examination: and the names of the twelve best in these examinations, written in a list, signed by each of the examiners, are to be read in the congregation by the under-examiner, according to this form, *Scholaris facultatis qui se examineribus publicis maxime commendaverunt.* The list is then to be printed, and a copy sent to the vice-chancellor and heads, to the proctors, to the Bodleian Library, and to each college, hall, and library. In the supplicat for the degree, the honour obtained is to be mentioned. The examiners are at liberty to make another list of candidates, to be read, printed, and distributed in the same manner as the first list, with the insertion only of the word *egregie* instead of *maxime*.

The nomination of the first six examiners is to be made to the regent masters of arts in the first congregation after Ash Wednesday 1801, and the examinations are to take place after the tenth day of the October following, on which day the examiners, in future, are to enter upon their office.

At a future opportunity I shall beg leave to suggest a few remarks on this important event, which presages much good to the country. Your's, &c.

ACADEMICUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A DESCRIPTION of MODERN SWEDEN.
From LE NORD LITTÉRAIRE, NO. 12.
conducted by PROFESSOR CLIVARIUS.

(Continued from page 419.)

THERE are in Sweden four orders of knighthood. The first is the order of the *Seraphim*, one of the most illustrious in Europe, which is composed of twenty-four Swedes and eight others, exclusive of foreign princes. The second is the order of the *Sword*, which is reserved for military merit. Besides an indefinite number of knights, this order is furnished with commanders of the great cross, ordinary commanders, and a great number of particular knights, who are created on the field of battle, and who are distin-

guished by the title of *Knights of the Great Cross*. The late king was himself created a knight of this class in the last war. The third is the order of the *Polar Star*, which is intended to distinguish civil officers, and has twelve commanders and an indefinite number of knights. Gustavus III. added a degree for the clergy, without the title of knight, but simply that of member of the order. The ecclesiastical commanders bear the girdle (*cordon*) in saltier, with the *crachat*, like the other commanders, and the simple members have the little cross attached to the button-hole. The fourth and last order is that of *Vasa*, established by Gust. III. in favour of those who have deserved well of their country, by successful discoveries in agriculture, mineralogy, commerce, or the other arts. This order has six great crosses, eight commanders, and fifty knights.

Sweden has preserved an archbishop, (which is more than Denmark has done), and has thirteen bishops. In the former country, it is no uncommon thing to see a bishop, when preaching, adorned with the girdle (*cordon*) of his order, a practice which has no parallel in Denmark; but perhaps it is agreeable to the genius of a country, where the kings, always struggling against the nobility, have instituted several orders of chivalry to augment the number of their partisans, and have in this manner decorated the clergy, with a view to attach them to their interests, and thus to increase their own power. The inferior clergy consist of 192 *provosts* (*prevoits*), 1378 priests, who have the charge of 2537 parishes, and 134 vicars. Some of the parishes are so very extensive, that the peasants can only attend the church once a year; so that the priests are obliged to be continually making journeys to visit their flocks. Such, for example, is the parish of Eastern Bothnia, which is fifty-two French leagues in length, and sixteen in breadth; and one of the parishes in Lapland is sixty such leagues in length, and from six to thirty in breadth. In the Russian provinces, conquered by Sweden, there are some parishes, whose priests are Lutherans, sent by the consistory of Borgo. The parish priests of the respective dioceses of the kingdom elect the archbishop and the bishops; the consistory presents the three candidates, who have the most suffrages, to the king, who appoints one of them. The parishes are distinguished into royal and consistorial. When a royal parish is vacant, the consistory nominates three individuals of the most distinguished merit, who, as a test of their abilities, preach three several Sundays. The consistory is then

then re-assembled to give their votes, and the three ecclesiastics are presented to the king, who chooses whom he pleases, or may even fill up the vacancy with a different person. If the parish be consistorial, the consistory sends thither three persons to give necessary proofs, and he who is favoured with a plurality of voices is appointed to the cure, without the formality of being presented to the king, or even of receiving the brief of the consistory. Individuals, who possess a right of patronage, nominate a person of their own choice, and present him to the consistory, who give him their brief. The chaplains are elected in the same manner, and receive their briefs from the consistory. The provosts are elected by the clergy of the provostships, and confirmed by the king.

The Swedes preserve the reputation of having been always zealous supporters of the Lutheran religion, which was so much indebted to the courage and abilities of Gustavus Adolphus. Accordingly, not only the king, but even the knights of the different orders, swear to maintain and protect that form of worship. Toleration, however, to other Protestants hath long been established, and, under Gustavus III. was extended to foreigners in general, particularly to Catholics, and even to the Jews, who had before been proscribed. It is to be observed that, in the present age, the principles of Helvetius have been much favoured, and of late places of trust have been committed even to Roman Catholics. Since 1771, there has existed at Stockholm, the *Societas Suecana, pro Fide et Christianismo* (the Swedish Society for promoting the Faith and Christianity;) and an ecclesiastical commission hath undertaken the task of propagating the gospel among the Laplanders. The followers of Swedenborg, who are said to have greatly multiplied in England, originated in Sweden. If we may credit vague report, their intention is to build the new Jerusalem, and to form their adepts into an independent republic, in the territory of Sierra Leona, on the coast of Africa; but we have been assured, that they entertain no such project. However this may be, in order to counteract the impression of this species of fanaticism, a society has been formed under the characteristic title of *Pro Sensu Communi* (For Common Sense.)

The university of Upsal, situated some leagues from Stockholm, is the most ancient and the most celebrated in the kingdom. It contains about 500 students, for whose accommodation it has been furnished with a fine library, a superb museum, a valuable collection of coins, a

chirurgical amphitheatre, a chemical laboratory, a cabinet of natural history, an elegant botanical garden, a commodious observatory, &c. We have elsewhere said that Lunden, which is the second Swedish University, is furnished with three printing-houses, but we were mistaken; for it has only two. This place of study is attended by nearly 300 students. The third in order is the university of Abo in Finland, which is resorted to even by many youths from the Russian part of that country, and is frequented by about 500 students. Besides these learned establishments, Stockholm contains different professors, and several schools, such as those for navigation, chemistry, mechanics, and music, with a medical college and chirurgical society. The veterinary school is established at Skara.

The following are the principal academies in Sweden. 1. The Royal Academy of Sciences at Upsal, whose memoirs are published in Latin. 2. The Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, who publish their memoirs in Swedish, whence they are translated into German. 3. The Academy of *Belles Lettres*, History and Antiquities at Stockholm, whose memoirs are also in Swedish. 4. The Royal Swedish Academy, formed on the plan of the French Academy, by Gustavus III. who attached a pension to some of the memberships. Its object is the improvement of the Swedish language, poetry and eloquence. 5. The Royal Academy of Sciences established at Gottenburg, and which has published some memoirs. 6. The Phytogeographical Society, whose object is natural history, and rural economy, chiefly as relating to the province of Schonen. 7. The Academy of *Belles Lettres* instituted at Abo. 8. The Society of *Belles Lettres*, Natural History, and Rural Economy, at Carlstad. 9. The Finnish Society of Rural Economy. 10. The Patriotic Society of Stockholm. 11. The Academy of Painting and Sculpture in the same city, in which there are nine professors, and commonly about 400 scholars. This academy annually distributes three great and three small medals; and the students who most distinguish themselves are permitted to travel into France and Italy at the expense of the institution. 12. The Society *pour l'Instruction des Con-citoyens* (for the Instruction of their Fellow-Citizens,) which is very numerous, &c. Most of these academies and societies propose annual prizes, and publish accounts of their success.

Formerly the Swedes were remarkable for their application to antiquities and theology.

theology. They have still a decided attachment to these sciences; but it is no less certain, that they now give the preference to natural history, rural economy, mathematics, mechanics, and the objects of philosophy and politics, to which must be joined the *belles lettres*, for which they shew much taste. Accordingly their country may boast of many libraries, both public and private, the most considerable of which, that of Upsal, contains, in manuscripts alone, 20,200 literary productions. In the seventeenth century, it received large augmentations, in consequence of the Swedes having carried their arms into Wurtzburgh, Prague, Olmutz, Posen, Wilna, &c. The purchase of books, especially those published in other countries, is in general very considerable, for the Swedes are fond of foreign literature. If at present it be less prosecuted than might be expected from a nation possessing so much desire for reading and instruction, this effect must be attributed to different accidental causes. Among these causes, we may mention the course of exchange which has long been so disadvantageous to Sweden, &c. The absolute want of diligences interrupts the conveyance of books during their tedious winter. Add to this that the liberty of the press is much fettered; for it was only during the few years of the regency, that the Swedes had the advantage of publishing their works freely. In 1794, the printing of the French Constitution, and also of that of America, was absolutely prohibited! And now the liberty of the press is severely restricted, as we have observed in another place.

The Swedish code of laws was formed in 1736, from the ancient codes and the customs of the country, and as it underwent essential modifications in the diet of 1778, under the auspices of Gustavus III. a new edition of it was published in 1781. It is believed, that the laws must have received explanations and additions in a great number of royal ordinances, and yet it is often necessary to resort to the ancient laws and institutions for interpretations of the new ones. The civil law is only taught, in order to furnish the students with the principles and elements of jurisprudence. From the ordinary tribunals, an appeal lies to those of the second rank, and, in the last resort, to the *supreme tribunal of the king*, which is composed partly of nobles, partly of burghesses, the king himself having two votes. In cases of crimes against the state, a tribunal is formed of senators, of the chief judges of the

tribunals, and of distinguished military officers.

Perhaps there does not exist a people more disposed to commiseration and beneficence than the Swedes; and accordingly they have established a great number of hospitals, and other foundations for the relief of the indigent. Is this because the more men are exposed to suffer privations and penury, the more they are inclined to prevent and remedy those evils? For it is proper to observe, that the Lutheran form of religion does not make charity so essential a duty as the Catholic. Still it remains for Sweden to follow the example of Hamburgh, Munich, Kehl, Copenhagen, &c. which may be proposed as models to all Europe, as has been elsewhere intimated. By this means, acts of beneficence will receive such a direction, that industry will experience the necessary encouragement, and no unhappy individual will remain destitute of relief.

The Swedish army is distinguished into conscripts, or national troops, and recruits, who are chiefly foreigners, and who do constant duty, especially in the garrisons, while the conscripts receive pay and provisions only, when engaged in actual service. In 1790 there were 6,900 horse, and 2,750 dragoons, both chiefly natives; besides 500 hussars and light horse. The national infantry amount to 24,961, and the recruits, or foreign infantry, to 12,290, of whom, 3,730 form the artillery. The total number of the army, including the officers and the royal guards, is 48,000. Military employments in Sweden *are not exposed to sale*, any more than in Denmark. If the troops of those kingdoms receive less pay than those, for example, of France, it would, however, be a great mistake to suppose that their maintenance costs no more than that of the Russian army. Every article necessary for the equipment of the Swedish troops, &c. is produced and manufactured in the country. There is a military school at Carlberg, in the vicinity of Stockholm.

Gustavus III. made great efforts to re-establish and augment the navy, which consists of large ships and small flat-bottomed vessels. At the commencement of the late war, the Swedish ships of the line amounted to thirty, with a proportionable number of inferior vessels. But, so fatal were the naval operations of 1792, that, including the new ships which have been since constructed, it would not be rash to affirm, that the Swedish fleet, at least the ships of the first-rate, is at present reduced to little more

more than half the former number. The vessels of a flat construction are the more useful, as they can penetrate into gulphs, can approach the lowest coasts, and transport thither troops and provisions, and can effect a debarkation in Finland, when that province happens to be the theatre of war.

According to an edict of Gustavus III money is to be calculated by the crown of forty-eight *schellings*, each twelve *rond-stucks*, or four *stivers*. The Swedish crown is equivalent to that of the bank of Hamburg. There are besides pieces of 32, 16, 8, 4, and 2 *schellings*; so that this kind of money, representing as many *sofs* of the Hamburg bank, as it contains *schellings*, answers exactly to that of Denmark, which has the same basis; but different divisions, making, for example, a Swedish piece of thirty-two *schellings* answer to a Danish one of forty, &c. The only gold coin struck in Sweden is the ducat, which is equivalent to the Dutch coin of that name, or two crowns of the bank of Hamburg. The copper coins at present current, are the old pieces, value from one-twelfth to half a *schelling*, and the new ones equivalent to the half or the quarter of a *schelling*.

The wars and other prodigalities of Gustavus III. have distressed and crushed down the country with a new debt of 12,000,000 silver crowns of the Hamburg bank, which were represented by notes of the *national debt* (different from bank-notes), and of which there were subdivisions as low as the eighth part of a crown. In 1792, the national debt amounted in the whole to 29,000,000 of crowns. A considerable part of this debt, which was augmented during the regency, has been paid off under the new king, who appears to be extremely anxious to discharge with fidelity the duties he owes to his country. There are bank-notes for sixteen *schellings* of the Hamburg bank, and indeed they can be had for any sum.

After what we have said, taken in conjunction with the different reverses which Sweden has experienced during these last years, and which human prudence could scarcely have prevented, it will be easy to conceive the possibility of the course of exchange at Hamburg being seventy-six *schellings* for forty-eight; although, since the convocation of the diet, the exchange has become much less unfavourable to Sweden, than it was before.

It is not so easy to determine the amount of the Swedish revenues as the Danish; for the political writers of Swe-

den have not published such full accounts of this subject as the authors of Denmark, whose accuracy in this respect cannot be sufficiently commended.

Those revenues consist of

The land-tax (*impôts sur les biens fonds.*)

The product of the tenths of the different mines. Those of the iron-mines alone are valued at 272,532 crowns.

The duties of the customs. (*Droits de douane.*)

The duties on certain goods imported, (*Droits d'entree.*)

The post office (estimated at about 100,000 crowns.)

Stamps (which yield nearly 300,000 crowns.)

The poll-tax.

Patent duties on the profession of merchant, and the exercise of corporation-rights.

Acknowledgment from ships on returning from the Indies.

Profits of the royal lottery, established in 1774 (the first fifteen drawings of which yielded 150,000 crowns.)

Profits of the national bank.

Distillery, farmed of the crown by different individuals, an enormous branch of the revenue, and the most fatal of scourges to the country*.

Profits of the lombard.

Total, in 1772, nearly two millions of crowns.

This revenue was soon after doubled, and has since received considerable augmentations at different times, so that the total may at present be stated at five millions of crowns.

Agriculture has not been carried to the degree of perfection which might have been expected from a people who attend so much to rural economy; but it makes a rapid and even an astonishing progress, especially in Finland. To the obstacles opposed by nature to rural improvements in Sweden, are to be joined almost incessant factions, and too frequent wars. If that country may boast of several great monarchs, who have been personally acquainted with the art of government, and have acquired celebrity for themselves and their country, it is nevertheless certain, that such glory has cost the nation dear, by the injury it has done to its true interests, a new proof that princes who are too ambitious do no good, at least to small states.

* The words in Italics apply, with the strictest and most lamentable propriety, to Scotland. Translator.

The Swedes in general shew much genius for manufactures; though it cannot be said that they give great application to them, or that they excel in any particular branch. If some exceptions might be made, they would perhaps be in favour of cloths, hats, watches, gilded goods, and some articles of hardware, some of their inventions for manufacturing which have been adopted by other nations. Not that they have been sparing of money to encourage manufactures, but it has too frequently been ill-employed. It is indeed a truth which may be considered as demonstrated, that the distance of Sweden from the great markets of Europe, added to the length and severity of the winters, so expensive to the inhabitants by increasing their wants, and so very inconvenient for navigation, will never permit manufactures to reach any great height in that kingdom. Their principal ones are those of iron and steel, which furnish many important articles for exportation. The watches, especially, made in Sweden are in some estimation in other countries. The sail-cloth sells well in the Mediterranean. In 1785, there were only 14,000 hands employed in the manufactures of wool, silk, and cotton. In 1787, about 439 persons were kept at work in preparing fish oil. Ship building is by no means so considerable a branch as it ought to be.

If the Swedes possess not so inventive a genius as other nations, they require but the sight of a model, not only to imitate, but even to embellish and perfect it, especially in trinkets, small hardware, and articles of steel, as is evident from the late productions of the manufactories at Eskilstuna and at Wedewag, as well as from M. Apelquist's works in brads and other metals.

For some years the Swedes have laboured earnestly to open a communication between Stockholm and Gottenburg, by means of a canal. In digging the canal of Trolhattan, a work of immense labour, they have tunneled mountains, and have constructed several locks, in order to avoid a cataract of more than sixty feet, called the Infernal Fall. All the bar-iron, which comes from the provinces of Nericia, Weermeland, &c. will be conveyed in small vessels over the great lake Wennern, to the canal, and thence to the river Gotha, which will carry it directly to Gottenburg. The utility of this canal, on which they have laboured above a century, has always been acknowledged; but it is only of late that, by the aid of an association,

they have succeeded, after the labour of four or five years, in finishing that part of the undertaking, where the navigation of the canal will soon be opened.* They have also begun this year (1800) to clear the rivers and the old canals of Finland, an operation which promises much facility to the conveyance of commodities.

The interior communication is generally very easy in summer, the country being intersected by lakes, rivers, and indentures of the coast; and in winter, the constant existence of ice singularly facilitates the carriage of merchandize. A stranger travelling in Sweden, either in summer or winter, rapidly passes over a vast space at a cheap rate, in comparison with the expence of travelling post in other countries. This advantage is chiefly owing to the natural quality of the roads, which are always carefully repaired, and which always present a firm surface. But there is no resource for a man who wishes to make a journey in winter, and who has not the means of travelling post. Neither is there any establishment for the regular conveyance of goods during that long season; so that Sweden, where other regulations are so good, and which has a just title to be considered as one of the most civilized countries in Europe, seems to be isolated from the rest of the world for a great part of the year. Letters, gazettes, and some strangers whose purses enable them to travel post, are the only winter-visitors of Sweden. That country may be said to be connected with the rest of the continent only for the 4 or 5 summer months. Thus the price of some commodities frequently becomes exorbitant, especially towards the end of winter, and sometimes they are not to be procured though ever so necessary. Hence it happens that the best political works, and other interesting objects, are for a long period unknown to the public, except by advertisements, and short, and too often unsatisfactory, extracts which appear in the journals. Even these last, as well as the news papers sent by post, come to a considerable price. Hence the country is too little visited by strangers, who consequently neither diffuse their money, nor communicate their industry, nor form many commercial relations. Hence, in a word,

* The words in Italics seem to involve some ambiguity. Those of the original are, *On a réussi, après quatre ou cinq années de travaux, à achever cette partie de l'entreprise, où la navigation s'ouvrira bientôt.*—Is the whole undertaking finished or not?

it happens, that when, in extraordinary emergency, some Swedish commodity would come to a good foreign market during the winter, the difficulty of exportation presents an insuperable obstacle, especially when the winter, anticipating its ordinary commencement, may be said to surprise autumn. We know that an attempt was long ago made to remedy these great inconveniences, by the formation of several proper establishments; but, if the success was not answerable to the views which directed the undertaking, it was because, independently of several other accidental circumstances, the calls for intercourse were not then so numerous and urgent, as they have since been rendered by the increase of commerce and luxury, and by the affluence of travellers. Doubtless also the departure of the carriages (*voitures*) was too frequent; for, to reconcile economy with utility, their departure once a fortnight, or even once a month, would have been sufficient.*

* We shall give a new proof of our impartiality, by inserting here a note furnished by an intelligent and estimable Swede. We publish it, however, without renouncing the opinion we have formed.

"It is necessary to observe that this censure ought not to attach to the country. There is no country in which commodities are transported in winter with more facility than in Sweden. The heaviest goods, which it would be impossible to convey by wheel-carriages, are easily transported in sledges. As to foreign articles, the obstacles which impede their importation arise from the frequent interruption of navigation by the Belts, and from the bad state of the roads in Denmark, the passage of which, during the bad season, is extremely expensive. In fact, when these obstacles are surmounted, by the arrival of the goods at Helsingborg, the first Swedish town on that coast, nothing is more easy than to make the peasants convey all sorts of goods into any province in the kingdom, and that with more ease, certainty, and cheapness than in Denmark. The summer is not without its inconveniences in the Swedish provinces which are destitute of navigable rivers; but the excessive extent of the coasts affords them the means of supply. The Swedes reckon a winter, which admits not the use of sledges (and such there have been), a misfortune almost as great as a bad harvest; because in those vehicles they transport heavy goods, such as iron, timber, grain, &c. and though the country is not every where intersected with great roads, they make good their way on the

This exterior commerce of Sweden is partly carried on in national ships, which navigate every sea on the globe, even as far as the island of St. Bartholomew in the

snow across forests, marshes, lakes, rivers, &c. without either delay or obstacle. The principal fairs in Sweden take place in winter, because of the facility which that season affords for the conveyance of goods. It is no uncommon thing for peasants to undertake journeys of sixty or seventy Swedish miles (about 160 leagues) to go on that errand. In support of this assertion, it is only necessary to state the well known instance of the peasants, who, in the month of February, go to Stockholm, in order to carry goods thence to Christinehamn in Wermeland, and who in ten or twelve days travel thirty Swedish miles and a quarter" (or 121 English).

We have frequently spoken (resumes the author) of the Diligences, which traverse Denmark in all seasons as regularly as possible. *It would be thought a thing extraordinary, and perhaps unheard of, if one of those vehicles did not arrive at Copenhagen from Hamburg in the space of a month.* We confine ourselves to this remark, which may suffice to direct the judgment of our readers on so essential an object.

The two passages above, which the translator has put in Italics, shew what ideas the author and his annotator entertain of expeditious travelling! Would they believe what we could tell them of our mail, and other light coaches, or even of the rate of which carriers travel in conveying goods in one horse carts, between some of our principal manufacturing towns, especially in the north, for example, between Glasgow and Manchester? What should we say, if but one or two coaches were to pass between London and Edinburgh in a month! The translator has travelled between those cities, distant 400 English, or 100 Swedish, miles, in the depth of winter, in seventy hours, including three hours sleep at Newcastle, and this not in a mail-coach, which goes it in sixty-two or sixty-three hours, but in a light coach, called the Royal Charlotte. *This extreme expedition, however, is but modern.* See a paper inserted in the Statistical Account of Scotland, article Edinburgh, by the ingenious Mr. Creech, bookseller in that city. The annotator mentions the bad roads in Denmark as an interruption to the Swedish trade. But it appears that some most excellent roads are now making in that country. See the learned Professor Bygge's interesting *Journey from Copenhagen to Paris, an English translation of which is now in the press.*

West, and China in the east. The principal articles of export are planks, beams, masts, tar, pitch, potash, iron, steel, copper, tin, sulphur, vitriol, alum, saltpetre, herrings, &c. The chief commodities imported are wines, oils, raisins, and other fruits, sugar, tea, coffee, salt, corn, and raw materials for manufacture. Many Swedish ships successively visit the different ports on the shores of the Mediterranean, and return large profits to their owners. The most lucrative part of the Swedish commerce is that carried on with Great Britain, which takes off the greatest part of the iron; and next in importance to this is the trade with France. From the towns on the Baltic, which are the richest depositories of corn, namely, Dantzick, Koningberg, &c. the Swedes import that commodity, as well as those naval stores which they want, such as hemp, tallow, &c. Their only commerce with the West Indian islands is carried on by an exclusive company with the island of St. Bartholomew. Their Chinese connections centre in the India Company established at Gottenburg, who confine themselves to the equipment of two or three annual ships. This branch of trade, in the stock of which many foreigners had shares, and which was formerly so lucrative, ceased to be so about twelve years ago. The Swedes have also the benefit of the common insurance companies, and they have even established two companies, whose object it is to save wrecked ships and cargoes. These companies pay persons accustomed to dive and bring up goods, and whose exertion and zeal is rewarded by sums proportioned to the value of the vessels and goods they retrieve. Canzler, in his Memoirs on Sweden, adopts the following proportions between the commercial importance of the towns in that country: Supposing the whole export trade of Sweden divided into thirteen parts, he states the exports of Stockholm at seven of those parts, those of Gottenburg at two, and those of all the other towns in the kingdom at four. Of the imports, he assigns to Stockholm one-half, to Gottenburg one-fourth, and to all the other towns the remaining fourth.

Sweden, which has hitherto preserved neutrality in the present war, has been always the faithful ally of France, a connection which has procured her more than one honourable peace, but which has also frequently dragged her into very troublesome wars. She seems at present inclined to depart from her old alliance, and to form a new one with a neighbouring empire. It would doubtless be presumptuous in us to pretend to decide which of the two alliances would be the most agreeable

to her interests; but we may at least be permitted to give it as our opinion, that the most intimate connection with Denmark and Prussia would appear to be the surest palladium of her independence and happiness. The balance of the North hath been so violently deranged by the partition of Poland, that no precaution should be neglected, which promises to restore its stability.

If the finances of Sweden be in a state of such notorious derangement, that strangers, who only see the continuation of her neutrality, can scarcely form any idea of it; if the course of exchange has been extremely unfavourable to her for the two last years; these calamities must be chiefly attributed to the different misfortunes she has experienced, and which she has most deeply felt, and to the losses which she suffered under a king so quarrelsome and magnificent as Gustavus III. and which she has not yet been able to repair. And even in the present war, she has lost some very considerable convoys, not to mention a number of separate ships. The two last years produced but very indifferent crops; and the herring-fishery on the Swedish coasts almost entirely failed in the last season. We shall say nothing of a certain fluctuation in political principles, even with regard to internal affairs, which is at least apparent, and which is supposed to have been observable for the last fifteen years; and it is well known that such fluctuation never fails to produce the most fatal consequences. It is easy to see that this cause must have had its influence on so many unfortunate events, in a country whose resources are by no means abundant, and which is already infected with the habits of indulgence in foreign luxuries. The government has been obliged to prohibit the distillation of spirits, to prevent a famine; but this measure, imposed by necessity (like the prohibition of coffee), deprives the peasant of his beloved drams, which he swallows as a charm for his wretchedness, and even as the support of his life, which, on the contrary, is abridged by the immoderate use of that slow poison*. The government has stored up the

* This sentence, like a former one, applies with too great propriety to Scotland, where the distillery also extracts a poison from the staff of life, and the health and morals of a people, once famous for both, are sacrificed to a most polluted source of revenue. An abundance of grain, in the present state of things, is, in fact, no blessing to Scotland. The distillery converts it into a curse; and a scarcity, if not ex-

spirits on hand in warehouses at Stockholm, to be distributed by rations; and the peasants complain formally of a measure which deprives them of a portion which they allege to be indispensable under their rural labours; and it is possible that habit may have rendered dram-drinking absolutely necessary to them! An interesting diet, now assembled, it is to be hoped will point out the remedies necessary to restore soundness to the body politic.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BY way of general reply to the observations of Mr. Robinson, I remark (first premising that I have neither time nor inclination for long and elaborate discussions) that I consider two points in morals as demonstrated; first, that obligation is founded on self-interest; secondly, that the sympathetic are generated by the selfish affections. For the proof of the former, I refer to Cooper, Tracts Ethical, &c. vol. i. of the latter, to Hartley. On this second position, there is a passage in Cooper on Moral Obligation, page 82, which I cannot help transcribing. "The generation of the social from the selfish affections has been so evidently explained by Hartley that the matter is indisputable. People should not write on the phenomena of the mind, without either adopting or con-

treme, but just sufficient to put a stop to distillation, is little, if at all, to be regretted in that country. Not only are some of the towns become sinks of debauchery, but, in some country districts, ardent spirits are served out to harvest workers, instead of the milk, or small-beer, drank in the same places some years ago. The Statistical Account of Scotland, so creditable to the abilities of her clergy, contains almost as many proofs of my assertions as there were parish ministers undeterred from speaking out by the fear of offending their hearers and their *lands*, too many of whom are interested in the abuse. Compare, in particular, the Statistical Account of Langholm, with the Rev. Mr. Rowland Hill's description of a fair in that place, at which he was present, in his late Tour in Scotland. I might describe many such disorderly scenes, the deplorable effects of dram-drinking, from my own observation in that country; but such testimonies would derive no additional weight from the anonymous authority of

The Translator.

futing the doctrine of association." But I will now waive this demonstration of Hartley's, and allow, for the sake of argument, that self-love and sympathy are distinct and independent principles. I maintain then, that the prospect of a future existence affords the strongest imaginable motive to the suppression of the selfish and sensual passions, and the cultivation of the sympathetic and benevolent affections, as it renders every sacrifice of present gratification or personal advantage which virtue may cost us, not only reasonable but our manifest interest. That the great bulk of mankind, even in Christian countries, are practical Atheists, and acknowledge in their conduct no sanctions of morality but what are derived from present objects, is a fact which cannot be controverted, and which the Christian philosopher deplures. But the question with me is, whether a mind that will *reflect* may not find a very powerful support of virtue in the expectation of a future existence, which, if seriously indulged, operates with a restraining influence in numberless cases where no formal calculation is instituted, and where the motives of action may not be very distinctly present in the mind of the agent. Mr. Robinson indeed considers the impression of future good, as too slight and feeble to operate against the more forcible attractions of present objects. And so it would be, if future good were not apprehended to compensate for its distance by its magnitude and duration. But *habitual reflection* will certainly present it to the mind in something like its just proportion, and give it its proper operation on the conduct. That the hope of immortality is not universally inefficient, many facts demonstrate. I content myself with one. That cannot be an inert principle which has conducted the martyr to the stake. Indeed to maintain that man, with *full persuasion* that virtue is his interest as an immortal being, *cannot* adapt his conduct to that persuasion, is at once to deprive him of the character of rationality. It may be farther observed, that the theopathic affections also, if diligently cherished, lend a very friendly aid to the formation and establishment of every generous, sympathetic, and benevolent feeling. Mr. Robinson asks, whether, according to my philosophy, it is easy to say that one man is more virtuous than another; and whether it ought not rather to be said that all men are equally virtuous? The moment I leave philosophical criticism, no man is less anxious than myself about words. But I call that man more *virtuous* than another, in whom *self* is in a higher degree expanded into bene-

benevolence; and what I affirm is, that religious principle is more favourable than any other to this expansion of the character. I only add that an affection which was originally exercised upon selfish considerations, becomes gradually, from the very constitution of human nature, more and more disinterested, a circumstance to which, if Lord Shaftesbury had adverted, his view of morality would have been more correct.

Allow me to thank your correspondent J. C. (page 311 of your last Number) for his animadversions on my correction of Virgil's *Æneid* vi. 242. I did not propose the emendation as necessary on the score of phraseology, but to try whether by a slight alteration a line might not be vindicated to Virgil, which Burman and Heyne reject as *spurious*. Mr. Wakefield, I ought to observe, on the other hand, thinks that Lucretius, in book vi. v. 420, rather countenances its genuineness. In the second remark of your correspondent there is much force, but it applies only to *Aornon*, and not to *Avernus*, which some copies read. Should it be said that *Avernus* is only a corruption of a Greek name, and therefore that *Graio nomine* would be improper, I would refer the objector to the following lines of Ovid:

Sed Veneris menssem *Graio* sermone notatum

Auguror: a spumis est dea dicta maris.

Nec tibi sit mirum *Graio* rem nomine dici,

Italia nam tellus Græcia major erat. Fast iv. 61.

Certainly *Aprilis* is no more a genuine Greek word than *Avernus*. Perhaps the following lines of Silius Italicus afford the best commentary on this controverted passage of the Mantuan bard, if indeed the line be his:

Ille, olim populis dictum Styga, nomine vero

Stagna inter celebrem nunc mitia monstrat Avernum. Pun. xii. 120.

In farther confirmation of the subjunctive mood in Virg. *Æn.* vi. 591, which confirmation can only be needed, because Burman and Heyne, at *qui viri!* have acquiesced in the indicative, let me add *Æn.* ix. 728—9.

Demens! qui Rutulum in medio non agmine regem

Viderit irrumpentem, ultroque incluserit urbi.

I have since observed, that in the Oxford edition (which I did not recollect

that I had in my possession,) *simularet* is given for *simularat*. I am, Sir,
Your's, &c.

Chexbunt,
Nov. 1, 1800.

E. COGAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you can spare room in your next month's publication, for the following remark, in answer to the complaint and request of your correspondent N. S. (Monthly Mag. vol. x. p. 306.), they are much at your service.

If the proprietor of the tythes should refuse to take his tythe-lambs "*when they are capable of living without their dam*," I should think all that N. S. can do is, to wait till the proprietor chooses to receive his property; and then to keep back so many of the lambs as will indemnify N. S. for the loss sustained by keeping them beyond the legal period. If the parson should think proper to dispute the justice of this mode of proceeding, he must have recourse to a legal process. The subject of agistment tythes appears to have been misrepresented by most writers on ecclesiastical law. At present, I recollect only one publication which exclusively relates to it; the title of which is, "*The Matter of Agistment Tythe of unprofitable Stock, in the case of the Vicar of Holbeach, as decreed by Lord Chief Baron Parker, Baron Smythe, &c. in the Court of Exchequer, in Michaelmas Term, 1768. By Cecil Willis, D. D. Vicar of Holbeach, &c. 4to. 1770.*"—This pamphlet I have never seen; my information concerning it being derived from the Monthly Review. In the 56th volume of that work, pages 185 and 186, are to be found some remarks on Dr. Willis's performance, which the critic represents as throwing but little light on the subject. But the critique contains an explanation of the law relative to agistment tythes, which appears to me to be very satisfactory. Let your correspondent should not have an opportunity of seeing the volume of the Monthly Review above referred to, I will just observe, that the reviewer, in opposition to the opinions of Gibson, Burn, and other writers on ecclesiastical law, maintains that the tenth of the price of keeping an unproductive beast, and not the tenth of its improved value, during any given period, is the right of the proprietor of the tythes. Or, in other words, that his claim is founded exclusively on a right to the tenth of the produce consumed by the animal.

I cannot conclude without observing, that

that the frequent disputes which occur relative to tythes, must render it a circumstance much to be wished, both by clergymen and occupiers of land, that this *tax on industry* should be abolished, and in lieu of it, a portion of land in every parish be set aside exclusively for the support of the church. The execution of a scheme of this kind, as it would have a beneficial effect on agriculture, would, at any period, be desirable, and particularly so at the present.

Your's, &c.

Nov. 7, 1800.

X.Y.Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS we may now, from the report of the Committee of the House of Commons, be pretty well assured that, however dear grain may be, yet we shall not be absolutely *starved*, before next harvest; we may, with more complacency, consider the subject of *scarcity*, both as to its actual existence, its cause, and the probable means, in some measure, of counteracting its effects.

As to its existence, the report above alluded to sufficiently proves it, by allowing that the crop is 1-4th less than the average.

As to the *cause*, we must undoubtedly in a great measure attribute it to the very wet wheat seeding we had last year, which rendered it impossible to sow many of the strong, and in general most productive lands; and on those which were sowed of this description, the very heavy rains so completely *faded* the ground, as to make it impossible for a great quantity of the seed to vegetate; this, added to the wet harvest, is fully sufficient to account for the present scanty supply and high price of *good dry corn*. After the winter, the markets will, doubtless, be more abundantly supplied with corn of *some quality or other*, as much of the grain which was wetted, *cannot be threshed till after a frost*; moreover, it is the custom of farmers to thresh little else but wheat till winter, that the straw may be kept for the stock, to a time when nothing else is to be had. As to the absurd notion that the scarcity is caused by the farmers themselves, it is hardly worth noticing. I will however just ask, if they have it in their power to make an artificial scarcity, how happens it that they do not do so when their crops are particularly abundant? as by so doing their profits must be great indeed. But I will maintain, that there is no class of men who feel the present evil more than the farmers themselves; for they have not only to bear the obloquy of causing it—

they are not only held up as objects of popular hatred, but they too often fall the victims of its fury, (witness the many corn-ricks burnt lately), but—further, there is not any business in the kingdom, which, in proportion to the capital employed, pays more to the support of the poor. I think I may safely say, there are few parishes, where it will cost less this year than 2-5ths of the rack-rent for poor's-rate, or about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the capital employed; I speak of arable farms. On many of the strong lands, where in suitable seasons, and with proper cultivation, the average crop has been from 25 to 30 bushels per acre, I *know*, not only from my own experience, but from the undoubted testimony of others, that the average this year will not amount to more than 12 or 13 bushels per acre. When from this quantity we take five bushels, for seed and bread for the family, but very little is left for market. In order to shew in a more convincing way that such a year as this is far from profitable to the farmer, I have only to make the following calculation, which will apply to all arable farms of 300l. per ann.* and under, for in these there are generally a great many men servants kept in the house†, which will account for my otherwise great allowance of from two to two and a half bushels per acre for bread, &c. We will begin with the present year, and the prices in this neighbourhood: say

12½ bushels of wheat per acre,	
at 20s. per bushel	£.12 10 0
Deduct 5 bushels for seed and	
flour	5 0 0
	Per acre £.7 10 0

with labour at an advanced price, and the poor's-rate increased 3 or 400 per cent. or from 2s. and 2s. 6d. to 3s. and even 10s. in the pound.

In a fruitful year the account may be stated as follows:

25 bushels of wheat per acre,	
at 8s. per bushel	£.10 0 0
Deduct 5s. bushels as above	2 0 0
	£.8 0 0

with labour and poor's-rates moderate. I have no fear of submitting the above calculation to any one conversant with the farming business.

* Or, perhaps, 300 acres and under.

† And it is also the custom for all the labourers to have their *mess* before they go to work; this consists of a wooden dish filled with bread and boiling milk poured on it.

As to the means to be used for counteracting the effect of the scarcity, the only method in the powers of individuals appears to be, the adoption of substitutes, and the most rigid economy in the use of flour.

I have thus endeavoured, from absolute facts and observations, to account for an evil which we all feel but too severely; and I have also endeavoured to rescue the character of a very useful class of men, from some of the blame which the misinformed or the designing would cast upon them. I have only to add that, though my observation has been confined to my more immediate neighbourhood, yet, from all I have been able to learn, what I have stated will be found to be the case in most of the strong, and in general best wheat lands in the kingdom.

Bedfordshire, I am, &c.
Dec. 1, 1800.

G. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the second edition of Dr. MacLaine's Translation of Meisheim's Ecclesiastical History, at p. 414. of the 2d vol. in the note y, the translator makes mention of a work which I should be glad to purchase, if, through the medium of your instructive publication, any gentleman would kindly inform me how to procure it.

The work is entitled, "Ordres Monastiques, Histoire extraite de tous les Auteurs, qui ont conservé à la Postérité ce qu'il y a de plus curieux dans chaque ordre, enrichie d'un très grand Nombre de Passages des mêmes; pour servir de démonstration, que ce qu'on y avance est également véritable et curieux." After having given this long title page, the translator thus goes on in his note—"This work, which was first printed in Paris, in 1751, under the title of Berlin, and which was suppressed almost as soon as it appeared, is written with great wit, eloquence, and learning, and all the narrations it contains are confirmed by citations from the most eminent authors, who have given accounts of the religious orders. The author's design seems to have been to expose the monks of every denomination to the laughter of his readers; and it is very remarkable that in the execution of his purpose he has drawn his materials from the gravest authors, and from the most zealous defenders of monachism. If he has embellished his subject, it is by the vivacity of his manner, and the witty elegance of his style, and not by laying to the charge of the mo-

nastic communities any practices, which their most serious historians omit, or disavow. The authors of the *Bibliothèque des Sciences et de Beaux Arts*, at the Hague, have given several interesting extracts of this work, in the second, third, fourth, and fifth volumes of that literary journal."

If you will have the goodness to insert this in some early number of your useful and entertaining Miscellany, you would much oblige,

Oxford,
Nov. 10, 1800.

Your's, &c.

ACADEMICUS.

P.S. Supposing you could procure a copy of this work, would not a translation of it into English, faithfully executed, have a prodigious sale in Great Britain?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE frequently, as well as your correspondent Onyx Hoile, heard the observation of the ladies, that metallic tea pots "*draw better*" than those made of earthen-ware or china; I do not, however, believe with him, that it is founded, and think I can shew, from fair deduction, that it is impossible it should be so.

I suppose it will be granted, that the extractive matter of the tea is more readily dissolved in proportion as the water is hotter; and that metals are much readier conductors of heat than earthen ware or china is; if these facts be allowed, they are sufficient to overturn the ideas of Onyx Hoile, for if the heat which is communicated to the metal by the water pass more readily from it than from the earthen-ware to the surrounding atmosphere, then the metallic vessel must sooner receive another portion of heat from the water than will be the case with the earthen-ware vessel, and consequently the water in the metallic vessel must be more cooled in a given time, than the water in the earthen vessel; and as this deprivation of heat reduces the solvent power of the water, the infusion prepared in the metallic vessel must consequently be the weaker; if these inferences be just, the recommendation to make mash tuns, &c. of metal instead of wood must consequently be disadvantageous.

For these reasons I entirely disbelieve that any advantage results from making tea in a metallic vessel; if, however, it have been accurately determined that the contrary is the case, it is evidently unconnected with the different degrees of conductive power possessed by metals, wood, or earthen-ware; some other cause
then

then must be sought for which as yet is either unknown or unexplained.

I shall take the opportunity which now presents itself of asking your numerous readers, whether any of them remembers to have observed, or to have seen any mention of the "*fog which covered Europe and Asia during the whole summer of 1783*" alluded to by Mr. Cowper in the 2d book of the *Task*.

Your's, &c. truly,
P.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.
SIR,

IN an age in which we have been compassing the earth to supply the Islands of the South Sea with the animal and vegetable productions of Europe, it cannot surely be uninteresting to consider whether those of our own island may not receive a valuable addition from other countries, especially at a period when we are threatened with a scarcity which seems to arise not so much from temporary as from permanent causes.

What gave rise to these reflections was that part of Carver's *Travels* in the interior of America, in which he mentions the *wild rice*. Since the publication of that work it has so often been described, that its nature and qualities are well known; but as far as my information extends, no attempt has been made to cultivate it in this country, although it seems to me that the experiment might be tried with every prospect of success.

According to Carver it grows in great abundance to the North-West of Lake Superior, in latitudes nearly the same with those of the South of England; but although the climate in that part of America is much milder than in the same parallels on the eastern coast, there cannot be a doubt but that it is much colder in the winter, and that the average heat of the summer is less than in any part of England. It also grows, according to Carver, in latitudes on the Mississippi in which grapes come to perfection, so that it seems highly probable that it might be cultivated with advantage in many parts of Europe.

I need not enlarge on the advantages that would arise from the success of such an experiment. The county in which I am now writing contains some thousands of acres, which, in their present state, produce little except reeds and water fowl, but which, by this means, might perhaps contribute to the support of thousands.

These hints I transmit to your valuable *Miscellany*, in hopes that they may

fall into the hands of some one who may be able and willing to try an experiment, whose success cannot fail to enrich himself, and to produce great and real advantages to mankind in general.

Cambridge, Dec. 11, 1800,

J. B.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

MR. GIBBON, in his *Decline and Fall* of the Roman Empire* mentions the Island of Zara as having cherry-trees which produce our incomparable MARASQUIN. Being unacquainted with what this is, and unable to discover, if any of your correspondents can inform me, I shall esteem it a favour.

Hackney.

X.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IT is a common observation that Oriental poetry is not reducible to the same code of laws which have very generally prevailed over ancient and modern Europe. This observation is, for the most part just: there is an audacity of figure, an abruptness of sentence, and an uniform luxuriance of language in the former, which we should vainly look for in the most dithyrambic poets of Greece or Rome, and which would not pass without censure in the court of Aristotle or Quintilian. At the same time, there are resemblances between the poetry of Europe and Asia that are truly astonishing, and that will afford a harvest of abundant delight to the curious, who will be at the trouble of comparing them. The fable, plan, and peripetia of *Sacontala*; or, "*The Fatal Ring*," a drama, written, if there be any truth in eastern chronology, ages before the epoch of Hesiod and Homer, allowing them the earliest date that can possibly be contended for, has been already so ably unfolded, and communicated for the purpose of contrasting it with dramas of later times, by the much lamented Sir W. Jones, that there can be no necessity for examining it in the present place. I shall dwell as shortly, for the limit of an individual letter will admit of nothing more than a mere glance on the poetical works of the good and benevolent Sadi, throughout the whole of whose writings there is a sound and sterling morality, severe as the satires of

* Vol. 6. page 143, note, quarto, Juvenal,

Juvenal, yet breathing the very tenderness of Tibullus. The poems of Sadi are in high veneration in the most absolute courts of the east: at Delhi and Ispahan, his name is pronounced with rapture; nor is he in much less estimation even at Constantinople itself. On this account, be-

fore I take my leave of him, I shall beg the liberty of quoting the following stanzas from his *Bostân*, as not inapplicable to some political discussions that have lately occurred among ourselves; they comprize part of the speech of king Nushirvan to his son Hormuz, just before his death.

برو باس درویش محتاج دار
که شاه از رعیت بود تاحدار
رعیت چو بیخست و سلطان درخت
درخت ای پسر باشد از بیخ سخت

Which may be thus rendered, almost literally :

Shield, O my son ! the lowly :-- 'tis from them
The mightiest monarch draws his diadem ;
The people are the root, the race of kings
The tree, that thence in graceful foliage springs :
And mark this precept to thy latest hour,
That from the root the tree derives its power.

But the didactic poetry of the Asiatics is far better calculated for the conveyance of moral truth than either the satire or elegy of Greece or Rome; and more nearly resembles the *Χρυσά Επη* attributed to Pythagoras, though conveyed in a diction far more fascinating than any other remnant of these classical countries. The true and legitimate elegy, however, is not uncommon, and is denominated *Kasfide*; but the satire, strictly so called, and which, even when composed with all the pleasantry of Horace, is but too apt to wound the feelings of individuals, to the credit of Asiatic courtesy, is a species of poetry hitherto unknown to the bards of Iran.

The epic muse, nevertheless, is not a stranger to them; and in the *Shahnâmâh* of Ferdusi she has lavished all her treasures. This is a truly wonderful production, and, including all the divisions of which it consists, extends to not less than sixty thousand lines. It comprises a history of the Persian empire, and was written at the instigation of Mahmud, Sultan of Gezny, about the year 374 of the hejira. This prince had stipulated with the poet to give him a dinar (of the value of 8s. 6d. sterling) for every verse; and on the conclusion of the work, in the seventieth year of the age of Ferdusi, he ordered this reward to be presented to him. The vizier, however, to whom Mahmud had delegated the office of enriching the venerable bard, envious of his growing fame, sent him indeed in sealed bags the number of stipulated dinars, but in silver instead of gold coin, which, apprehending

it was by the express order of Sultan Mahmud, so enraged him, that he distributed the whole to the crowd that was around him, and then fled away, first to Bagdat, and afterwards to Tus, where in a short time he fell a victim to the mortification he had endured. It was at this moment the monarch of Gezny first became apprised of the deception: he instantly remitted the stipulated sum of sixty thousand dinars in gold: which, arriving too late for the enjoyment of the poet, were expended in erecting to his memory an elegant and most sumptuous monument.

The *Shahnâmâh* is the master-piece of the Persian muses. It has been compared to the *Iliad*, and with respect to the general polish and animation of its diction, and the truth and spirit of its similes, those particularly deduced from the majesty of the lion, the ferocious courage of the tiger, the procumbent rock, and the mild serenity of a moon-light night, the comparison is not inapplicable. But it is certainly deficient in that exquisite unity of design, that harmonious bearing of every part to every part which the *Iliad* boasts, in superiority, perhaps, to all the epics that ever were written in human language. There are many poems of more modern date to which this admirable production of Ferdusi bears a nearer resemblance than the epic of Homer. In its machinery, which consists of demons and enchanters, with a casual intermixture of giants, it exhibits a considerable similarity to the *Jerusalem Delivered* of Torquato Tasso; yet it oc-

cupies

cupies a greater range, and has all the wildness of Ariosto. But the language of Persia, though equally soft and luxurious, is at the same time far more bold and sonorous than the Italian, and, in point of strength and dignity of style, if it should fail in a competition with Milton, it may at least enter the lists with the Araucana of Ercilla. In its uniform object and design, however, it bears a stronger similitude to the *Lusiad* of Camoens, than to any other poem that has ever been presented to the world. The object of the Portuguese bard, like that of the Persian, was to exhibit a history of his country, and immortalize the glory of its monarchs; and by communicating this history in the form of an episode or distinct tale, by his hero, Vasco de Gama, he maintains a greater unity of action than is attempted to be preserved by Ferdusi, who is himself the historian narrating the different events that occur in chronological succession. The language of the latter is however far superior to that of Camoens: it is richer and more melodious, and, by the unrivalled power it possesses, of creating compound epithets, it leaves the Portuguese at an infinite distance. Many of the episodes of Ferdusi, and particularly those designed to inculcate moral duties, or exhibit the force and tenderness of love, are related with a stronger interest and impression than are to be found in any part of the *Lusiad*, though I am ready to admit the masterly delineation of the Island of Venus in the 9th canto; the beauty of the generous apology offered for the voluptuous Fernando; the exquisite tenderness and feeling introduced into the tale of the unfortunate Donna Inez, both in the third canto; and the luxurious, yet delicate, picture of the approach of Venus to Jupiter, inserted in the second canto of the editions of this poem published by Gonzalez and Faria i Sousa, but unaccountably omitted in that of Manuel de Lyra, edited at Lisbon in 1584. The passage I refer to commences

Os crespos fios d'ouro se eparziam

Pello colo, que a neva escurecia, &c. and is properly retained, and translated with much spirit, by Mr. Mickle.

But the present letter I intended to have devoted to the entire purpose of comparing the *lyric poetry* of Asia with that of Europe; and principally the gazels or odes of Hafiz with those of

Anacreon: and I now proceed to sketch, with a hasty hand, a few of those many resemblances which seem to subsist between them, and which the man of dignified leisure may pursue in his closet to a much greater extent.

The gazel bears some similitude to the Italian sonnet, from its being shackled to a rigid uniformity of rhyme, and its not being permitted to exceed a certain number of couplets: but, exclusive of such a coincidence, nothing can be more unlike; for instead of being confined to one individual thought or idea, the bard of Iran is at full liberty to introduce as many as he chooses; and it often occurs, that the subject of almost every couplet is altogether new, and unconnected either with its antecedent or consequent. Something of this abrupt aberration, though perhaps seldom carried to the same excess, is to be traced in the odes of Anacreon and Horace, in the latter more particularly; and especially when, like Hafiz, some moral reflexion on the brevity of human life, and the vanity of its pleasures and pursuits, rushes suddenly athwart his soul, whilst engaged on a subject apparently foreign from such ideas. In this respect, the resemblance between Hafiz and Horace is considerably greater than between the former and the Teian lyricist, who does not so frequently introduce moral topics into his voluptuous versification. Casually, however, we meet with them, as in his fourth ode, commencing

Ἐπὶ μυσσιν αἰς τερεϊνῶν,

where, after a most luscious delineation of his reposing on a bed of verdant roses and myrtles, quaffing ample draughts of wine from a cup ministered to him by Cupid, he abruptly bursts forth:

Τροχὸς ἄρματος γὰρ διὰ

βίωτος τρέχει κολισθεῖς.

Ὀλίγη δὲ κείσομεσθα

Κοίης, ὅστων λυθენტῶν.

Which may be thus rendered without diffusion:

Rapid time, with headlong zeal,
Flies like the chariot's whizzing wheel;
And soon dissolv'd thro' every bone,
We sink—an inch of dust alone.

A passage strikingly similar, both in subject and abrupt deviation, to the following from the Persian bard, taken from the third gazel, as arranged by the Baron Revilki:

ترسم این قوم کم بر درد کشان میخندند

Let pietists the ruby bowl disown,
Fain would they yield their Eden for our own.—
Trust not to Fortune—fly the changeling's pow'r:
This, this is thine—then seize the present hour!

Each but a little dust at last supplies,
Then why build, proudly, mansions to the skies?

But, though the moral sentiments interperfed throughout the gazels of Hafiz, and indeed thofe of all Perfian poets, of whom Mohammed Hafiz is unquestionably the firft in the lyric department, be more frequent than in the odes of Anacreon; the fubjects of both poets are alike confined to the pleafures of love and wine. The term *gazel* means, in reality, an amouret, or love-fong, and in its original fignification was applied by the Arabians, from whom it is borrowed, to the young and playful fawn, which conftituted among themfelves a favourite companion for the sportive and juvenile fair, whom they may alfo have conceived it reſembled on account of its timidity and innocence. From this jocund but tremulous animal the damfels of Arabia and Perfia derived fome of their moſt elegant names. Thus the graceful Navára, which is a term of fimilar import, was the maid on whom the languifhing Lebid had beftowed all his heart. “A company of maidens (ſays he, in his Alaameriyyo,) were feated in thofe carriages, with full black eyes, and graceful attitude, like the wild HEIFERS of Tudah, or the ROES of Wegera, tenderly gazing on their young.”

“In that tribe (ſays Tarafa, in his Albecriyyo, another paſtoral of equal merit, and which, like the former, conſtitutes one of the Moállakât, or ſeven poems tranſcribed in letters of gold, and ſuſpended in the temple of Mecca,) in that tribe was a lovely FAWN, with black eyes, deeply crimſoned lips, and a beautiful neck elegantly raiſed to crop the fresh berries of Erac; a neck adorned with a double ſtring of pearls and topazes.”

In like manner, in the inimitable paſtoral ſong of Solomon, cap. ii. 8. “The voice of my beloved! behold he cometh leaping upon the mountains, ſkipping upon the hills.—My beloved is like a roe, or a young hart.” To which the Arabic verſion adds, with a happy appropriation of the landscape, “upon mount Bethel.”

This tender and elegant ſmile is not, I confeſs, common among the Greek poets; and yet there is a fragment attributed to Anacreon, in which the ſame idea is introduced with much beauty:

Ὅς ἐν ὕλη κεροεσσης
Ἀπολειφθεὶς ὑπο μητρος.

Which is thus admirably paraphraſed by Mr. Moore, in his ſpirited verſion of this poet:

The nurſling fawn that in ſome ſhade
Its antler'd mother leaves behind,
Is not more wantonly afraid,
More timid of the ruſtling wind.

The “black and languifhing eye,” which is depicted in the above extracts both by Lebid and Tarafa, was, and ſtill continues to be, one of the chief characteristics of beauty in the Eaſt. Different nations, however, have judged differently upon this ſubject; and the briſk and lively eye, the *βλεμμα γλαυκον*, ſeems to have been chiefly in vogue among the Greeks, and was the peculiar property of Minerva. Anacreon, however, than whom no poet or painter was ever better ſkilled in the true lineaments of female attraction, improves conſiderably upon the taſte of his countrymen in the following inſtructions to his painter, in which, if we do not perceive the Arabian *ελικωπης*, or “black and languifhing eye,” we nevertheleſs are put into poſſeſſion of ſomething that answers the purpoſe: ode xxviii.

Το δε βλεμμα νυν αληθως
Απο τυ πυρος ποιησον,
Ἄμα γλαυκον ὡς Αθηνης,
Ἄμα δ' ὄγρον ὡς Κυθιρης---

Of which the reader may accept the following interpretation:

Give her the eye of keen deſire,
Like that of Pallas, fill'd with fire;
Yet mix the ſoft, and humid beam
From gentler Venus wont to ſteam.

The different verſes or ſtanſas of which the *gazel* conſiſts, compriſe but two lines alone, and are called *beits*, a term derived from the ſecond letter of the alphabet

(ب) uſed, in precise ſimilarity to the cuſtom of the Greeks, numerically; and is conſequently a perfect ſynonym for the Engliſh word “couplets.” The frequent infraſtinction and want of connection of theſe different *beits* has been often noticed by Perfian poets themſelves, and is admirably compared by the bard of Shiraz, in a *gazel* that has had the honour of being tranſlated into Latin metre by the Baron Revifki, and into Engliſh by Sir Wm. Jones, to “a ſet of pearls ſtrung for a necklace; and the ſtars ſprinkled over the heavens:”—the former of which is an idea not very diſſimilar to, though infinitely exceeding in elegance, the application of the term *roſary* to a collection of Roman Catholic prayers for private uſe; a term which has alſo, and from

from this circumstance, been occasionally applied to collections both of old English psalms and ballads. Hafiz, however, is not the inventor of this exquisite simile,

though it is generally attributed to him. He borrowed it from the Hamasa of the Arabian poet Abu Temam, who thus anticipates him:

ان القوافي والبساعي لم تزل
مثل النظام اذا اصاب فريداً
هي جوهر نثر فان الغته
مالشعر مار نليدا وعوداً

Fine thoughts in prose a lustre pour around
Like gems at random scattered o'er the ground;
But, set in verse, they then the page bedeck,
Like rows of pearls that clasp the fair-one's neck.

In the fourth gazel of Hafiz under the letter ش according to the order of Morinski, we meet with the following exquisite couplet:

چوپير اهن شوم آسوده خاطر
كرش هبچو قباكيرم در آعوش

O might I clasp her like her nearest vest!
My panting bosom would be soon at rest.

With this the reader may compare the following of Anacreon, ode xx.

Εγω χιτων γενοιμην
‘Οπως αει φορης με
‘Υδωρ δελω γενεσθαι,
‘Οπως σε χρωτα λβσω.

Transform me to the vest that holds
Thy panting form within its folds;
Or to the stream whose liquid arms
Enclasps thy full-develop'd charms.

The comparison of the pleasures of love to a feast is not uncommon among the Greek and Roman poets. With the latter it seems, however, almost confined to the solid viands of which the banquet consists. Hence, Martial, ix. 60. 2.

Inspexit molles pueros, oculisque comedit.
His eyes surveyed, and on their tender charms
Voluptuous fed.

And hence the inimitable description of Mars reposing on the bosom of Venus in Lucretius i. 36

Atque ita, suspiciens tereti cervice re-
posita,
Pascit amore avidos inhians in te, Dea,
vifus;
Eque tuo pendet refupini spiritus ore.

With uplifted gaze
On thee he feeds his longing, lingering
eyes,
And all his soul hangs quivering from
thy lips.

To the joys of the banquet the Persians apply more frequently still for a metaphor to delineate the raptures that proceed from the smiles or kisses of their mistresses; but, probably from the difference of their climate and manners, and the superior enjoyment afforded them by the limpid fountain and the flowing cup, they rarely speak of feeding on the charms of the assenting fair-ones, but of drinking the delicious nectar they afford. Thus in the following of Hafiz, from the first gazel under the letter ب:

بر رج ساقی پرپیچر
هبچو حافظ بنوش باده ناب

From Hafiz learn, and kisses sweet as wine
Drink from the dulcet cheek of maids divine.

In Anacreon the same idea occurs with the utmost precision in a variety of places, and the same preference is uniformly given to the flowing bowl of the banquet, rather than to its more solid treasures. It would be idle to quote more than the following example, which is as contemporaneous to the above in its general turn of expression, as in the metaphor it conveys:

Τὸν Ἀνάκρεοντ᾽ ἀμιβ
Τὸν αἰοιδμον μελίσσιν.
Φιάλῃ προτίνει πᾶσι,
Φιάλῃ λόγων ἐραννῇ,
Ἀπο' νεκταρὸς ποτοιο
Παραμυθίον λαδόντες,
Φλογερὸν φϋγόντες αἶθρη—

In English thus:

Learn from Anacreon, bard of fire,
With peerless touch who strikes the lyre,
O from Anacreon learn to sip
The dulcet draught of beauty's lip!
Avoid the dog-star's fierce controul,
And with this nectar cheer thy soul.

Yet perhaps the following from the exquisite Song of Solomon has, upon the whole, a greater resemblance still, cap. i. 2.

וְשָׁקֵנִי מִכְשִׁיקָהּ פִּיהוּ בִּשְׁבוֹס
דְּרוֹךְ מוֹיִן

"Let him kiss me with the kisses of his mouth; for thy love is better than wine."

Our readers will here be readily reminded of B. Jonson's celebrated imitation, as well as of many others.

A vast variety of similar parallelisms might be adduced, but it would require an express dissertation instead of a casual letter to point them out. I cannot, however, avoid noticing one prominent feature which appears to be the peculiar characteristic of the Asiatic gazel, and the Grecian as well as the Roman ode, and that is, the frequent adoption of the anaphora, or figure of iteration; which indeed recurs so perpetually in the lyric effusions of all Asiatic and European bards, but more particularly of Hafiz and Anacreon, that it is needless to adduce instances. I shall rather close this epistle with a few observations upon the probable origin of an ornament so unanimously adverted to.

Against iterations of every kind, but particularly those of the same letter, Dr. Johnson has entered his decisive protest, if I recollect aright, in the Life of Mr. Gray: but, I think, unreasonably. It is said that iterations of all kinds are figures merely mechanic; that they are stiff and

cumbersome, and never add to the force of the diction employed. Let us examine this assertion. No language, in its first rude and unfinished state, can express, by the use of an individual term, more than a simple assent or negation: different degrees of comparison, by an inflexion or variation of the same term, is the work of ages, and the effect of high cultivation. To add therefore to the strength of such assent or negation, the barbarous poet or orator is under the absolute necessity of repeating or iterating the term originally employed, and a word thus duplicated becomes with him a *superlative* expression of the idea only *simply* or *positively* conveyed by its individual enunciation. All languages bear evidence to the truth of this assertion. We have nothing to do but to turn to the slender vocabularies we possess of the Hottentot and Otaheitan tongues, and we shall find that they have no possible mode of adding to the force of any simple term whatsoever, but by the duplication or repetition of that term: and hence savages are perpetually reiterating the same word, and even the same sentence, upon the ears of their auditors. It was precisely thus with every ancient nation: Tartar or Tartarus is derived from the Chaldean Tar or Tor תור, which signifies distant or extreme; the duplication of this term, therefore, as above, implies obviously "the place most distant, or most extreme."

ΣΙΠ (Hip) among the Egyptians is a "boat" or "ark," and in a variety of instances is applied to the idolatrous worship of Isis, or the Egyptian Aphrodite, who is nothing more than a personification

of the ark deified; ΕΠΙΠΙ or ΕΠΙΠΙ (epipi) is a mere duplication of the radical

ΣΙΠ omitting the aspirate alone; and when therefore appropriated, as it was uniformly accustomed to be, to the eleventh month of the Egyptian calendar, commencing with the 25th of our June, a month peculiarly dedicated to the worship of this divinity, it means nothing more than "the most holy," or "superlatively holy month." The term Al or El is applied, among all eastern nations, to the Supreme Being: and hence their veneration of Alal or Elal in time of battle is only an iterated invocation of the Deity in their favour. Hence probably the Greek term Ἀλαλαγμος, which, according to Hesychius, is ἐπινικίος ὕμνος, "a song of victory:" as also Ἐλελεϋ, ἐπιφώνημα πολέμικον, "a warlike shout." Hence also, beyond a doubt, the

the Hebrew *Hallelujah*. And from the same source, we meet in Isaiah xiv. 12, the term *הַלֵּל* (Hallal), in our common versions translated Lucifer, "the first and fairest, the supremely excellent of created radiances." Even in our own language, and particularly in its ruder and less polished state, nothing was so common as the present mode of giving an accession of power to a term in itself positive and simple. Every old English and Scotch ballad is full of such a figure of speech; thus in the beautiful Edom o' Gordon,

O bonnie bonnie was hir mouth,
And cherry wer hir checks,
And clear clear was hir zellow hair
Whereon the reid bluid dreips.

All iterative Hebraisms, and the synonyms of other Oriental nations, as in Genesis xxii. 17. "Blessing I will bless thee, and multiplying I will multiply thee:" and in the Alkoran, cap. lvi. "Ye shall drink the drink of a drought-diseased camel" (شاربون شرب الهيم)

are of similar origin; and it is from the same principle that all languages, which are capable of forming diminutives, as the Latin and Italian for example, which, though incapable of creating compound epithets, are possessed of this power in a degree perhaps superior to any other, derive this peculiar faculty; which consists in nothing more than the iteration or duplication of the final syllable, if it be sufficiently soft; or, if it be naturally harsh, of adding the final syllable of some other word which is smoother and more labial than its own, and which is frequently used in a diminutive sense.

From hence then I trace the origin of *verbal iteration*, or the duplication of simple terms; which is not a mere mechanical figure of rhetoric, but a mode uniformly invented in the infancy of language to give additional force to individual words; and a mode which continues unchanged even to the present moment; for such iteration of words has, if I be not mistaken, a similar power still when judiciously introduced into modern poetry; and even in common prose dialogues, the effect of "no, no," or "yes, yes," is duplicated beyond the individual use of either of those adverbs.

From the *verbal iteration* proceed, in all probability, the *literal* and *periodic*; by the former of which I mean the frequent

recurrence of the same letter; and by the latter, of the same period; constituting a sort of *text*, or favourite passage, or proposition, in didactic compositions, and a *chorus* or *burles* in those of a lighter complexion. As to the *literal* iteration, or alliteration, as it is generally denominated, I know of no poet who has so frequently indulged in it as Lucretius: it is to be found among the Greeks, but not so frequently; Virgil, however, who made Lucretius his great exemplar, as well with respect to style as to sentiments, has followed him with steps nearly equal in this respect, and the reader has already perhaps recalled to his memory the following couplet from his *Georgics* l. 388.

Tum cornix plenâ pluviâ vocat improba
voce,
Et sola in siccâ secum spatiatûr arenâ.

Lucretius, however, is as free in the use of the *verbal* and *periodic* iteration, as of the *literal*; but to adduce instances would occupy too much space. In the *periodic* repetition, Virgil has not copied him very frequently; for, though abundant instances of the use of this figure occur in his eclogues, they are rather imitations of Theocritus, Bion, and more especially the exquisite idylls of Moschus, than of his own countryman. Catullus, like Lucretius, affords us frequent instances of all these, and half the tenderness of his diction depends often upon their skilful introduction.

Of the use of the *verbal* iteration by the Persian lyrists, as it is a figure that occurs so repeatedly among themselves in common with those of Greece, I need add no example. The *literal* iteration is certainly met with more seldom, but this too occurs occasionally; and without loading the present letter with fresh quotations, I shall only refer the reader to the first couplet, or *beit*, of the extract from Hafiz in page 321, which I shall here transfer into Roman characters:

Tersēm ēen kōūmi kē bē, dūrdī kēshān
mīhāndēd

Dēr sērī kān khērābātī kūnēd imānrā.

Of the *periodic* iteration or *chorus*, I shall offer as a proof the following version

of the fourth *gazel* under the letter س commencing as follows, and preserving the chorus in the precise manner it is given in the translation. The reader may compare with it ode xxxix. of Anacreon, beginning 'Οτ' εγὼ τῶν τῶν
οὐκ οὐκ

درد عشقي کشیده ام که میرس
زهر هجری کشیده ام که میرس

I have felt the sweet tortures of love,
Yet ask me not these to declare;
Now the poison of absence I prove,
Yet ask me not this to declare.

I have ranfack'd the world thro' each part,
And at length have selected my fair;
From each bosom she steals ev'ry heart,
But her name—ask me not to declare.

Her light footsteps, wherever she go,
With her ringlets perfuming the air,
From my eyes tears of joy overflow;—
'Tis a joy—ask me not to declare.

No later than yesterday night
From her mouth, with which none can
compare,

I heard words of transcendant delight—
Yet those words—ask me not to declare.

But why bite those lips? Why with hint
My fidelity question, unfair?

Yes—her red ruby lips did I print,
But her name—will I never declare.

Maid beloved! without thee, while alone
In this cot doom'd existence to bear,
Thro' each moment of absence I moan
With a grief—ask me not to declare.

Thus at length behold Hafiz, whose song
Has so frequently flow'd void of care,
Whirl'd by love's tender passion along
With a force—ask me not to declare.

JOHN MASON GOOD

Caroline Place,
Guildford-street, Dec. 6, 1800.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF LORD ROKEY.

MATTHEW ROBINSON MORRIS, eldest son of Sir Septimius Robinson, knt. was born at Mount Morris, at his father's house, in Horton, near Hythe, in the county of Kent, in the year 1712. His early years were spent in this place, till he went to Westminster School, whence he was admitted at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, a pensioner, where he took his degree of bachelor of laws, and was soon after elected a fellow of the society, a place which he retained to the day of his death. It is not unusual at Trinity Hall for men of large fortune to retain their fellowships. The society consists of twelve fellows, two of whom only are clergymen, and perform their regular and necessary duties of the college, such as those of tutor, lecturer, dean: but the other ten fellows seldom or never make their appearance in Cambridge, unless at the twelve days of Christmas, at which time the usual hospitality of that season of the year is conspicuous in the college, and the lay-fellows having enjoyed good eating and drinking, and examined the college accounts, return to Doctors' Commons, the Inns of Court, or their country seats. Mr. Robinson, in the early part of his life, used sometimes to be of these parties, where his company was always acceptable, and his absence always regretted. As heir to a country gentleman of considerable property, he was not compelled to apply his abilities in the usual pursuits of a laborious and now almost technical profession; he enjoyed an introduction to the higher circles of life, and being possessed of the advantages of a liberal education and accomplished manners, he

united the studies of the scholar with the occupations of a gentleman, and divided his time very agreeably between Horton, London, Bath, and Cambridge. In this period of his life the celebrated peace of Aix la Chapelle attracted the attention of Europe; and the place appointed for negotiation at all times, from its waters, of great resort, was more than usually filled with good company. Soon after the ambassadors had here taken up their abode, Mr. Robinson escorted Lady Sandwich to this grand scene of gallantry and politics, where the classical taste of Lord Sandwich, the eccentricity of Wortley Montague, among his own countrymen, the prudence of Prince Kaunitz, the solidity of the Dutch deputies, and the charms of their ladies, for the Dutch belles carried away the palm of beauty at this treaty, afforded him an inexhaustible fund of instruction and entertainment. Having no official employment, and appearing in that once envied character of an English gentleman, his company was generally sought after, and the ladies of the higher class thought their parties incomplete without his presence, and the *corps diplomatique* bowed to his credentials.

Among the women none more sprightly, none more ready to join innocent mirth, or to be the subject of it when a mistake in his language might give occasion to pleasantry; but foreigners admired the strength of his character, when his conversation was suited to graver subjects, and no man presumed to laugh at his mistakes without repenting of his temerity. Respected by the men, and acceptable to the women, he was noted here for a singularity which he retained during his whole life, a remarkable

able attachment to bathing. He surprised the medical men by the length of his stay in the hot-bath, very often two hours or more at a time, and by going in and out without any of the precautions which were then usual, and which future experience has proved to be unnecessary. On his return to England nothing particular happened to him till his election to parliament by the city of Canterbury, which place he represented, and, we may add, really represented, for two successive parliaments. His neighbourhood to Canterbury had naturally introduced him to some of the higher classes of that city; but he had no idea of a slight acquaintance with a few only of his constituents, he would know and be known to them all. His visits to Canterbury gratified himself and them. They were visits to his constituents, whom he called on at their shops and their looms, walked within their market-places, spent the evening with at their clubs. He could do this from one of his principles, which he had studied with the greatest attention, and maintained with the utmost firmness, the natural equality of man. No one was more sensible than himself of the advantages and disadvantages of birth, rank, and fortune. He could live with the highest, and he could also live with the lowest in society; with the forms necessary for an intercourse with the former class he was perfectly well acquainted, and he could put them in practice; to the absence of these restraints he could familiarize himself, and could enter into casual conversation with the vulgar, as they are called, making them forget the difference of rank, as much as he disregarded it. Hence perhaps, there never was a representative more respected and beloved by his constituents, and his attention to the duties of parliament entitled him to their veneration. Independent of all parties, he uttered the sentiments of his heart; he weighed the propriety of every measure, and gave his vote according to the preponderance of argument. The natural consequence of such a conduct was, in the first parliament, a disgust with the manners of the house; and he would have resigned his seat at the general election, if his father had not particularly desired him to make one more trial, and presented him at the same time with a purse, not such as has lately been thought necessary for the party to pay his election expences. Mr. Robinson was re-elected, and what will astonish the generality of members, made no demand on his father for election bills; for, after paying every expence with liberality, he found himself a gainer in a considerable sum, by the election. Corruption had not then made such dreadful

havock in the mind as it has been our destiny to lament in a subsequent period, yet Mr. R. found himself uneasy in the performance of his duty. He conceived that a member of parliament should carry into the house a sincere love of his country, found knowledge, attention to business, and firm independence.—That measures were not to be planned and adopted in a minister's parlour, nor the House of Commons to be a mere chamber of parliament to register his decrees.—That in the House of Commons every member was equal; that it knew no distinction of minister, county-member, city-member, or borough-member. That each individual member had a right to propose, to assist in deliberation, aid by his vote in carrying or rejecting a measure according to the dictates of his own mind; and that the greatest traitors, with which a country could be cursed, were such persons as would enter into parliament without any intention of studying its duties, and examining measures, but with a firm determination to support the minister or his opponents according as the expectation or actual enjoyment of a place, pension or emolument, derived from administration, led them to enlist under the banners of one or the other party. Even in his time he thought he saw too great confidence placed in the heads of party, too little reliance on private judgment, too little attention to parliamentary duties. The uniform success of every ministerial measure did not accord with his ideas of a deliberative body, and he determined to quit a place in which he thought himself incapable of promoting the public good; and where he was determined not to be aiding or abetting in any other measures. To the great regret of his constituents he declined the offer of representing them at the next election, and no future entreaties could induce him to resume an occupation in which, as he told them, better eyes were required than his to see, better ears to hear, and better lungs to oppose the tricks of future ministers.

By the death of his father, in the second period of his parliamentary life, Mr. Robinson came into possession of the paternal estate, and had now a full opportunity of realising his own schemes of life. About twelve miles from Canterbury, on the ancient Roman road leading to the *Portus Lemanus*, the present *Lympe*, by turning a few paces to the left, the walker, who has been fatigued as much by the uniformity as the roughness of the road, feels on a sudden his heart expanded by a most extensive prospect, which he commands from a lofty eminence. Before him and under his feet, at a distance of
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five or six miles, commences the vast flat known by the name of Romney Marsh, which, with the Weald of Kent, is bounded to his eye by Dungeness, Beachy Head, and the hills of Suffex and Surrey, and the ridge of hills on a part of which he stands, and which runs through nearly the middle of the county of Kent into Surrey. Turning eastward, he perceives the sea, and has a glimpse of the coasts of France: his view is bounded by hills still higher, as he turns to the north; but from the top of these hills, at half a mile distance from the spot on which he stands, he commands the same extensive prospect over the marsh and West Kent, which is enriched on a fine day by the view of the coast of France from Boulogne to Calais, seeming scarcely to be separated from the island. At the bottom of these hills stands the family mansion, a substantial brick house, with offices suited to the residence of a man with four or five thousand a year. When Mr. R. came to the estate, there were about eight hundred acres round the house, partly in his own occupation, partly let out to tenants: they were allotted into fields of various dimensions, bounded by the substantial hedges so well known to be the ornament of Kent, but cutting the ground into too many minute parts for picturesque beauty. There was a garden walled in, and suitable roads to the house. Mr. R. took the whole of this land into his own occupation as soon as possible; and nature, with his occupancy, began to resume her rights. The only boundaries on his estate were soon only those which separated his land from that of his neighbours. Adieu to the use of gates or stiles in the interior: they were left to gradual decay; the soil was not disturbed by the labours of horse and men; the cattle had free liberty to stray wherever they pleased; the trees were no longer dishonoured by the axe of the woodman, the pollards strove to recover their pristine vigour, the uniformity of hedges and ditches gradually disappeared. The richest verdure clothed both hills and vallies, and the master of the mansion wandered freely in his grounds, enjoying his own independence, and that of the brute creation around him.

The singularity of this taste excited naturally a great deal of curiosity, and, as usual, no small degree of censure. But, whatever may be objected on the score of profit, it is certain that the gain on the scale of picturesque beauty was, we might almost say, infinite. In a national view, the subject admits of much discussion: but the question, which we have often agitated with Mr. R. and in whose opinion we are inclined to place great confidence, has sel-

dom been fairly stated and argued. The point is, could these acres have produced so much food and cloathing, and implements for manufactures, if they had been subject to tillage and the usual mode of agriculture? In these times of agricultural curiosity the question becomes interesting, but the present limits do not permit us to enter into the whole of Mr. R.'s views in the management of his affairs. But the gaps in the hedges, the growing up of the pollards, and the verdure of the grounds might have been supportable, if the coach-roads also had not disappeared, the coach-house become useless, the garden been trodden under foot by horses and oxen, the hay-lofts superfluous. At the same time that nature resumed her rights over his fields, she took full possession of the master, and gave him the active use of his limbs. The family coach stirred not from its place to the day of his death: he seldom got into a chaise, and performed long journies on foot. Naturally of a tender and delicate constitution, he thus became hardened to all weathers, and enjoyed his faculties and spirits to the day of his death. Indulging himself in these peculiarities, in which by the way, to say the worst of them, he was no man's enemy but his own, he kept up a considerable intercourse with his neighbours, and correspondence with characters eminent in the political world: he published a pamphlet in the American war, replete with sound sense, and which procured, among other marks of respect, a journey from London to Bath, by a person with the express view, and extreme desire, of conversing with its author. He reprobated, during the whole of that unnatural contest, the conduct of administration; and the men of Kent, who were not at that time subdued by ministerial influence, listened with pleasure to its firm opponent at their county meetings.

About that period, he either formed the opinion, or began to express it with an unusual degree of confidence, that the Bank of England would break during his life-time. He was so firmly convinced of it in his own mind, that it became a pretty constant topic with him; and, when he met with opponents, he defended it with such strength of argument as could not easily be resisted. One day the conversation on this subject ended in a singular wager, which was taken down in writing, purporting that the heirs and executors of Mr. Robinson should pay to the other party, an alderman of Canterbury, the sum of ten pounds, if the Bank did not break during the life-time of the former; and on the other hand, that the alderman should be similarly bound to pay the sum of

ten pounds if the Bank did not break in Mr. R.'s life-time. The proof was to depend on a bank-note of ten pounds being offered at the Bank, and not producing in return ten pounds in specie. Every year added strength to the singularity of Mr. R.'s opinion, and he maintained it as firmly as another on a philosophical subject, which he defended with great vigour of mind, and, when past eighty years of age, supported by quotations from the classics, repeated with the utmost energy and classical taste—the future destruction of the earth by fire. On this question he solicited no aid from the arguments sometimes used in the pulpit on the same subject; for the path to his church was grown over, and his pew left to the same decay as his coach-house. Yet this circumstance led to a trait in his character, which was better discovered by his own recital of the anecdote, than it can be by the pen of the writer.

A little time before the death of the archbishop of Armagh, he made a visit into Kent, to see his relations, and among them him who was to inherit his title. "The archbishop told me," said Mr. R. "that he would dine with me on Saturday. I gave orders for dinner and so-forth for my cousin the archbishop; but I never thought, till he came, that the next day was Sunday. What was I to do? here was my cousin the archbishop, and he must go to church, and there was no way to the church, and the chancel-door had been locked up for these thirty years, and my pew was certainly not fit for my cousin the archbishop. I sent off immediately to Hythe for the carpenters, and the joiners, and the drapers, and into the village for the labourers, the mowers, and the gravel-carters. All went to work, the path was mowed, the gravel was thrown on and rolled, a gate made for the church-yard, the chancel-door opened and cleaned, a new pew set up, well lined and stuffed, and cushioned; and the next day I walked by the side of my cousin, the archbishop, to church, who found every thing right and proper: but I have not been to church since, I assure you." This singularity in abstaining from the places of religious worship arose, partly from the exalted view which he entertained of the nature of the Deity, whose altars, he used emphatically to say, was earth, sea, skies; from the little regard he paid to the clerical or ministerial character, and from the disgust in his mind at the stress laid by divines upon trifles, their illiberality in wishing every one to rely upon them for their faith, their frequent persecution of others, and from a strange opinion of

the great inefficacy of their preaching. Religion he conceived to be a mere personal concern between the creature and the Creator; and the Supreme, in his opinion, was degraded by being made a party in questions often political, and on the mode of his existence being made a barrier between the natives of the same island. Yet, with these opinions, he could converse with the clergy of all descriptions as freely as with other men; and when they were men of liberal education and enlightened minds, was much gratified by the pleasure of their company.

In the year 1794, Mr. R. became, by the death of the archbishop of Armagh, Lord Rokeby; and it is natural to ask what difference the title made in his manners? Precisely none. He was now addressed by the title of lord instead of sir; and, as he used to say, they are both the same in the Latin. Yet the accession to his title gave him rights in Ireland, and his letter to Lord Castlereagh shewed that he was not unworthy of them, and that if age and infirmities had presented no obstacles, the Irish House of Lords would have been dignified by the presence of a man who assumed for his motto, on this occasion, what he really possessed in his heart, independence. Very fantastical notions accompany, in some persons minds, the titles of the peerage. They think of fine dress, splendid carriages, haughty demeanour, something differing from the many. Such persons were much embarrassed at the sight of Lord Rokeby. A venerable man with a long beard, fallow complexion, furrows on his forehead, the traces of deep thinking, fore part of the head bald, from the hinder flowing long and lank locks of white hair, a white or blew flannel coat and waistcoat and breeches, worsted stockings, and shoes tied with black strings. The ruffles at his wrist, and the frill sewed to his waistcoat, were the only linen about him. His body was rather bent, but till he was near his end, his pace was firm, and he was seen walking in this manner from his house to Hythe, or back, or, which was more gratifying to his friends, when they first caught a view of the house, walking up and down the pavement before his door. How can this man be a lord? said the vulgar. Would to God more lords were like this man! said the man of sense. I wish we were all as attentive to good breeding! said the man of fashion.

From the time of his accession to the title, to the day of his death, Lord Rokeby seldom went farther from home than Hythe; but he would have thought that he had forfeited all regard to his principles

ples if he had not gone to Maidstone to vote for his friend, Filmer Honeywood, the staunch advocate for the independence of the county; and a contested election for the city of Canterbury drew him again from his retirement. This election took place just after the famous stoppage of the Bank; and after a visit to his friends at the hall, and shouts of congratulation from all the freemen, he walked to the alderman's house, with whom the wager had been laid, proffered some notes for cash, presented the written agreement on the wager, and demanded of the alderman the sum of ten pounds.

The question, as might naturally be expected, staggered a little the alderman, who was also a banker; and as the words admitted of some debate, and Lord R. had not with him documents of the refusal at the Bank of cash for a ten pound note specifically proffered, the payment was deferred, and whether it has been made or not the writer cannot determine.

On returning to the hall, Lord R. came again on the hustings, by the side which is appropriated for persons to return who have voted, and for the infirm, and the friends of the candidates, or the officers of the court. The sheriff very politely offered to take here his lordship's vote, who with his usual good humour declined it; "I am not so old neither," says he, "that I cannot do like the rest of my brother citizens," and instantly went down the stairs, where he met an old man ascending, who had given him a vote nearly fifty years before; mixed with his brother citizens, went up the proper stairs with them, and gave the last proof of his political connection with Canterbury in a manner worthy of himself and his principles.

We might recount a variety of anecdotes expressive of his character, but the limits will not permit us; yet we must not pass over the subject of his food, which has been so much the object of inquiry and misrepresentation. He has been said to live on raw flesh, and to be, in short, little better than a cannibal. This was by no means the case; and to understand this, as well as the other parts of his character, we must look to his leading principles, nature and independence. He thought that this island produced within itself sufficient food for his nourishment. Wheat he considered as an exotic, besides it was fermented, two reasons sufficient to expel it from his nourishment. Foreign coffee, for the same reason, was rejected, and he tried various experiments with burnt beans, peas, &c. Remarkably fond of sweet things, he used honey as a substi-

tute for sugar; but it is to be observed that he was not a scrupulous observer of his general rule, and when it was hinted to him that he was eating the crust of a pie, or similar things in the ordinary cookery, he turned it off with a good-humoured laugh, adding, "Where is the man that lives as he preaches?" His appetite was remarkably strong, which he satisfied at times by boiled beef, or rather beef kept for a considerable time in boiling water; and his table was amply provided with every thing in season, exceedingly well dressed, and of which he partook off a wooden platter like any other person. He drank no wine, and he gave the best proofs of the excellence of his diet by the length of his life. No one was more hospitable to his guests, they were desired to order just what they pleased, and in return were requested and expected to permit the host to eat what and when he pleased.

He never willingly omitted bathing a single day, and had made, for that purpose, a bathing-house of considerable length and breadth, glazed in front, to a south-eastern aspect, and thatched at top. This, probably, is the most comfortable bath-house in England, as, after bathing, you may run up and down to dry yourself, and do not feel that disagreeable cold common in the small elegant bath-houses of marble, where you freeze in cold magnificence. Lord R.'s bath-house was boarded and matted. In this bath-house, and a wood at small distance from it, intersected with walks, and at proper intervals having wooden seats and benches, his lordship spent considerable time, frequently committing to paper his valuable reflections.

His memory was prodigious. In conversation, if any thing occurred which afforded room for difference of opinion, he would frequently run on the sudden to his library, bring back a folio or two, and point the passage on which the whole depended. He was a great reader as well as deep thinker, and preserved the use of his eyes to the last: for writing, he very frequently availed himself of the help of an amanuensis. In so singular a character, it is natural that persons little acquainted with it should make very erroneous conjectures. Covetousness was represented to be his prevailing feature, but this was not perceptible in his domestic arrangements, where, in every article of good living, there was superfluity, and his parlour fires of wood and coal, which would be sufficient for half a dozen common rooms, did not countenance the idea of a frugal disposition; besides, his conduct to his tenants (for there was no-
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where to be found a milder landlord, and, perhaps, indeed, he carried this propensity to indulge them to almost blameable excess,) is a sufficient proof that his thoughts were not bent with any degree of anxiety on the acquisition of wealth. Yet he was tenacious of his property when it had once come into his hands; and he made a joke himself of his fondness for a new guinea; but this may be accounted for from his idea of the nature of paper credit, and the firmness of our bank; and the quantity of money found in his house at his death was the natural result of these opinions. He was an excellent master, and a good neighbour; just in all his dealings, of strict honour, firmly attached to the liberty of his country, of a most enlarged mind, a true free-thinker, and, with all the singularities in his dress and manners, he united to his love of nature and independence all the good qualities which constitute a perfect gentleman.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of GENERAL
DESAIX. *Killed in the BATTLE of MAR-
RANGO.*

GEN. DESAIX was born in August 1768, in the department of Puy-de-Dome, at a small distance from the town of Riom. His family were of noble origin, and had, during several successive generations, been devoted to the military profession. From his very cradle, therefore, he was surrounded by all those hereditary prejudices, those fond ideas of superiority, with which pride and flattery were heretofore wont to intoxicate the youthful mind of every individual born within the pale of the *privileged classes* of society. But his own happy disposition, aided by the efforts of reason, afterwards elevated him above the seductions of vanity. While yet a pupil in the military school at Efiat, where he received his education, he won the affections of his schoolmaster, as well by every amiable quality characteristic of a good heart, as by the pleasing familiarity which indiscriminately marked his intercourse with them all. They were all unanimous in bestowing on him this eulogy, which, however simple, is very expressive in the language of youth—"He is a good fellow,"—as, in the sequel of his life, his soldiers, in speaking of him, were accustomed to say with rapture, "He is an honest fellow." He possessed too great elevation of soul to pursue the ordinary track in that sphere where fortune had placed him. Promoted by that instinctive impulse, as it were, which gives to genius the necessary activity to develop itself,

he felt an eager desire for instruction, even before he was capable of appreciating its advantages. He therefore amply profited by the lessons of his teachers, and cultivated the happy talents of his mind, at a time when science was almost equally rare as it was useless among men of his class; because, while some of their number found in birth and riches a substitute for every thing else, the others were condemned to waste their years in the obscure rank of subaltern officers, or to vegetate on their petty estates, where they became the tyrants of their vassals. Although he applied with great industry to every branch of study which might enable him to distinguish himself in the military career for which he was destined, there was not any one which had such powerful attractions for him as the history of the Greek and Roman republics. His mind was fired by the recitals of the noble achievements and the traits of virtue which had shed lustre on so many great men who had been the ornaments of those republics. Equally penetrated with admiration for the conqueror of Hannibal, and for the chief who defeated the Persians on the plain of Marathon, he silently conceived the wish rather than harboured the hope of being himself one day capable of treading in the steps of those heroes. Such was the disposition, such the sentiments of Desaix, a sub-lieutenant of infantry in the regiment de Bretagne, at the moment when Liberty first reared her banner in France, and threw open the paths of glory to all Frenchmen indiscriminately, by opening before them the avenues to those employments to which their talents and virtues gave them a right to aspire. That revolution presented to him the means of realising the liberal ideas which his mind had long entertained: he therefore naturally took a part in it; and, in obedience to the wise dictates of his enlightened philosophic judgment, adopted it in its fullest latitude. Accordingly he withstood the various seductions and menaces, and even taunting raileries, by which the enemies to the regeneration of France strove to prevail on him to desert his country's cause. His sole object in combating was to exalt the glory of the Gallic name. He was unacquainted even with the very appellations of those too multiplied epochs of the revolution, in which different parties successively prided themselves; but on the other hand, he was perfectly well acquainted with every field of battle, every grand manœuvre, every act of heroism, which illustrated the first years of the republic. He took the field with his regiment in 1792. His zeal and activity soon

noon recommended him to the marked notice of Generals Victor, Broglio, and Custine, who successively employed him as aid-de-camp and captain adjunct to the staff. But he displayed such talents and bravery in various adverse conjunctures where his presence of mind and his counsels prevented the fatal consequences that threatened to attend the disasters which the army had experienced—particularly at the taking of the lines at Weissenburg—that the representatives of the nation, who were there on mission, did not hesitate to confer on him the rank of a general of brigade: and his subsequent conduct fully justified their judicious choice. On every occasion, when he was appointed to direct an attack or to defend a post, he gained the advantage over the enemy. They were his successes which began to raise and improve the character of the French troops after the defeats which they had suffered in the departments of the Rhine. He particularly set them the example of fortitude and valour: at the affair of Lauterburg, being wounded by a musket-ball which had pierced both his cheeks, he refused to quit the field of combat, or suffer his wound to be dressed, until he had previously rallied his battalions which were in disorder. In consequence of such behaviour, the French and Austrian soldiers gave him the appellation of “the warrior exempt from fear or reproach.” Yet, notwithstanding his virtues and his successes, the committee of public safety, in those times of general delirium when superior merit was a sufficient ground of proscription, twice gave orders for his removal from the post which he held: but the general in chief who then commanded the army of the Rhine, refused to comply with their injunctions: and Desaix even continued ignorant of their intentions until the moment when, covered with the laurels which he had won at the raising of the siege of Landau, he had the satisfaction of seeing the whole army oppose the execution of a third order for his removal, brought by a member of the representative body; on which occasion, the bearer of the obnoxious order had the good sense to yield to the wishes of the soldiery, who with loud cries insisted that they should not be deprived of that general who invariably led them to victory. So pure were the motives which had prompted him to devote himself to the great cause of liberty, that, neither the injustice done to himself by the committee of public safety, nor the ill treatment which he experienced in the person of an affectionate and beloved mother, whose release from prison he had vainly laboured to obtain,

was capable of producing any diminution in his zeal to promote the welfare of his country, and to enhance the lustre of the Gallic name. He constantly had the greatest share in all the brilliant actions which signalized the Republican arms on the Rhine during the second and third years of the Republic. At length he was nominated a general of division; for which nomination, though well entitled to it by his signal services, he was principally indebted to Moreau, a discerning appreciator of military merit, who, being appointed to the command in chief of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, promoted Desaix to the command of the left wing. The pencil of history will record in luminous characters the glorious march of that army during the brilliant campaign of the fourth year. It had over-run the Brisgau, Swabia, Bavaria, and had advanced into the Upper Palatinate, when, forced by circumstances to retire from the banks of the Danube to those of the Rhine, it performed that retrograde march with a judicious and majestic slowness which rendered its retreat even more honourable than its triumphs. Desaix, who had acted so conspicuous a part in the acquisition of those victories, was one of the persons who most distinguished themselves in that masterly operation of military skill, which is justly reckoned among the most brilliant and difficult that ever were executed. Moreau, a model of patriotic devotion, could no otherwise console his grief for the loss of the campaign than by contributing at last to facilitate the glorious exploits of the army of Italy. He intrusted to General Desaix the care of defending Kehl, the capture of which was the object of Prince Charles's most eager wishes: and while the numerous army of the archduke was thus detained before that fortress, Bonaparte won from Field-marshal Alvinzi the famous battle of Arcole, which decided the fate of Italy, and prepared the way for the surrender of Mantua, that was followed by the signature of the preliminary treaty of Leoben. But, before the signature of that treaty had suspended the exertions of Gallic courage, the army of the Rhine and Moselle, accomplished under the conduct of General Desaix, the famous passage of the Rhine on the 1st of Floréal in the fifth year of the republic, the boldest and most perilous enterprise of the kind that ever was executed. After having so gloriously terminated that period of the war, and recovered from the wounds which he had received in the last battle, Desaix took advantage of the suspension of hostilities to repair to Italy, to visit those celebrated plains to which Bonaparte had given ad-
ditional

ditional celebrity, and to see that extraordinary man whom the greatest generals in Europe had been unable to conquer. The reception which Defaix experienced from the conqueror of Italy did honour to both parties. Immediately on the arrival of the former, Bonaparte, in the general orders to the army, expressed his high esteem of him in the following terms:—"The commander in chief gives notice to the army of Italy, that General Defaix is arrived from the army of the Rhine, and preparing to reconnoitre the positions where the French have immortalised their fame." This honourable suffrage was followed by a mark of confidence still more honourable. Bonaparte wished to make Defaix a partner in his glory when he undertook to carry the French arms into Egypt. At the capture of Malta, in the battle of Chebreris, in that of the Pyramids, Defaix displayed so great talents and bravery, that the commander in chief determined to give him a lasting testimony of his esteem by presenting him with a poignard, of most exquisite workmanship and enriched with diamonds, on which was inscribed "Capture of Malta—Battle of Chebreris—Battle of the Pyramids." Seconded by Generals Friand, Davout, and Béliard, he received orders to go and achieve the conquest of Upper Egypt, where Murad Bey had taken refuge with the remnant of the Mamelucs. He fought several battles in various places, and every where rendered the arms of the republic triumphant. He did more! he won the affections of the inhabitants of the countries which he had conquered, who bestowed on him the glorious title of "the Just Sultaun." But it is not alone in this interesting point of view that this expedition has entitled him to well merited encomiums: he moreover studied to render it useful to the arts and sciences, by not only procuring for the literati commissioned to explore the country every thing within the limits of his authority, which could contribute to the safety and convenience of their journey, but also furnishing them with every information that he had been able to collect from his own personal examination of the interesting monuments and ruins yet existing there, which he had scrutinised with all the attention of a man of learning. Such were Defaix's claims to the gratitude of France and to immortal fame, when he was recalled from Upper Egypt by General Kleber, and, by his order, signed a treaty with the Turks and English, on the faith

of which he embarked to return to Europe, taking his passage in a neutral vessel bound for France. On his arrival there, Defaix learned that the chief consul was already on his march to reconquer Italy. Immediately his bosom was inflamed with the desire of participating the glory which that hero could not fail to acquire. The time fixed for his quarantine seemed to pass too slowly for his ardent wishes: he impatiently longed for the order to repair to that army which was destined to perform such mighty deeds: at length he received it from the hand of the chief consul himself; and being now at liberty to proceed, he instantly set out for Milan, where he arrived on the twenty-second of Prairial. The Gallic bands had already been crowned with victory on the twentieth at Montebello; and he regretted that his involuntary absence had excluded him from a share in their perils and their glory. But the two armies were still in presence of each other: the hour approached which was to decide the fate of Italy; and the talents of Defaix were too valuable not to be usefully employed in so important a juncture. Accordingly he was appointed to the command of one of the divisions of the army. At length that sun which was to witness the triumph of the French and the defeat of the Austrians, had shone forth from the horizon. The combat was commenced with spirit, and continued with obstinate perseverance. Four times the French were repulsed: four times they returned to the charge; at length the chief consul, amid a most tremendous fire, seized the favorable moment to re-animate the courage of his troops. Immediately Defaix rushed with impetuosity into the thick of the hostile battalions; and the army of reserve, which he commanded, charged them with the bayonet. The division of general Boudet followed that bold movement, and the whole army advanced at full speed. The action now became terrible: but Defaix, at the very moment when his efforts were on the point of deciding the victory, received the stroke of death from a musket-ball; and that hero, whose exploits are celebrated both by Europe and Africa, terminated his glorious career in uttering these words—"Go, tell the chief consul, that, in dying, I feel regret for not having done enough to make my name live with posterity." He perished on the 25th of Prairial, in the eighth year of the republic (14th of June, 1800).

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

The following ANECDOTE of a CAT is extracted from a Report lately made to the ATHENEUM of LYONS by Citizen MARTIN, a Physician of that City.

ON the 22d of Messidor, at 8 o'clock in the evening, I was called in by the justice of the peace to make a report respecting a murder committed on the person of a woman named Pénit. Having obeyed his summons, I repaired with him to the habitation of the deceased, where I found on the floor the body of a young pregnant woman, extended lifeless and weltering in her blood. A spaniel lay at her feet, licking them from time to time, and uttering piteous moans. At sight of us he rose, did not bark, came up to us, and then returned to his mistress. A large white cat likewise attracted my attention; he was mounted on the cornice of a cupboard at the farther end of the apartment, where probably he had taken refuge at the moment of the assassination. There sitting motionless, he had his eyes fixed on the dead body—his attitude and his looks expressing horror and affright.

After slight examination I retired, having promised to the justice of the peace that I would return at 10 o'clock the next morning with one of my brethren of the faculty, to open the dead body in his presence, and before the eyes of the persons who were accused of the murder. Accordingly, the next day I returned to the spot in pursuance of my promise. The first object that caught the eye of Doctor Martin, who accompanied me, was that same cat which I had observed on the preceding evening: he still continued in his former station, in the same attitude, and his looks had acquired so strong an expression of horror and rage, as to inspire my colleague with a fear that the animal was mad. The apartment was soon filled by the officers of justice and the armed force: but neither the clattering of the soldiers' arms, nor the noise occasioned by the loud and animated conversation of the company, could divert the attention of the cat, or produce any change in his menacing attitude.

I was preparing to take from the womb of the unfortunate victim another victim whom the same murderous act had deprived of life before it had enjoyed the light, when the accused persons were brought in. As soon as the cat, whose motions I attentively watched, had observed the murderers, his eyes glared with increased fury, his hair bristled up, he darted into the middle of the apartment, stopped for a moment, then went

and laid down under the bed beside the spaniel, evidently sympathising with him in his indignation at the murder, and his faithful attachment to his mistress. Those mute but alarming witnesses did not escape the attention of the assassins, whose countenances were disconcerted at the sight, and who now, for the first time during the whole course of the business, felt themselves abandoned by their atrocious audacity.

This trait has removed the antipathy which I had entertained to cats. Henceforward I shall no longer fear their caresses, since the scene which I have witnessed authorises me to believe them susceptible of gratitude and attachment.

MARRIAGE CEREMONIES.

In the Greek Island of Santa Maura, when the bride and bridegroom join hands at the moment of receiving the nuptial benediction, they are immediately separated by a young man; in consequence of which ceremony, a firm belief is entertained that their first-born will be a son.

In some villages in the same island, on the wedding-day the bridegroom is conducted at the first appearance of daylight to an open place, and seated in a chair, when two men immediately begin, the one to comb his hair, the other to lather his face; which operations are continued till sun-set. At his feet is placed a basin to receive contributions; each person throwing into it a few pieces of money.

On a tablet hanging up in the church of Allhallows Barking, Tower-street, it is thus written:—"This church was much defaced and ruined by a lamentable blow of 27 barrels of gunpowder that took fire on the 4th of January 1649, in a ship-chandler's-house, over against the south side of the church, and afterwards was repaired and beautified again by a voluntary contribution of the parishioners."

The account of this disaster is as follows:—One of the houses in this place was a ship-chandler's, who, on the 4th of January aforesaid, being busy in his shop barrelling up gunpowder, it took fire, and in the twinkling of an eye blew up not only that, but all the houses thereabout, to the number (towards the street and in back alleys) of fifty or sixty. The number of persons destroyed by this blow could not be known, for the next house but one was the Rose Tavern, a house always full of company at that time of night, and that day the parish-dinner was at the house; and in three or four days after,

after, digging, they continually found heads, legs, &c. miserably torn and scorched, besides many whole bodies, with not so much as their cloaths singed. In this accident there were two things very remarkable; the mistress of the house of the Rose Tavern was found sitting in her bar, and one of the drawers standing by the bar-side, with a pot in his hand, only stifled with dust and smoke; their bodies being preserved whole by means of great timbers falling across, one upon another.

Also the next morning there was found upon the upper leads of Barking Church, a young child lying in a cradle, neither child nor cradle having the least sign of any fire or hurt. It was never known who the child was, so that one of the parish kept it for a memorial. And in the year 1666, (says Mr. Stow) I saw the child then grown up to be a proper maiden, and came to the man that had kept her all that time, when he was drinking at a tavern, and he asserted the above circumstance to be true.

Antiquities of London and Westminster,
by Nicholas Bailey, Author of the
Dictionary.

THE CITY.

An old writer, speaking of the metropolis in the reign of Elizabeth, saith, that "The citizens be famed and noted for their industry, and warille abide by their shoppes, and stick to their merchandize like unto leeches, except on the Sundaie, whenne they doe snuffe the fresh air, and perambulate unto the Pindar of Wakefield, and Ilington, where are to be sold sugared cakes, and well frothed syllabubbes. These be their principal summer delights, though some of the bettermost sort do on the last even of the week, sleep at the surrounding villages: but thenne these be only they whose bagges are well filled, and they would be deemed most unthrifty, and get into doubtful credite, were they absent from their shoppes at nine o'clock on Monday morning.

JUDGE FOSTER'S CHARGE to the GRAND JURY of WORCESTER.

A short time before this great lawyer's death, he went the Oxford Circuit, in

the hottest part of one of the hottest summers that had been remembered. He was so far advanced in life as to be scarce capable of doing the duties which belonged to his office, and when the Grand Jury attended for the charge, addressed them as follows:—

"Gentlemen, the weather is extremely hot, I am very old, and you are very well acquainted with what is your duty: I have no doubt but you will practise it."

MILTON'S WILL.

This great poet's will bears date in 1670, and in 1674 he died. Introductory to one of the legacies is the following singular remark—"Unto my daughter next mentioned I should have left more, but she neglected me when I was blind, and forsook me in my old age: I therefore, &c.

COUNT KONINGSMARK, MR. THYNNE,
&c.

MR. THYNNE, who was assassinated by order of Count Koningsmark, was a very tall man. His family either persuaded or compelled him to marry an heiress of large fortune before she was twelve years of age. The ceremony over, he walked out of the church into his carriage, drove to a sea-port town, and embarked for the continent, to make what is called *the grand tour*,—but he did not go alone; a very beautiful woman, to whom he was partial, accompanied him in his travels.

Every body knows, that during his absence (which was several years) the Count became enamoured with his lady, and that on his return the poor gentleman was assassinated by the Count's instigation, and had, in consequence, a marble monument, with a *most elegant* bas relief, representing the event, erected in Westminster Abbey: but every body does not know the following epitaph that was written on the occasion:

"Here lies Long Tom of Long Leat Hall,
Whose affairs would not thus have miscarried,
Had he married the woman he lay withal,
Or lain with the woman he married."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

From the Italian of FULVIO TESTI.

HAPLY my friend, beneath the Cælian height,
Or Aventine, 'tis thine, with pensive pace,
Rome's spacious ways and pompous wrecks to trace,
While moss and weeds obstruct thy curious sight.

With pity-mingled anger, whilst thine eye,
Where temples once and theatres arose,
Sees the plough cleave, the lowing herd
repose;
Deep from my breast I heave with thee
the sigh.

Ours is the fault, that 'mid the wreck of
time
Rome's glorious fabric mould'ring thus
decays,
Ours—that no son of these degenerate days
Knows in his great forefathers' steps to
climb.

The lofty arch and trophied column claim
The honour due to ancient valorous deeds,
But none of living virtue now succeeds
On arch or column to inscribe his name.

Latium! the gen'rous soul thou once didst
breathe,
Expires in luxury's deceitful arms;
See'st thou not, wretched! by her baneful
charms
Thy laurel dwindled to a myrtle wreath?

Forgive my words! 'twas once thy youth's
delight
In hardy sports to brace the active frame,
To bend the bow, the warlike steed to
tame,
To rear the shield, and poise the lance
in fight.

Now, by the crystal mirror's friendly aid,
Thy copious locks in artful ringlets flow;
And, strown with gold, thy costly gar-
ments show
Thy ancient wealth, in idle pomp dis-
played!

To thee, her richest sweets Assyria sends,
Snatch'd from Sabea's odour-breathing
bloom;
To grace thy haughty neck, Batavia's
loom
Its finest webs of filmy texture lends.

In golden cups, thy festal board around,
The foreign juice of rocky Scios shines;
And frozen waters tame Falernian wines,
When burning summer cleaves the thirsty
ground.

To swell thy sumptuous banquet's waste-
ful pride
Afric and Phasis send their feather'd store,
And sunny tribes, from many a distant shore,
In massive gold, 'mid liquid odours glide.

Such wast thou not when Rome's young
empire saw
The ploughman Consul, nor disdained
to own
The poor Dictator on his humble throne,
His rustic fasces, and his simple law!

Yet, those rude hands, behind the lab'ring
wain
That urged the weary oxen's tardy tread,
Thy glory raised, thy conquering ensign
spread
From Austral climes to Boreas' wintry
reign.

Now, scarce the mem'ry of thy lofty state
Survives; and, trampling on extinguished
worth,
And ancient valour crumbling low in
earth,
Barbarian rigour triumphs o'er thy fate.

Friend! if Italia rouse not from her dream,
(False be my words!) e'er long the Per-
sian force,
Or Thracian armies, in victorious course,
Shall pitch their hostile tents by Tiber's
stream! L. A.

For the Monthly Magazine.

From the BLACKBIRD at CABIN-HILL.

*To M***** M******

THE hermit bird, with yellow bill,
And plumes of darkest hue,
In his lov'd haunt of Cabin-hill,
Prepares the note for you.

Sweet note! that, link'd to rural charms,
The heart to Nature draws;
Suspended the vain world's alarms,
In its melodious pause!

"I court the silence of retreat,
Conceal'd in thickest wood;
More strongly love, and sing more sweet,
From sense of solitude.

"Across the garden-walk I spring,
So social, yet so shy;
And the quick shudder of the wing,
Now tells my inward joy.

"My welcome to the morning light
Shall soon be heard by thee;
And at the fall of dewy night
My hymn to Liberty.

"O! for one burst of noble rage,
Which tyrants might appal;
That birds and men could break their cage
To live at Nature's call!

"The prison'd man, the prison'd note,
In sad effect combin'd,
All tuneless grows the vocal throat,
And music of the mind.

"But the wild notes I careless fling,
Attach the virtuous ear;
They harbinger the warmth of spring,
They wake the torpid year.

"On them the pensive pleasures hang,
When other songsters close;
And e'en on mem'ry's sharpest pang
A soft oblivion throws.

"Departed worth shall mix and blend
With ev'ry tender tone:
And scenes that call the buried friend,
Shall seem again his own.

"Thy

"Thy ev'ning life of widow'd hue
May yet be fancy-bless'd:
Return—'tis time to build anew
Our long abandoned nest." D.

TRANSLATION of a copy of LATIN VERSES
sent by POLITIAN to LORENZO DE' MEDICI,
on receiving from him the Gift of a
Suit of Clothes. See the original in ROS-
COE'S Life of LORENZO DE' MEDICI,
Vol. I. Page 42 of the Appendix.

LORENZO! blame me not—I long
To thee to raise the grateful song.
Oft bending at the sacred shrine,
I've woo'd the sweetest of the Nine:
At length she came—but, quick as light,
The goddess vanish'd in a fright.
Dear timid maid! all clad in scarlet
She did not know the rhyming varlet.
My faulty numbers then excuse,
That want the polish of the Muse:
Accustom'd to my smart attire,
Once more, perchance, she'll tune my lyre
To strains of gratitude most fervent,
Till then—excuse your humble servant.

W. SHEPHERD.

THE PURSUIT OF QUIET.

In a SERIES of ELEGIES, by J. DELL, of
DOVER, in KENT, now first published.

(Concluded from page 440.)

ELEGY V.

BY Peace abandoned, whether shall I
stray,
Where seek a balm for my distempered
mind?
Sorrow still drags me down her thorny
way,
And Mem'ry clasps her fatal gift be-
hind!

—Yet not from me alone sweet Peace
hath fled—

Far from this world she holds her golden
reign!

Lo! tyrant War uplifts his hideous head,
With Death and wild Destruction in
his train.

The morning gleams not from the orient
skies, [west,

The roseate evening glows not in the
Nor night in darkness veils our slumber-
ing eyes,

But thousands fall at War's severe behest!

Tho' deck'd with plumes War's towering
head may rise,

Tho' Glory seats him on a regal car,
Tho' Fame attends him thro' the nether
skies,

Yet Nature sickens at the sight of War!

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 67.

Scarce flows a stream on Europe's fated
shore,

But flows, oh! deeply stain'd with
human blood!

Scarce spreads a plain the traveller wan-
ders o'er,

But spreads bedew'd with life's em-
purpled flood!

Fast fly the impious bands o'er every coast,
Beneath whose tyrant swords the na-
tions bend;

Their treasures rifled, and their freedom
lost!

—As bleeds the foe, so bleeds the
faithful friend.

Obedient Fortune waits where'er they go!
For them th' inconstant elements are
kind!

For them the proudest streams forget to
flow,

And, at their wish, upsprings the favor-
ing wind!

No human wisdom could foresee the
wrong,

No human prudence can avert its force!
Like the mad whirlwind, lo, it sweeps
along,

And nought but Heav'n can check its
baneful course!

Ambition, left to urge his wild career,
Trampling all laws, and drench'd with
human gore;

Who lifts o'er every head the murd'rous
spear,

Till Nations vanish, to appear no more;

Makes Reason tremble on his vaunted
throne!

—I'm weary of Reflection!—O
to find

Some opiate draught, or talismanic stone,
To charm to Rest this agony of mind!

Come, Sleep! and sooth this malady of
foul!

Come, Sleep! and clasp me to thy
downy breast!

Child of Oblivion! o'er my fancy roll,
And in some long, long slumber, grant
me Rest.

I ask no sweet illusions of the brain,
Tho' oft our dreams life's waking joys
excel:

No!—all the shadowy tribes of mind en-
chain,

And bind Sensation in thy magic spell.

Now cease my tongue to mourn, my eyes
to weep!

Prepare the couch—prepare the dark-
ling room!

Come, long, long night of ever-dreamless
sleep,

Nor close till I am summon'd to the
tomb.

'Till life's last morn, so oft implor'd! shall
rise;
Then from my *quiet* slumber let me start;
Revive one hour to supplicate the skies,
Then, joyful hence, on *Hope's* soft wings,
depart.

TIBULLUS, ELEGY II. B. 2.

WITH gratulations hail this natal day,
Virgins, and youths, and all the
altars round,
Burn incense on the heart, and sweets dis-
play,
In wanton Arab's blessed region found.
To view his rights thy Genius' self allure,
Inwreath with springing flowers his
locks divine,
And while his brow distills with odours
pure,
Serve him with finest meal and copious
wine,
Thy prayer, Cornutus, may he freely grant!
Haste, why so timid? ask; behold, he
nods.
A wife's true love, I augur, is thy want;
I see, it is the edict of the Gods.

Nor would'st thou rather on the globe
what fields
Ploughs with his sturdy team the hardy
swain;
Nor all the gems which happy India
yields,
Where glows the billow of the eastern
main.

Blessings descend. O that, with rustling
wings, [bear!
Love would the golden bands of Hymen
Bands, which remain, while age her fur-
rows brings [hair.
With tardy pace, and silvers o'er the
Then, may the power that over-ruled thy
birth,
With progeny our loveliest wishes greet,
And send, to spread around a scene of
mirth, [feet!
A youthful troop, to gambol at thy

THE EPHEMERA.

CHEER'D with the smile of morn,
the insect flies,
In all the colours of the heavenly bow:
What beauty's choice attire so charms the
eyes,
Or pearl of India has a finer glow?
His space of life is but a transient day;
Born with the rising sun, from flower
to flower
'Till noon he gaily wings his airy way
Then dies beneath a drop of vernal
shower.
Like the Ephemera we daily breathe
Air that is oft-times pregnant with dis-
ease;
We die by accident, or force beneath,
In youth, by field or flood, or in the seas,
My love! in death why should the youth
complain
More than the insect in the drop of rain.
WILLIAM EVANS.

ERRATA in Elegy 3d. of "PURSUIT OF QUIET," page 338 of this volume, stanza 2?
line 2, for "nursed such," read "*each*."—Stanza 5, end of last line, for "?" read "!"
—Stanza 12, end of line 2, for "?" read "!"—Stanza 14, last line, for "*unfokl*" read
"*infold*."—Stanza 24, line 2, for "*impair*" read, "*impain*."

The reader is desired to correct the following errata in Mr. Wakefield's "ADDRESS
TO PEACE," page 438, line 15, for "*of festive strains*," read "*and festive strains*."—
Line ult. for "*treasons*" read "*weapons*."

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

LACEPEDE read a memoir on
the different species of quadru-
peds called Ant-Eaters. Gmelin has made
four species of *Myrmecophages*, not in-
cluding that of the Cape, which Geof-
froy has made a new genus, with the
name *Orycterope*. Of these four, the se-
cond (*M. Tridactyla*) has only been de-
duced from some mutilated specimens of
the fourth (the *M. Fubata*) and should
therefore be erased from the list. Buffon
has indeed given a figure of the third (*M.*
Tetradactyla), or what he makes his *Ta-*
mandua, so different from that of Seba,

that it might be easily taken for another
species. But we are now satisfied that this
figure was drawn from a facitious animal
made up of the stuffed skin of the Coati,
upon which had been glued alternate pa-
rallel bands of black and yellow from the
skin of another animal. The true *Taman-*
dua represented by Seba is an animal with
a yellow or russet-coloured skin, short
smooth shining and rather stiff pelt, some-
what turning back on the shoulder, form-
ing an oblique line, which the figures
usually represent as a spot. The extremity
of the tail is naked, scaly, and prehensile
for half its length. One variety is men-
tioned

tioned by Lacepede, which differs from the common species, in being almost entirely of a deep black.

C. BEAUVOIS read a memoir concerning the fox and the rabbit of America. A comparison of the lean head of the European fox with that of the American fox (*Canis virginianus* Gmel.); as well as of the European rabbit with the American (*Lepus Americanus* Gmel.) will shew plainly that Buffon and other naturalists have done wrong in considering these as only varieties of the respective European species, and that Erxleben and Gmelin have very properly made them distinct. The fox, dog, bear, badger, and many others of the family of the *fera*, have on the top of the skull two prominent lines, which take their rise from the posterior angle of the orbit, and are extended backwards. In the European fox these two lines terminate and unite in the future of the frontal bone, where they form a ridge more or less prominent, according to the age of the animal. In the American fox these lines are three times as large and well defined, and, instead of uniting in the frontal future, they diverge from each other, and extend to the occipital ridge before they unite. The under-jaw too of these two species is considerably different. Wherever the shape of each process is a well defined curve in the European fox, it is straight in the American, and forms with the ascending processes an angle of near 145° .

C. DECANDOLLE communicated his experiments relative to the influence of light upon certain vegetables.

The first object of the author was to ascertain the influence of light upon the sleep of leaves and flowers. As the regular vicissitudes of day and night appeared to be the chief cause of the great difficulty of such an inquiry, the author was of opinion that this might be obviated by exposing the vegetables to an artificial light, either constant or variously combined. For this purpose he placed six lamps in a dark cellar, and disposed them so that the plants which they illuminated should remain in a temperature not exceeding 66° or 68° *Fabr.* and protected from the smoke. These six lamps were equal to 54 candles. The results of these experiments are curious. Mustard and cress seeds sown and raised by this artificial light became sensibly green, but their stalks were somewhat longer than in the open air. Leaves of different plants put under water in lamp-light gave no oxygen gas during twenty-four hours, and afterwards they decayed and gave a deleterious air. This result might be expected, since it is well known that plants give no oxygen in the shade, and the light of six lamps

cannot equal that of sunshine. The night-blowing Marvel of Peru (*mirabilis jalapa*), exposed to the artificial light for three days, continued to open in the evening and shut in the morning as usual; the same happened even in total darkness; but on being exposed to the lamps during the day, they at first became somewhat irregular in the times of expanding and closing, and on the second day they opened in the morning and shut in the evening. The *convolvulus purpureus*, which in common opens at ten in the evening, on exposure to lamp-light, opened at ten as usual on the first day, but at five on the succeeding day. The *mesembryanthemum noctiflorum*, exposed to the lamp-light during the night, and to darkness in the day-time, came to open in the morning and close in the evening. Several sensitive plants, exposed for three days to continual lamp-light, opened and closed each day two hours sooner than on the preceding day; whence it appears, that a continuance of this light has hastened their movements instead of retarding them. Exposed to light during the night, and to darkness in the day-time, their progress became irregular for two days, and then they came regularly to open in the evening and shut in the morning. Total darkness did not derange their natural movements, but a heat of 80° to 100° *Fabr.* retarded them. A heat of 116° rendered them sickly, and for two days deprived them of their sensibility to the touch.

A member presented a report concerning the Panorama, a species of exhibition invented at London by Mr. Barker, of Edinburgh, and introduced into France by Mr. Fulton, an American, assisted by his countryman James, together with the French artists Fontaine, Prevot, and Bourgeois. A view of Toulon is now exhibiting, which is in many respects superior to that of Paris, on which the first trial was made.

C. BUTET, a member of several of the societies, and a professor in the Lyceum of the Republic, has composed a system of Lexicology, the merits of which have been examined by a commission from the Institute, consisting of Cit. Danou, Tracy, Champagne, and Laplace. Their report, which is unanimous, is the following:—That this system of Cit. Butet is one of the best-fitted works for the advancement of ideology, the best plan hitherto known for the basis of an universal philosophical dictionary, and, from its application to every language, is one of the surest methods for arriving at the fundamental principle of universal language: that the application of this system to the scholastic instruction of languages promises to be

of very great utility; but, to determine the degree, it will be necessary to make the experiment on a more extensive plan than has been done at the polymathic school: and that in consequence the Minister of the Interior should be requested, in the name of the Institute, to enable C. Butet to make this interesting experiment by the instruction of a class of 25 to 30 scholars of one of the national schools of Paris.

The Minister has returned for answer to C. Butet, a commission to concert with C. Champagne the execution of this plan in the Prytaneum.

St. PIERRE, in a paper read before the Institute, shews the use which might be made of bottles or other substances rendered water-tight, so as to float upon the sea, and thrown overboard in certain latitudes, in order to determine the course of the different currents in the ocean. He mentions the fate of three experiments thus tried. The first was a bottle thrown overboard in the Bay of Biscay, August 17, 1786, from an English ship going to the East Indies. It was taken up by some fishermen on the coast of Normandy, May 9, 1787, two leagues off shore from Aromanches. C. Philip Delville, then Judge of the Admiralty at this place, sent to London the letter which the bottle contained. A second bottle was thrown into the sea June 15, 1797, north lat. 44°. 22' N. long. Teneriffe 4°. 52' W. by C. Brard, painter of the Museum of Natural History, going from Hamburgh to Surinam, whom St. Pierre says he requested to send him some letters by this marine post. It was taken up on July 6 the same year, among the rocks of Cape Prieur, by a soldier of the garrison of Ferrol, and the letter came safe to hand. The third was thrown into the sea north of the Isle of France, and was picked up at the Cape of Good Hope, having been carried by the currents more than a thousand leagues.

The ROYAL INSTITUTION of GREAT BRITAIN.

During the summer recess very great alterations have been made in the house of the Institution. A new lecture-room has been erected, the dimensions of which are sixty feet by forty-five, the seats of which rise in arches of circles one above another, in the manner of the ancient amphitheatres. The entrance to these seats is by four vomitories, so that they may be filled and emptied without the smallest confusion. Over the area, which is capable of containing with ease 500 auditors, is erected a gallery, capable of holding 300, so that at least 800 persons can be accommodated in this room. It is

lighted by a window in the dome, which by a particular contrivance can be darkened in an instant, when that is required for particular experiments. It is intended to warm the room by steam, by means of pipes which will go under the seats; this will give a comfortable degree of heat without any danger to the building. When completed, it will undoubtedly be one of the handsomest lecture-rooms in Britain. Under the lecture-room is a very capacious repository for the reception of models and philosophical apparatus, and on the ground-floor an excellent chemical laboratory. A room has likewise been fitted up as a printing-office, where it is intended to print the journals, &c. of the Institution. The different lectures of the Institution will be opened early in the month of January.

PHILOMATHIC SOCIETY.

Cit. CUVIER, in continuing his examination of the animal remains incruited in the gypsum hills around Paris, has obtained specimens which have proved to him the existence of two species of animals entirely distinct from those hitherto described, though still belonging to the same genus. One of these has only two toes in the hinder foot, like the very large species of this family, but is three times as small. The other of these new species is extremely small, scarcely equalling the hedge-hog in size.

A block of very hard calcareo-siliceous stone sent to the author from near Orleans having been opened, exhibited a great number of teeth, and some other bony parts, which resembled entirely the corresponding parts of the hippopotamus, but were much smaller, and must have belonged to an animal not larger than the hog, though adult. Among these pieces are the tusks, grinders of each kind, humerus, astragalus, jaw-bone, &c. This species of lesser hippopotamus is therefore to be added to the list of submerged animals, the breed of which has not yet been found above ground.

The fossil bones in the Mountain of St. Pierre, near Maestricht, were considered by the late Professor CAMPER as belonging to some unknown animal of the cetaceous class. Other learned men, however, among whom are Faujas and C. Adrian Camper, son of the late Professor, incline to the opinion, that they belonged to an unknown variety of the crocodile. The reasons which C. Adrian Camper gives for this opinion are; that the dorsal vertebrae in question have on their under side those pointed tubercles which characterise the crocodile; that the articulating surfaces are respectively concave

cave and convex, which give much more mobility to the spine, whereas in the ceti they are flat; that the vertebræ of the tail have their apophyses so disposed, that the tail can move from light to left, and not up and down, like the cetaceous fishes; that the under-jaw is composed of several pieces, like all the amphibious reptiles, whilst in the ceti, as in the other mammalia, they consist only of one piece for each side; that the Maestricht animal has indeed teeth in the palate, which are wanting in the crocodile, but then the iguana has them; and from these as well as other marks, C. Camper concludes, that this unknown animal is an amphibious reptile not now found on the surface of the earth, the length of which may be about 24 feet.

C. DANDARA has given the name of *apbrizit* to a mineral procured from Langøse, in Norway, which has the specific gravity of 3.1481, gives fire with steel, resists the file, is of a black colour, and melts with frothing before the blow-pipe, whence the name *apbrizit*, which is Greek for froth. C. Haüy, however, has found it to be only a variety of the tourmaline.

M. KARSTEN has sent a fine specimen of arseniated lime to C. Haüy, which has a mammellated form, and is milk-white, the surface covered with a lilac red-arseniated cobalt. The internal structure is slightly pearly and striated from the centre to the circumference. It sometimes also forms capillary crystals. It is not soluble in water, but dissolves in nitre, and without effervescence. Klaproth has found it to contain much oxydated arsenic combined with lime. It has been discovered in Wittichen, in Germany. Its gangue is a large-grained granite, enclosing barytic calcareous sulphat.

Klaproth, in his analysis of the *bonigstein* (boneystone, *Pierre de miel*,) has found it to consist of alumine united to an acid with an hydro-carbonated base, like that of the vegetable acids.

C. de SAUSSURE jun. read to the society a memoir concerning "the influence of the soil on certain constituent parts of vegetables." An opinion had been entertained that the soil had no influence on vegetables, except in consequence of its faculty of retaining a greater or lesser quantity of moisture; and to this cause alone was attributed the difference in abundance and size observable between vegetables growing on calcareous soils, and those growing on a granitic soil. But C. de Saussure having observed that animals living on the same vegetables in calcareous soils as others in granitic, were larger, fatter, and yielded a milk more

rich in butyraceous and caseous particles, imagined that there must exist between those vegetables certain differences of greater importance, and more closely connected with the nature of the soil. In consequence he made a series of experiments, with the view of ascertaining the differences which the different nature of the soil produced in the vegetables growing upon it. To render these experiments conclusive, it was necessary to make them strictly comparative—that is to say, to take the same quantities of the same vegetable at the same age, growing in circumstances the most nearly similar, in the same exposure, within the course of springs, or exposed within the reach of cattle. It was requisite to repeat the same experiments a considerable number of times, for the purpose of taking a medium of the results, and approaching to the truth by multiplying the probabilities. He began by analysing the stone that composed the mountains of which he examined the plants. He next proceeded by chemical means to the analysis of the vegetables, with the view of discovering the respective quantities of pure water, carbon, earth, and salt. To obtain more general results, he operated on different species of plants, namely, *pinus abies*, *pinus larix*, *rhododendron ferrugineum*, *vaccinium myrtillus*, *juniperus communis*. All such samples of these vegetables as had been taken from granitic soils, contained a greater portion of water than those from calcareous grounds. The extremes of the differences were 57 to 58 for the smallest, and 52 to 59 for the greatest. These differences cannot be attributed to the quantities of water retained by the mould of the granitic and of the calcareous soils; for they are inverse of the quantities furnished by the vegetables of those soils. C. de Saussure concludes, with Duhamel, that the timber of calcareous countries is preferable, in point of solidity, to that of granitic countries. Passing afterwards to a comparison of the quantities of carbon contained in vegetables, C. de Saussure shews how difficult it is to estimate with precision the absolute quantities of carbon; at most we can only discover the relative proportions of that principle; and he has found it more abundant in the calcareous vegetables, so that it seems to supply the place of the water which they contain in less quantity than the granitic vegetables. The granitic vegetables, being more watery, ought, according to Duhamel's observations, to possess a more lax texture, and consequently to contain somewhat more ashes. The incineration of the granitic and the calcareous vegetables afford-

ed a difference too minute to be accurately estimated: but that difference, however small, appears to confirm the above observation. The ashes, furnished by that operation, have been carefully analysed. C. de Sauffure found, in those of the calcareous vegetables, a greater quantity of calcareous earth, and also a much greater proportion of silice, than in the granitic vegetables; so that the ashes of the calcareous rhododendron contained fifty-seven parts of carbonate of lime, and five of silice, in a hundred; whereas those of the granitic rhododendron contained thirty parts of carbonate of lime, and fourteen of silice. This extreme difference is one of the most convincing proofs of the influence of soil on vegetation.

The calcareous stone of the mountains of la Salle, upon which C. de Sauffure collected the vegetable, whose ashes he analysed, contains silice. That chymist was curious to know whether those which grew upon a soil entirely destitute of that earth, would be found to contain any: accordingly he analysed the ashes of plants which had grown on the calcareous stone, entirely void of silice, of the mountain of Reculey-de-Thoiry in the Jura; and he found, in one or two cases only, a very small proportion of silice; whereas, in the ashes of the vegetables of Breven, he discovered a much greater quantity of calcareous earth than that granitic mountain was capable of furnishing. C. de Sauffure thence draws the geologic conclusion, that the vegetables cover with calcareous earth those mountains whose base is silice, whereas the reverse does not take place.

Finally, he instituted a comparative analysis of the mould in which grew the plants of Breven, and those of Reculey-de-Thoiry, to determine the relation which might be expected to exist between that mould, the soil, and the ashes of the vegetables growing on it: but he found very little; the mould of Breven yielded 60 of silice, 14 of alumine, 1.16 of lime, &c.: that of Reculey-de-Thoiry, 15 of silice, 37 of alumine, 23 of carbonate of lime, &c. It is to be recollected that neither the soil nor the plants of this mountain contained any portion of silice sufficient to become a subject of estimation.

CHALCOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

At Dessau, under the auspices of the reigning prince, whose taste for the fine arts has long been known, a society has lately been formed, under the title of the Chalcographic Society. Its object is to

employ some of the most skilful German engravers, at Dessau, under the inspection of directors appointed by the society, and endeavour to carry the art of engraving to the highest degree of perfection, which it is capable of attaining in its different branches, and its different manners. With the aid of a good drawing-school, this plan is to be forwarded by the establishment of an institution, in which pupils will be trained up to that useful and agreeable art, and carefully instructed in every thing essentially connected with it, that the establishment may thus acquire permanency.

The society did not think proper to announce their project to the public, until convinced by successive attempts on the different branches, that they could present the world with productions worthy of attention. Now that they have a number of plates finished in such manner as will sufficiently prove the meaning of the attentions as well as the merits of the artists whom they purpose to employ, they will not long delay to announce a publication of their works.

The society is composed of a limited number of subscribers, who have furnished the necessary funds for defraying the expences of the undertaking. The prince is the protector and head of the society.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Some time ago some of the still remaining members of the *ci-devant* French Academy conceived the design of instituting an academy for preserving the purity of the French language, on the plan of the former, but adapted to the existing laws and constitution. Accordingly, on the 26th of June, the five *ci-devant* academicians, Ducins, Suard, Morellet, Target, and Boufflers, some of whom had only returned to France since the 18th of Brumaire; and again on the first of July, the same members, with the addition of St. Lambert and D'Aguesseau, met for the purpose of forming the new regulations for the government of the society, and to elect new members. A report had been spread abroad, that they intended to retain all the still living members of the old academy, and consequently the Cardinals Maury and Rohan: but this report was unfounded, as, according to their new regulations, every member must be a *French citizen*. Among the new members are, the two Consuls, Bonaparte and Lebrun; the Ministers of State, Lucien Bonaparte and Talleyrand; the Counsellors of State, Röederer and Devaïnes, &c.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN DECEMBER.

AGRICULTURE.

Essays and Notes on Husbandry and Rural Affairs, by J. B. Bordley, Philadelphia, 10s. 6d. boards. Mawman.

BIOGRAPHY.

A Short Memoir of the Life and Dying Experience of the Rt. Hon. Jane Countess of Burford, who departed this life, July 18, 1800. Rivington.

DRAMA.

The Conspiracy of Gowrie, a Tragedy, 2s. 6d. Bell.

Antonio, a Tragedy, by William Godwin, 2s. 6d. Robinsons.

The Historical Play of King John, altered from Shakespeare, as it was acted at Reading School with Notes, critical and historical. Bremner.

EDUCATION.

Trifles, or Friendly Mites towards improving the Rising Generation, 2s. Hurst.

Historical and Miscellaneous Questions, comprising Sketches of the Grecian, Roman, French, Scottish, and English History, with an Abstract of our excellent Constitution, &c. &c. 3s. 6d. sewed. Hurst.

LAW.

A Practical Treatise on the Law of Annuities, with the Determinations of the Courts on the Construction of the Annuity Act. To which is added a large Collection of Precedents, by Robert Withy, Solicitor, 10s. 6d. boards. Butterworth.

A new Edition, being the 19th, of Burn's Justice of the Peace and Parish Officer, including all the Statutes and adjudged Cases to the Present Time, and several new Precedents, 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 8s. bound. Cadell and Davies.

Remarks on the Poor Laws, and the Maintenance of the Poor, by William Blemire, Esq. 1s. 6d. Butterworth.

MEDICAL.

A Manual of a Course of Chemistry, or a Series of Experiments and Illustrations necessary to form a Complete Course of that Science, by J. B. Buillon le Grange, Professor in the Central Schools of Paris, &c. Translated from the French. To which are added, an Appendix by the Translator, and new and additional Plates engraved by Lowry, 2 vols. 8vo. 18s. boards. Cuthell.

An Essay on the Pestilential Fever in the West Indies, by C. Chisholm, M.D. Second Edition, much enlarged, 2 vols. 8vo. 6s. boards. Mawman.

Oratio in Theatro Coll. Reg. Med. Londonensis, ex Harveyi Institutio, habita

Die, Oct. 18, 1800. Ab Henrico Vaughan, M. D. 2s. White.

Letters on Electricity, by the Rev. William Jones, M. A. 2s. Rivingtons.

Practical Observations on the Use of Oxygen or Vital Air, 4to. 7s. 6d. Rivingtons.

A View of the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood, with an appropriate Pharmacopeia, divided into three Parts, Materia Medica, Classification, and Extemporaneous Prescriptions. To which is subjoined, an Introduction to Nosology, by William Nisbet, M. D. 5s. boards. Johnson.

MILITARY.

The History of the Campaign in Holland, in 1799, forming a Fifth Volume to the History of the Campaigns of 1796, 7, 8, and 9. composed from Original Documents. Translated from the French, never published. Illustrated with Maps and Plans of Fortresses. 8vo. Cadell and Davies.

MISCELLANIES.

An Abridgment of Mr. Girdler's Publication on the Causes of the High Price of Provisions, by the Author himself, 2s. Seeley.

The Annual Register for the Year 1798. 8s. boards. Otridge, and other Proprietors.

The Works, never before published, of Madame Roland, containing her Philosophical and Literary Essays, written previous to her Marriage; her Correspondence, and her Travels. To which are annexed, the justificative Documents relative to her Imprisonment and Condemnation. Translated from the French. Johnson.

An Estimate of the Number of Inhabitants in Great Britain and Ireland, by Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart. 2s. 6d. Wright.

Sketches of the State of Manners and Opinions in the French Republic, towards the Close of the Eighteenth Century, by Helen Maria Williams, 2 vols. 8vo. boards. Robinsons.

His Vindication against certain calumnies which appeared in the Newspaper Reports of the Parliamentary Debate on Mr. Palmer's Claims, by Charles Bonner, 2s. 6d. Richardfon.

A new Paper, called The Burnisher, (to be continued Weekly) 4d. Bagster. Thoughts of an Old man of independent Mind, though dependent Fortune, on the present High Price of Corn, 1s. Reynolds.

Hints

Hints for a Vindication of Monopoly, Forestalling, and Regrating. To which are added, References to the Conduct of the Farmers, the Expedience of raising the Price of Labour, and the Influence of War on the Price of Provisions, 1s. 6d.

Hare and Traer.

NOVELS.

The Runaway; or, the Seal of Benevolence, by Mr. Smith. 4 vols. 14s. boards. Crosby and Letterman.

POLITICAL.

War proved to be the real Cause of the present Scarcity, and of the enormous High Price of every Article of Consumption, with the only radical Remedies, by Robert Waithman, Common-Councilman of the City of London. Jordan.

An Admonition to the great Land Owners and Farmers on the Monopoly of Farms, with Remarks on the War, by T. Nichols, 1s. Wilkie.

Political Essays on Popular Subjects, 7s. 6d. Chappie.

A Letter to * — * — * Esq. on Bonaparte's Proposals for a Negotiation for Peace, in which the British Guarantee of the Crown of France to the House of Bourbon, contained in Alliances, is considered, together with the Conduct of our National Parties concerning it, by J. Brand, Cl. M. A. 2s. Rivingtons.

POETRY.

Tales of Wonder, by M. G. Lewis, M. P. 2 vols. super royal, 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards. Bell.

Suspiria Oceani, a Monody on the Death of Earl Howe, by Dr. Trotter, 4to. 2s. Hatchard.

The Vernal Walk, 1s.

Crosby and Letterman.

The British Oak, a Poem, illustrated with Notes historical and political, and particularly the great Benefits which will arise from the Preservation of Oak Timber, 3s. Cadell and Davies.

Poems: to which is annexed, Lord Mayor's Day, a Mock Heroic, by David Rivers, 1s. Rivingtons.

Poems on Popular Subjects, by William Penn, 2s. 6d. stitched. Wilkie.

Millennium, a Poem, 3s. Carpenter.

The Holy Land, a Poem, by Francis Wrangham, 1s. 6d. Mawman.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Reflections on the Justice, Advantage, and Necessity of limiting the Price of Wheat, 1s. Rivingtons.

Resolutions earnestly submitted to the Attention of the Associations which may be entered into in Furtherance of the Royal Proclamation recommending Frugality in the Consumption of Grain, 1d. or 50 for 3s. Hatchard.

TRAVELS.

Travels through the Interior of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to Morocco, in Caffraria, the Kingdom of Mataman, Angola, Massi, Monoemugi, Mulchako, Bahahara, Wangara, Haoussa, &c. &c. and thence through the Desert of Sahara and the North of Barbary to Morocco, between the Years 1781 and 1797, by Christian Frederick Damberger, with a new map, and several coloured plates, faithfully translated from the German, 10s. 6d. boards. Phillips.

Another Translation of the same Work, same size and price. Longman and Rees.

THEOLOGY.

Exodus of the Septuagint Version, with various Readings of MSS. Editions, Walker's Versions by Robert Holmes, D. D.

A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, Nov. 24, 1799, on the Establishment of the Pagan, Jewish, and Christian Religions, and their respective Abuses, by Richard Rowley, A. M. 1s. Rivingtons.

Reflections on the Present State of Popery, compared with its former State, a Sermon preached at Salter's Hall, Nov. 2, 1800, by Robert Winter, 1s. Conder.

The Gospel Testimony, a Sermon preached at the opening of the New Meeting near Greenland Dock, August 1800, by John Townsend, 1s. Mathews.

Critical Remarks on the Hebrew Scriptures, with References to a new Translation, by the Rev. Alex. Geddes, D.D. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. Johnson.

Dissertations on the Prophecies of the Old Testament, containing, 1st, all such Prophecies as are applicable to the coming of the Messiah, the Restoration of the Jews, and the Resurrection of the Dead, whether as applied to Jews or Christians. Secondly, such Prophecies as are applied to the Messiah by Christians only, but which are shewn not to be applicable to the Messiah. Vol. iii. by David Levi, Author of *Lingua Sacra*, 6s. boards. Johnson.

IN FRENCH.

Des Signes et de l'Art de Penfer considérés dans leurs Rapports mutuels, par J. M. Gerando, 4 tom. 8vo. 1l. 8s. Dulau.

New Publications imported by H. Escher, Gerard Street, Soho.

Türk's Clavierschule, 4to. 18s. 6d.

Kirmburger's Kunst des reinen Saltzes, 3 parts, in 5 vols. 4to. 2l. 2s.

Sturm's Deutschland's Flora, 12mo. 10 Hefte, each 3s. 8d.

King's Guide to the English Tongue, bound, 4s. 6d.

Dombay, Grammatica Mauro-Arabica, 4to. Vindobonæ, 1800, 7s. 6d.

Hufeland;

Hufeland, *Avis aux meres sur l'Educat-
tion physique des enfans*, 1800, 2.

J. C. Brandes, *Meine Lobensgeschichte*,
3 Bände, 1779, 18s. 6d.

La Fontaine's Theodor, 2. Theile, 1800,
17s. 6d.

La Fontaine's Karl Engelmann's Tag-
buch, 1800, 7s. 6d.

La Fontaine's Sagen, and dem Alter-
thum, neue Auflage, 2ter Theil, 1800, 8s.

La Fontaine's Rudolf von Werdenberg,
neue Auflage, 1800, 9s. 6d.

Tuffieu's *Genera Plantarum*, edit. Usteri,
1791, 8s.

Gefner's Tod Abels, 2s.

Freundschaftliche Briefe liber Frank-
reich und Paris, 2. Bändchen, 1798, 10s.

Eggers, *Denkwürdigkeiten aus dem
Leben des Grafen von Bernstorff*, Koppen-
hagen, 1800, 17s.

Euripidis Hecuba, ed. Hermann, c. n.
Personii, 1800, 5s. 6d.

Dictionnaire Francois et Allemand des

deux Nations, 2 vols. Strasbourg, 1800,
4to. relié envau, 2l. 2s.

Le Meme, 2 vols. 8vo. relié, 1l. 16s.

Books imported by A. Dulau & Co.

Deslignes et de l'Art de Penfer confi-
dérés dans leur Rapports mutuels, par J.
Degerando, 4 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s. Paris, an viii.
New Stéréotype.

Malherbe.

Contes de La Fontaine.

Poines de Voltaire.

La Henriade.

Horace.

Tableaux de la Révolution Française
ou, Collection de Gravures représentant
les Evénemens principaux qui ont eu lieu
en France pendant la Révolution, par un
Société d'Artistes, et accompagnés cha-
cune d'un Discours Historique, composé
par un Société de Gens de Lettres, folio,
60 livraisons, a 7 la livraison contenant
chacune 2 gravures.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. PARR's Sermon, preached at
Christ Church, before the Corpo-
ration of London, is in the press and
will speedily make its appearance, en-
riched with a series of learned and criti-
cal notes, which we are enabled to say
will add to the extensive reputation of
their writer.

Mrs. PROZZI will publish in a few days
a rapid view of General History, since the
commencement of the Christian Era, un-
der the title of Retrospection.

Dr. T. A. MURRAY, of Greville-street,
Hatton-garden, will shortly publish "Re-
marks on the Situation of the Poor in the
Metropolis, as contributing to the Pro-
gress of Contagious Diseases; with a
Plan for the Establishment of Houses of
Recovery for Persons infected by Fever.

LORD MALMESBURY proposes to fa-
vour the world with a complete and splen-
did edition of the Classical Works of his
Father, the late Mr. HARRIS, of Salis-
bury.

Dr. BUSBY has in the press a complete
Musical Dictionary, to which will be pre-
fixed a Familiar Introduction to the Sci-
ence of Harmony. It will be elegantly
printed in a size which will suit the con-
venience of schools and professors.

The publication of the first number of
that gentleman's Musical Journal is de-
ferred till the first day of February.

Mr. ALBANIS BEAUMONT will pub-
lish, in the course of January, his Tour
over the Leontine Alps in the same style
MONTHLY MAG. No. 67.

of splendour as his two former works.
The price, with the beautifully coloured
plates, will be ten guineas; with plain
plates, five guineas.

At the Theatre of Anatomy, Great
Windmill-street, Mr. WILSON's Lectures
on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and
Surgery will commence on the 19th day
of January, and terminate towards the
middle of May.

The Spring Course of Lectures on the
Principles and Practice of Surgery, by
Mr. JOHN PEARSON, will commence on
Monday, January the 26th, at seven
o'clock in the evening.

M. STANCLIFFE, of Cambridge, whose
Course of Chemical Lectures at Leeds
was noticed in our last, proposes to deliver
a similar course at Birmingham, where we
understand the patronage promises to be
most respectable and extensive.

Messrs. PRATT and MAJOR have un-
dertaken to make a Selection of Classical
English Poetry for the use of schools.

An elegant edition of Mr. PARKIN-
son's Chemical Pocket-Book, improved
by the introduction of the several disco-
veries of the preceding year, will be pub-
lished in the beginning of January.

Dr. R. HALL has finished, for speedy
publication, a Translation into English, of
a Physiological Work on the Circulation
of the Blood, by the Abbé Spallanzani,
with notes.

The Rev. JOHN EVANS, *Author of the
Sketch of the Denomination of the Christian
World,*

World, is preparing for the press another work of a similar kind, on a new plan, in which the errors of the former publication will be corrected, and the religious opinions of the several sects more amply detailed. The author will gratefully receive communications from any denomination, which are drawn up with precision and accuracy.

A work is now in the press, and will be published early in January, entitled, *Annals of Philosophy, Natural History, Chemistry, Literature, Agriculture, and the Mechanical and Fine Arts*, for the year 1800. It will form a large octavo volume, and will be divided into three parts.

1. Scientific, which contains an account of the discoveries in natural philosophy, natural history, mineralogy, and chemistry during the year 1800. 2. Literary, which comprises a list and concise account of all new English publications, and the most esteemed foreign books. 3. Miscellaneous, which includes an account of improvements in agriculture, arts, and manufactures; a view of the progress of the fine arts, and an obituary of eminent persons. This work will be offered to the world once a year, like the *Annual Registers*, and as those useful publications are chiefly confined to political affairs, so it will be the object of this work to exhibit at one view the various improvements and discoveries in the several departments of science, literature, and the arts; and as in the compass of a small volume a concise account only can be given of so many important subjects, references will in all cases be annexed, to enable the reader to pursue his researches to the fountain-head, which must be highly useful. Each department will be confined to gentlemen whose studies have made them most competent thereto.

Mr. WILLIAM HART, of Newington Butts, has in the press a volume of *Miscellanies in Prose and Verse*.

A new and much improved edition of *Cambray's Pious Reflections* for every Day in the Month; to which will be added, a *Sketch of the Life of the amiable Author*, illustrated with some very pleasing and entertaining anecdotes; will be speedily published.

Several curious fragments of the paintings lately discovered on the walls of St. Stephen's Chapel have been presented to the Society of Antiquaries. A committee of the same society has also been appointed to superintend the execution of drawings of all the curious remains that have been brought to light by the alterations now making in that place.

Mr. LOWRY engraver, and Mr. ALEXANDER draughtsman to the late Chinese Embassy, are about to publish a selection of picturesque and accurate views of the

crosses and conduits in various parts of this island. Of many of these beautiful specimens of ornamental architecture there are as yet no correct representations, and from their present decayed state, most of them, if farther neglected, must be irrecoverably lost.

ABBE LORJOT has in the press "A Dictionary of the Government of the French verbs, Conjunctions and Prepositions, to consist of an alphabetical arrangement of those French verbs, conjunctions, and prepositions, which, in their construction, are rendered differently from the English, with the cases and moods they require after them. It will likewise include the most common idiomatical expressions, in both languages, which in general are obstacles to beginners.

The French Architect *Denon* will publish in the course of the winter a magnificent work on the Antiquities of Egypt, containing a great number of ancient monuments, &c. of that country, accurately engraved on 200 copper-plates.

The French Engineers in Egypt have now determined, beyond all doubt, that the Red Sea is more elevated than the Mediterranean.

Mr. N. FUSSE has been appointed to the place of Secretary to the Academy of Sciences at Peterburg, vacant by the death of the celebrated Euler.

On the 26th of September a *Lycée de Jurisprudence* was opened at Paris, composed of members and professors. The professors are to read lectures on all the branches of jurisprudence.

The Dutch poet *Rhynois Feith*, who now holds the office of *Ontvanger der Convoien en Licenten*, has finished his edition of the works of the Dutch poet *Jacob Cats*; which has appeared with the following title: *Alle de Werken van J. CATS;—Amsterdam, J. Allert, 1793—1799, 8vo. xix Deele*. Feith has prefixed to the first part, a preface and biography of *Cats*.

The French physician *Mucé*, who has been on a tour in Asia with a view to the elucidation of natural history, is about to commence his journey homewards, which he intends to perform entirely by land. He has already sent by sea to France a number of rare productions of nature collected by him: but they are not yet arrived.

The French minister of the interior has published two lists of the forts of granite found in France, for the purpose of proving to the French naturalists, that there is no necessity to go beyond the boundaries of the republic in search thereof:—the Board of Mines is at present employed in examining that mineral, and in forming a mineralogical map of France.—The same minister is at present organising a Society of Physicians, whose labours are

to be directed to the history and the perfecting of the science of medicine.

A French journal informs us, that the Central Museum of the Arts at Paris will shortly receive from Munich 72 paintings, which had been collected by Neveu-Commissary of the Government. They are (says the journalist) a voluntary gift to the French armies, distinguished not less by bravery than by the strictness of discipline; and are sent in the name of the army of the Rhine. The paintings are by different German masters, none of whose works the Museum before possessed.

M. GURLITT, director of the royal pedagogium at Klosterbergen, has been received an honorary member of the Royal Berlin Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The academy of eloquence and poetry in Stockholm will, for the future, bestow annually, besides the customary large gold medal, a smaller one of gold and one of silver.

C. BERTIN relates an interesting occurrence which took place two years ago, whilst he was employed as physician to his countrymen on board the prison-ships in Plymouth harbour. Among the great number of French prisoners in this place there were eight hundred boys. *Le Fort*, colleague to C. Bertin, seeing with pain so many of the rising generation abandoned to idleness, and exposed to every kind of vice, from being constantly kept with those who were older, formed the plan of separating these youths, of selecting from their fellow-prisoners those who were capable of instructing them in navigation, mathematics, drawings, &c. and forming a well-regulated school. This design was carried into execution, assisted by the French Commissary, and the liberal encouragement of the English Inspector; all the lads were put on board the *Europa*, in Plymouth Roads, and the expences of this institution and the salaries of the different masters were defrayed merely by sacrificing to the laudable object two thirds of the tobacco which, by the terms of the contract, was to be allowed to each prisoner. Several of the boys, who shewed some talent for declamation, seemed to wish to have a little theatre. This was granted them, and they eagerly entered into this amusement, which served them to unbend from their more serious studies.

Rail ways.—The principle of the railway is a smooth road, projecting from which, about an inch or two, and nearly a yard asunder, are two perfectly parallel ribs continued the whole length of the road. Between these ribs is a path wide enough for a single horse; and the wheels of all the carts used upon the rail-way are fitted with grooves to receive the ribs, so that the friction being thus diminished, a given

force will draw a greater load on a road constructed in this manner than in the usual way. The ribs were originally made of wood. Iron bars were afterwards nailed on the wood: and at present the whole is constructed of cast iron. The most perfect rail-ways are in Derbyshire, leading from the collieries to the canals; and to Mr. OUTRAM, of Butterly-hall, in the same county, the principal improvements are owing. Mr. Wilkes, of Meafham, near Loughborough, having made a new rail-way five miles long, invited a committee from the Society of Arts to witness some experiments that were to be made upon it. The descent of the road was one foot in a hundred, and a moderate-sized horse, of the value of about 20*l*. drew upon it with ease, down hill, thirty-two tons, and without much difficulty forty-three tons, and up-hill seven tons, independently of the carriages. Such a fact as this speaks for itself.

Professor LINK, of Roslock, in his late Travels, under the title of Remarkable Tour through France, Spain, and Portugal, gives the following account of the Police of Lisbon:—The first thing that strikes a stranger in Lisbon is the badness of the police. The dirt of the streets lies every-where heaped up, and in those streets which are not washed by the rain forms absolute hills, and one must be perfectly acquainted with the path to avoid sinking in the mud. In one of the most public streets near the river, towards the *Ribera Nova*, only one small path, which winds itself close to the houses, is passable. Imagine the number of people who are passing daily *that way*, the *galegos*, with their heavy burdens, who cannot make way for any body.—Imagine the carriages also drive as near the houses as possible, that the horses may not go in the deep mud, and that, in addition to this, all dirt and nastiness of the very worst sort is thrown out of the windows on the heads of the people passing by. The city was formerly lighted, but is not at present: as the shops are shut up very early, there is nothing to enlighten the darkness of the narrow ill-paved streets. An immense number of dogs, who have no owners but themselves, at the expence of the public, wander about like hungry wolves; and, worse than these, a number of banditti. The people were very much astonished that we had ventured to come to Portugal by land in such warfaring times; but I assured them that this was by no means so dangerous an undertaking as to go by night from *Belem* to *Maravillas*, at the east end of the city. How is it possible, that a people, amongst whom there are doubtless many enlightened men, can suffer such abominable practices! The government is said to pay annually a considerable sum for cleaning

the streets. To what purpose is it applied? *Don Diego de Pina Manique*, who is the Superintendent of the Police of Lisbon, as well as of the whole kingdom, knows best. It would be no wonder if I were to relate much evil of *Don Diego*, on account of his unjust arrests, and of the wretched manner in which the prisoners are kept. But I mention this briefly to shew that *Don Diego* is not loved. A traveller should be discreet in the judgment he passes. The amusements of the Carnival always agree with the prevailing taste of the nation. In what then do they consist at Lisbon? Both the higher as well as the lower ranks of people amuse themselves in throwing all kinds of dirt and filth on the passengers, who, as it is customary, and that they may not receive worse treatment, are obliged to bear it patiently.

Submersion of Swallows.—The following curious and apparently well authenticated circumstance is related in the American Magazine, in a letter from H. Pollock, of New York:

"On the afternoon of the 24th of August 1798, I was sitting in my parlour, which looks towards the North River, about fifty feet from the bank, in company with our mutual friend Mr. Jacob Sebor. Our attention was attracted by numerous flights of birds, which appeared to come across the town from the eastward, and descend immediately into the river. So singular an appearance excited our particular observation. We went out and stood close to the bank, and then perceived that what we at first imagined to be black-birds, were actually swallows; and that, as soon as the various flocks had cleared the houses, and got directly over the river, they plunged into the water, and disappeared. This was not confined to the vicinity of the place where we stood, but was the case as far as the eye could reach up and down the river, and continued without cessation for nearly two hours, when the closing of the evening prevented our further observation.

"Aware of the importance of affording any additional information on this long-disputed question in the natural history of the swallow, I procured a telescope, and watched attentively many of the flocks from their first appearance until their immersion, continuing my eye fixed upon the spot long enough to be fully convinced that not one of the birds returned to the surface again. Indeed, one flock of about two hundred birds plunged into the water within thirty yards of us, and instantly disappeared, without the least appearance of opposition that might be expected to arise from their natural buoyancy, and, at the same time, the evening was so serene, and the river so unruffled, that no deception of our sight could possibly have occurred.

"When the birds first came in view, after crossing the town, their flight was easy and natural; but when they descended near to the water, they appeared much agitated and distressed, flying in a confused manner against each other, as if the love of life, common to all animals, impelled them to revolt against this law of nature imposed upon their species.

"As some time has elapsed since the above-mentioned facts occurred, I thought it proper, before I gave you Mr. Sebor's name, as having been a witness to them, to consult his recollection on the subject; and I have pleasure in assuring you he distinctly remembers every circumstance I have recited, and of which I made a memorandum at the time.

"It may be worthy of remark, that as far as my observation went, the swallows totally disappeared on the 24th of August 1798, for during the remainder of that year I did not see one.

New French Publications.

Histoire naturelle des Poissons avec les Figures dessinées par Bloch; ouvrage classé par Ordres, Genres, et Espèces, d'après le Système de Linné, avec les Caractères génériques, par R. R. Caster.

Voyage de la Propontide et du Pont-Euxin, avec la Carte particulière de ces deux Mers, la Description topographique de leurs Rivages, le Tableau des Mœurs, des Usages, et du Commerce des Peuples qui les habitent, &c. par J. B. Lechevalier.

Histoire des Principaux Evénemens du Règne de Frederic-Guillaume II. Roi de Prusse; et Tableau politique de l'Europe, depuis 1786 jusqu'en 1796, &c. par L. C. Ségur, ex-ambassadeur.

Journal des Opérations Militaires du Siège et du Blocus de Gènes, précédé d'un coup-d'œil sur la Situation de l'Armée d'Italie depuis le Moment où le Général Massena en prit le Commandement, jusqu'au Blocus; par un des Officiers-généraux de l'Armée.

Histoire complete de la Révolution Française, vols. 14 et 15.

Récueil général des Traités de Paix, d'Alliance et de Commerce, de Neutralité et Suspension d'Armes, conclus par la République Française, avec les différentes Puissances continentales pendant la Guerre de la Révolution.

Traité succinct et méthodique des Moyens preservatifs et curatifs, les plus simples et les plus efficaces, des Maladies des Enfans; par le C. Maignot.

Mémoire sur les Puissances des Nombres et sur leurs Racines, dans le quel on prouve qu'il n'y a point de Quantités imaginaires; par E. Develey.

Tableau du Commerce de la Grèce, &c. par F. Beaujour.

Nouveaux Dialogues des Morts, entre les

les plus fameux perfonages de la Révolution Française et plusieurs Hommes célèbres, &c. par *F. Pagès*.

Bonheur et Vertu, ou il étoit Temps; par *P. L. Lebas*.

Rélation du Voyage à la Recherche de La Pérouse, fait par Ordre de l'Assemblée Constituante, &c. par le *C. Labillardière*.

Théorie de la Musique vocale, ou des dix Règles qu'il faut connaître et observer pour bien chanter, &c. par *F. Tomeoni*.

Mémoires Secrets sur la Russie, et particulièrement sur la Fin du Règne de Catherine II. et le Commencement de celui de Paul I.

Le Chevalier Noir, nouvelle du huitième Siècle.

Voyage dans l'Empire de Flore.

Isman, ou le Fatalisme, &c. par *F. Livarol*.

Les Mères Rivales; par *Madame de Gentis*.

Angélique et Saint-Eugène, ou la Fille Echangée.

Mon Oncle Thomas; par *Pigault Lebrun*.

La Véritable Constitution Française déduite des Principes fondamentaux qui ont gouverné la France, depuis le Règne de Charlemagne, jusqu'en 1789.

Encore un Tableau de Paris.

Tableau Historique et Politique de la Dissolution et du Retablissement de la Monarchie Anglaise, depuis 1625 jusqu'en 1702; par le *C. J. Chas*.

Traité Élémentaire et complet d'Ornithologie; par *F. M. Daudin*, vol. 2.

De la Peste, ou les Epoque Mémoires de ce Fléau, et les Moyens de s'en préserver; par *J. Papon*.

Histoire Naturelle des Salamandres de France, &c. par *P. A. Latreille*.

Réflexions sur les Etablissements de Bienfaisance, &c. par *G. de Meley*.

Encyclopédie de la Jeunesse.

Elémens de Perspective pratique, à l'usage des Artistes, &c. par *P. H. Valenciennes*.

Coup-d'œil politique sur l'Europe à la fin du 18^{me} siècle.

Zolfora, ou la Bonne Négresse.

Julienne, ou le Caveau dans la Forêt; par le *C. Lepreux*.

Voyage de 24 Heures; par *A. H. Kératry*.

Camille et Agathe, ou l'Amour Vainqueur de la Mort.

Marcellin, ou les Epreuves du Monde.

Adelphine de Rostanges.

Le Château de Duncan, ou l'Homme Invisible.

Dictionnaire des Athées Anciens et Modernes.

De la Littérature, considérée dans ses Rapports avec les Institutions Sociales; par *Madame de Staël-Holstein*.

Dictionnaire universel de la Langue Française.

Satiriques du 18^{me} Siècle.

La Code du Bonheur Social, ou les Mystères de la Politique mis à la portée de tout le Monde; par *Dutasta la Serre*.

Recherches Physiologiques sur la Vie et la Mort; par *X. Bichat*.

Voyage d'un Français aux Salines de Bavière et de Saltzbourg, en 1776; par *B. Marbois*.

Des Causes qui ont amené l'Usurpation du Général Bonaparte, et qui préparent sa Chûte; par *D'Yvernois*.

Les quatre Nouvelles; par *J. C. Tardieu*.

Elémens de Minéralogie, selon la Méthode de Daubenton; par *A. Traversay*.

Les Hommes nouveaux, &c. par *V. Dandolo*.

Nouveau Système de Lecture, applicable à toutes les Langues; par *J. B. Baudru*.

De l'Esprit des Choses, ou Coup-d'œil Philosophique sur la Nature des Etres et sur l'Objet de leur Existence.

Code de Morale, pour servir à l'Instruction de la Jeunesse.

L'Influence de la Philosophie sur les Forfaits de la Révolution.

De l'Influence des Passions de l'Ame dans les Maladies; par *C. J. Tissot*.

Lycée, ou Cours de Littérature; par *J. F. Laharpe*; vols. 8, 9, et 10.

Elémens du Dessin; par *F. A. David*.

French translations of the following English works have lately been published or announced.

Treatise on Manures, extracted from the Reports to the Board of Agriculture.

Kirwan on Manures.

Symes's Embassy to the Kingdom of Ava.

Hunter on the Blood, on Inflammation, and Gun-shot Wounds.

Select works of Pope.

Brown on Civil Society.

Vincent's Voyage of Nearchus.

Select Pieces of the most celebrated English dramatic authors.

Ned Evans.

Cook's Elements of dramatic Criticism.

Charlotte Smith's Young Philosopher.

The following is an account of the manuscript works on the Chinese language, in possession of the National Library at Paris, by M. LANGLES, Keeper of the Oriental manuscripts. Some of these manuscripts are of the number of those inestimable acquisitions made by the National Library within these ten years. It was thought proper to unite both under the same class, and to form out of them a particular division, which though not numerous, may, however, be of use to those who desire to study the Chinese language.

The

The First Part.

Chinese Dictionaries explained by European languages.

No. I. *Dictionarium Sinico-Latinum* Reverendissimi Patris Basilii a Cremona, Itali, missionarii Sacrae Congregationis de propaganda fide, nec-non Vicarii Apostolici provinciae Xensinensis, cum indice copioso characteribus inveniendis, accommodato, eorumque Sinicis elementis, ac linearum varie componentium elencho. His accessere Sinenfium antithetorum, particularum numeralium, vocum quibus additur particula *Tà*, atque cognominum accuratae collectiones, cum cyclo Sinico. Cantoni. A. 1786. A manuscript in folio, of 673 pages, upon European paper. This volume belongs to that precious collection of manuscripts, with which our victories in Italy have enriched the National Library. It was taken from the Vatican Library, and has been composed after ten Chinese works, whose names are found after the title of the work. It contains, 1. A Latin Dissertation of 11 pages, containing directions for the perusal of the Dictionary. 2. The Dictionary: it is written with the greatest order and clearness. It contains 506 pages, divided each into four columns. Two of them contain the Chinese characters, the others contain the corresponding sounds, expressed with European characters, and the explanation of each word, together with its derivations. 3. A table of the elementary characters, commonly called *keys*, in three pages. 4. An index of all the characters contained in the Dictionary, according to their order. 5. A catalogue of all expressions of opposite signification, as *fair, ugly; sweet, bitter; heaven, earth*, &c. 6. Four other pages contain the different Chinese particles used in counting things of different kinds. 7. A treatise on the Chinese way of counting their years. 8. Another upon the use of the particle *Tà*. 9. A composition of the Emperor of China, containing the 100 names by which all the families of China are distinguished. A notice is joined of *Joseph Cerrù*, by which we understand that this copy was destined for impression. This learned man had proposed to preside over such an important undertaking, which unhappily did not take place.

No. II. A manuscript in quarto, of 800 pages, upon Chinese paper. This Dictionary is quite the same as the former.

No. III. A manuscript in folio, upon Chinese paper: also a Dictionary, Chinese and Latin, after the same order, but not complete.

No. IV. A manuscript in folio, of 270 pages, on Chinese paper. This is a Dictionary, Chinese, Latin and Spanish. Each page is divided into ten columns, with a Chinese character at the head, and

Latin and Spanish explanations joined, and with a copious index, to find out the characters.

No. V. A manuscript in quarto, of 422 pages, on Chinese paper. This is a Dictionary, Chinese and Spanish. Each page is divided into four columns. It is very incomplete.

No. VI. Another manuscript in quarto, of 512 pages, on Chinese paper. It is likewise a Chinese and Spanish Dictionary. Each page is divided into six columns, intersected by parallel lines, forming squares, in which the Chinese characters, with their corresponding explanations, are inserted.

No. VII. *Dictionario de Langue Mandarina*, or a Dictionary of the Mandarin Language, the author of which was the Rev. Father Francis Diaz, a Dominican Friar; and enlarged by the Fathers of the same Mission: it contains 198 pages, in quarto, on Chinese paper. Also a Spanish dissertation on the Chinese language.

No. VIII. Three little volumes in folio, on Chinese paper, containing a Dictionary, Chinese and French. Each page is divided into two columns, containing the Chinese characters, &c. Several characters, however, are left without interpretation.

The Second Part.

Dictionaries of European languages explained in Chinese.

No. IX. *Dictionarium Latino-Sinicum*. A Manuscript in folio, on Chinese paper. It contains a Dictionary, Latin and Chinese, very complete, and in good order. Each page is divided into two columns, containing the Latin explained in Chinese.

No. X. *Dictionarium Latino-Sinicum*. Two volumes, folio, on Chinese paper. This is a copy of the former one, but not so elegantly written as that. It is a pity the missionaries, to whom we are indebted for such useful and laborious works, did not put their names to them, that we might pay our acknowledgments to them.

No. XI. A manuscript in folio, on Chinese paper, containing a Dictionary, French and Chinese, but most of the words want the Chinese interpretation. Besides, the Chinese is written with Latin characters only.

No. XII. A manuscript in quarto, on Chinese paper. It is, like the former, but an imperfect Dictionary.

No. XIII. A manuscript in quarto, on Chinese paper, containing Chinese phrases translated into French.

No. XIV. A manuscript in quarto, on Chinese paper, being the counterpart of the former, and containing French phrases translated into Chinese.—After these Dictionaries follows the immense work of the learned Fourmont, on the Chinese language. It is comprehended in about thirty very large port-folios, in great folio size. The same learned man procured above 50,000 Chinese characters

ters to be cut in wood, at the expence of the French government, for his Chinese Dictionary. This precious collection was deposited about fifty years since, in the National Library, and is preserved complete. There is besides a Dictionary, *Latin, Chinese and Mantchou*, in three volumes, folio, of which I have spoken in

the 5th volume of the *Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale*, page 581---606. There are likewise several Dictionaries, *Chinese and Mantchou*, very extensive and voluminous, in the National Library, published by order of the Emperor at *Pe-king*.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.)

Rural Music. Westall del. Gauguain sculp. Rural Contemplation; designed and engraved by the same Artists. Published for Messrs. Boydell, Cheapside, and the Shakespeare Gallery. Price 12s. each.

THESE are upright prints, and, as Mr. Westall's invariably are, most enchanting and fascinating little figures. The ease and simplicity of character peculiar to this artist, he has most happily transferred to these two little rural people; the boy has a pipe in his hand, is a sort of sylvan minstrel, and seems attentively listening to the birds, with which we may naturally suppose such a scene abounds. The girl is a very attractive and simple figure.

The *Muskbroom Girl* and *Furze Cutter*, engraved from the same artist, are now printed in colours, and have a very picturesque effect.

Portrait of Lady Hamilton. Romney pinxit. George Keating sculpst. Published for Messrs. Boydell. Black Impressions, 7s. 6d. In Colours 15s.

The number of portraits of *Lady Hamilton*, which have been painted by *Romney*, must be in the recollection of many of our readers. This admirable artist seems to have thought, and perhaps truly, that, amidst all the blaze of beauty with which Great Britain is irradiated, it was hardly possible to find so engaging a subject as this fascinating and enchanting woman, as remarkable for her attractions and graces, as for her form. This portrait is extremely well engraved in the chalk manner, and is a very pleasing print.

The five prints from the pictures in *Guildhall* are now finished and printed in colours, at eight guineas the set. The Alderman presented a set of them to the *Charter House*; and on the anniversary of the Founder's day, Dec. 12, 1800, many very elegant compliments were paid to this worthy magistrate, in a classical Latin oration, spoken by one of the young gentlemen on the foundation.

A half-length Portrait of Lord Keith. Hoppner pinxit. S. W. Reynolds sculpst.

This is a spirited and well-painted portrait, and engraved in a very masterly style.

Portrait of the Marquis of Donegal. Painted by Masquerier, and engraved and published by C. Turner, Warren Street, Fitzroy Square. Price 13s.

Mr. *Masquerier* is a very young, and a very promising artist. We have looked at some of his more early productions with great pleasure, as giving a right to expect future excellence, and he has not disappointed our expectations. He has improved, is improving, and, if he continues to give the same attention to his art which he appears to have done hitherto, he will become a favourite with that public who in almost all cases have noticed those who deserve it.

The print is in mezzotinto, and extremely well engraved.

Bonaparte, First Consul of the French Republic, born at Corsica, 1767.

His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, late Commander in Chief of the Austrian Armies, born 1771. Published by Cribb, Holborn, Dec. 1. 1800. Price 3s. the pair.

These two prints are extremely well engraved, in the chalk manner, by Mr. *Nutter*, who made so admirable a copy of *Stuart's* Portrait of *General Washington*, which was published by *Cribb* some years ago.

Robinson Crusoe. Aquatinta by W. Ellis, drawn, engraved, and published by R. Pollard, Spa Fields. Price 15s.

This is a very clever print: Mr. *Pollard*, in the composition of the figure, has unquestionably had an eye to *Barker's* Woodman, to which this, considered as a figure, is not equal, but, from the mixed manner in which it is engraved, produces a very good effect; and as it is done without much labour, gives a spirit and life to the whole.

Two Numbers of Landscapes, (Inventions) by Robert Cooper, esq. Drawing Master to her Majesty, are published at 10s. 6d. each Number: To be continued.

Two large Views of Windsor. North and South. Engraved by Alken, from Drawings by R. Cooper, as above, at 1l. 11s. 6d. the Pair.

Mr. *Cooper's* drawings (especially his drawings in landscape) we have frequently had occasion to notice; and by who-

ever they are noticed, they must be praised. They are in a style peculiar to himself, and peculiarly excellent. The first two numbers (inventions) are in an admirable taste, and in the soft ground, &c. equal to any of the old masters. The two large views of Windsor are by far the best views of Windsor that have ever been published. The original drawings are in the possession of the King.

In a former Retrospect we mentioned the very curious paintings discovered in *St. Stephen's Chapel*. Mr. J. T. Smith, of Great Portland Street, has made correct copies of them all, comprising the *scripture history*, the *armorial bearings*, *grotesques*, &c. &c. These drawings he intends to engrave and publish, either in correct outline, or filled up with the colours, gilding, &c. of the originals.

Two of the drawings we have seen, and it is not easy to imagine any thing so near the original pictures could have been transferred to a copy. They gave a perfect idea of the air of the figures, the character of the heads, and, above all, of that soft and delicate style of colouring so difficult to imitate. In their general effect they brought to our recollection some of the very best of the beautifully illuminated missals, a few of which have escaped the ravages of time, and remain in the cabinets of the curious, and in public libraries. We wish him that success in his publication which the attention he has paid to the subject so fully merits.

The same artist has at length completed his *Antiquities of London*. The volume contains 96 plates of houses, monuments, statues, &c. &c. many of which, during the progress of this work, have been destroyed. This gives additional value to the publication, in which we have remarked one particular not very common in periodical works, *the last numbers are the best*.

It is very remarkable that, though every county in England has been illustrated by plates, the *City of London*, the metropolis of the kingdom, was never illustrated in any one work until this publication.

Mr. Smith is also engraving a copy of a very curious old picture, containing a view of Whitehall, and exhibiting the old palace, royal cock-pit, horse guards, treasury, old hall, Holbein's-gate, and the tilt-yard. The dresses, &c. display the costume of the time of Charles II. with a portrait of that jocund monarch attended by his queen and nobles. The size of the plate is large folio, and the price will be 10s. 6d.

A small portrait of Colonel James Robertson, of the Westminster Volunteers, is engraved, and will be published in a few days. It is copied from a painting

in miniature, by John Thomas Mitchell, a self-taught artist of uncommon abilities, and will be published for him at No. 19, Clipstone-street, Mary-le-bonne.

The family of the Hopes have been for ages famous for one of the finest collections of pictures in Europe. Mr. Thomas Hope, nephew to Mr. Hope, of Cavendish Square, has built a superb room in Mansfield-street, Portland-place, from the design of Mr. Sexton, of Westminster, for the reception of pictures by old masters, and for the purpose of admitting artists to study.

"These are imperial works, and worthy kings."

Mr. Barker is preparing a painting of the review in Hyde Park on the 4th of June, for a new Panorama.

Mr. Alderman Boydell some time since purchased from Captain Baillie all the plates belonging to his volume of etchings, consisting of the copy of the Hundred-guilder Print, and a number of other copies from old masters. The captain still continues to amuse himself with his favourite studies in etching, engraving, &c. at his house on Lisson-green.

Mr. Cooke, of Covent Garden Theatre, has sat for his portrait to J. Corbett; and as this is the only picture that has been painted of him, and, as we have been informed, the only one for which he will sit, it is to be engraved and speedily published by J. S. Egar, on a plate 12 inches by 9. Price 5s. plain, 10s. 6d. in colours. To be sold at *Cooke's*, Norfolk-street, Mary-le-bone; *Corbett's*, Martlet-court, Bow-street; and *Egar's*, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Mr. Livesey is about to publish a large print of the *Fête* given to his Majesty by Lord Salisbury at Hatfield. In this print are to be introduced portraits of many of the nobility and gentry who were present at this magnificent spectacle; and we should suppose, that, to those who are fond of a picture with a great deal of bustle, and the view of a great multitude of people of consequence, *extremely busy about nothing*, it may be interesting.

Mr. Richardson, of York House, Strand, intends to have a small number of impressions taken from Brome's portrait of Mr. Pitt, on the new sort of paper made of straw, to be presented to the Royal Family.

Mr. Flaxman, who has united to an originally superior taste a long and attentive study of the best models of antiquity, during many years residence in Italy, is modelling a mural monument to the memory of the late Mr. George Stevens, of Hampstead. It consists of a circular basso-relievo of *Mr. Stevens contemplating the bust of Shakespeare*.

REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Morning and Evening Service, with six Anthems in Score, dedicated to the Rev. the Masters and Fellows of Trinity and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge, by their Organist, John Clarke, Mus. Doc. Vol. I. 11. 5s. Broderip and Wilkinson.

FROM the apology of the author to his subscribers and the public, we learn that this work should, according to promise, have appeared in June last; the excellent contents of the pages, will, however, we trust, reconcile them to the delay, and be thought to amply compensate their patience. The present volume, which is to be succeeded by a second, comprises a *Te Deum*, *Jubilate*, *Magnificat*, and *Nunc Dimittis*. The anthems are "Behold, God is my salvation!" *verse*. "O praise God in his holiness!" *full*. "The Lord's Prayer," *full*. "Wherewithal shall a young man," *duett*. "I am the resurrection and the life," *verse*. And "Sing unto the Lord," *verse*. Taken in the aggregate, this publication, both for the accuracy and richness of the harmony, as well as the general sweetness and occasional originality of the melody, is highly honourable to the talents and science of Dr. Clarke. The parts every where sing well, and are commodiously disposed for the several voices for which they are written; and the publication will certainly prove highly acceptable to all country choirs, and domestic practitioners of church music.

The Musical Calendar, or Vocal Year, for one, two, and three Voices; with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, and introductory Symphonies expressive of the Four Seasons. Dedicated to her Royal Highness the princess Mary, by James Finl.

This work is a kind of *shepherd's calendar*, and forms a musical comment on every month in the year. Most of the melodies are conceived with propriety, and evince considerable freedom of imagination. "Lo, my Fair," or "January;" "All around," or "February;" "Where the pearly beams," or "May;" "In the distant sky," or "July;" "Ripen'd corn," or "August;" and "Bring more turf," or "December;" are prominently attractive, and possess a considerable degree of originality. In the introductory symphonies, meant to be expressive of the four seasons, we discover much ingenious effort at imitation, though we cannot but observe that, in straining after objects so foreign to the imitative powers of the art, the composer does not employ his science to the greatest advantage, nor exhibit his ingenuity in its best possible light.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 67.

"Pretty little Sue." *A favourite Song, sung by Master Gray. Composed by Mr. Hook, 1s. Bland and Weller.*

This air is printed in full score, and affords us an opportunity of paying due tribute to Mr. Hook's ingenuity in supplying instrumental accompaniments.—The several parts are not only modelled to the characters and powers of the instruments for which they are written, but are calculated to heighten and enrich the genuine effect of the melody.—The manner in which the accompaniment is blended with the voice part at the words "My pretty little Sue," is particularly happy, and gives a new and striking zest to the passage.

A Hymn for Christmas Day, with a Piano-Forte Accompaniment. Composed by W. P. R. Cope. 1s. 6d.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

We find some pleasing passages in this little *seasonable* effort, which consists of three movements, and is calculated, by its ease and smoothness, to amuse the generality of musical amateurs. We are, however, obliged to say, that we meet with some marks of *haste*, both in the harmony and accent, which the composer, we are confident, could have well avoided by that attention necessary to excellence, and at all times due to public taste and judgment.

A Christmas Box, containing six Canzonettinos, for one, two, or three Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte. Composed by the late F. Linley. 3s. Riley.

Though these canzonettinos are comprehended under the general title of "A Christmas Box," they are perfectly detached, and written on a variety of subjects. The first, "The Seaman's children," is a familiar and pleasing trio: The second, "The Blind Beggar's Boy," is also a trio of the same description. "Autumn" is an agreeable glee for three voices, and the "Wake" is very prettily conceived. But "The Sailor Boy," we think, has the fairest claim to pre-eminence, both in point of melody and contrivance. "Winter" closes the collection with an agreeable and commendatory effect.

"The Devil among the Taylors." *A favourite Dance, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte. 1s. 6d.*

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

This dance is arranged with considerable ability, and forms, with the adventurous matter incorporated with it, a useful and engaging exercise for the pianoforte practitioner. The digression in the minor of the original key is judiciously

managed, and the ear is re-conducted to the *major* with that nature, ease, and peace which evinces the hand of a real master.

"*Julia to the Wood Robin.*" *A favourite Canzonet, sung by Miss Elliott. Composed with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, by Reginald Spofforth.* 1s.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

We always receive pleasure from the perusal of this gentleman's compositions, but have seldom been more attracted than by the present little production, the style of which is at once simple, sweet, and original. The melody every where meets the sentiment of the words, and the accompaniment forms a happy imitation of the bird to whom the poet addresses himself.

Six Songs, arranged as Duets, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-Forte, by Joseph Corfe, Gentleman of his Majesty's Chapels Royal, and Organist of the Cathedral, Salisbury. 3s.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

These airs, the selecting of which bespeaks much real taste, are formed into remarkably pleasing duets. Mr. Corfe has arranged the parts in a style that does much credit to his judgment, and, without stooping to the servile task of mere book-making, has produced, from old materials, a new and pleasing work.

Twenty-four Sonatas from Haydn, Mozart, Pleyel and Haigh, for the Piano-Forte. 6s.

Prosser.

These sonatinas are selected with judgment, and, if properly attended to by juvenile practitioners, cannot fail to produce much improvement. The arrangement is perfectly progressive, and most of the movements are accompanied with a little prelude, introductory to the key, which will be found useful to beginners in general.

"*The Rose that sweeps.*" *Sung by Mrs. Cooke, at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by Mr. Brooks.* 1s.

Prosser.

The melody of this little song is conceived with taste, and adapted to the sentiment of the words. If we see any thing to object to, it is the monotony of effect resulting from so great a portion of its few bars beginning with a *minini*. The *arpeggio* accompaniment is, however, well contrived, and calculated to lessen this defect, as well as to improve the song in general.

Twelve Military Pieces for Clarinets, Flutes, Oboe Clarinets, Horns, Trumpet, Bassoons, and Serpent. Composed and dedicated to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by J. C. Mencke. 10s. 6d.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

These little military pieces exhibit much variety, as well as liveliness of fancy; and are perfectly adapted to the characters and powers of the instruments for which they are written. Beside several very good marches, both quick and slow, we find some agreeable symphonies and waltzes, which greatly relieve and recommend the collection.

"*Maria, or the Beggar Girl.*" *A favourite Song. The Words by T. Lacey, Esq. The Music by T. Bolton.* 1s.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

"*Maria*," with respect to the melody, is an impressive and affecting little song, and places the composer's taste in an advantageous point of view; but the words, we cannot help observing, give us no very exalted opinion of Mr. Lacey's poetical talents.

Rolfe's little periodical work, called *Apollo and Terpsichore*, is now published at one shilling each number, instead of eighteen pence. The great demand for this pleasing selection certainly renders the continuance of the publication practicable at this reduced price, and we are glad to see private liberality keep pace with public encouragement.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. ROOPS, for extracting the ink from PRINTED PAPER, and restoring it to its original State.

THE process here followed, which has excited some attention lately, is the following. The several papers are first carefully sorted according to their quality, and the German paper separated from the English, probably, as will afterwards appear, on account of a difference in the quality of the ink employed in each. The parcel of paper is next pulled in pieces. It is then put into hot water, mixed up into a pulp, and heated, in order to extract the size, and this is assisted by agitation. The next process is that of loosening the adhesion of the ink, which

is performed by an alkali nearly caustic. A quantity of strong lime water is made, and in twenty gallons of it are dissolved twenty-four, or eighteen, or ten pounds of the best American potash, according to the required strength, which is the greatest for the German paper, the next for English printed paper, and the least for written paper. The above quantities of alkali are used respectively for 336 pounds of the paper pulp. These are kept in a copper boiler for some time, till by taking up a sample of the paper in the hands from time to time, the adhesion of the ink appears sufficiently loosened. The whole is then transferred to a wooden receptacle with a false bottom, perforated with

with a number of holes, through which the alkali liquor drains, and the pulp is repeatedly washed till clean. It is then, though cleared of the ink, very brown and ill-coloured. To whiten it, the oxygenated marine acid is employed; prepared in the usual method from salt, vitriolic acid, and manganese. Ten or twelve gallons of the acid are put in a wooden receiver lined with white lead and water, and 140 pounds of the pulp added, and these materials are kept together till the paper is bleached. It is then to be re-manufactured in the usual manner. Writing-paper does not in general require so much, if any, of the previous alkaline process, but is bleached at once, by being confined in a wooden box, rendered air tight, and the acid gas thrown in immediately from the retort in which it is produced.

Observations.—It has long been a desideratum to restore the value of printed paper by some easy and efficacious process. The power of alkalies in partially dissolving printer's ink is well known, since it is the custom to clean the metallic types by soap and water. The linseed or nut-oil used in ink-making, being much altered in its nature, and partly decomposed by the great heat to which it is subjected in the preparation, this kind of pigment has properties almost peculiar to itself, and the circumstance of its ready adhesion to the wetted sheets in the act of printing, farther shews the change which the oil has undergone. The lamp-black, its principal colouring ingredient, is totally insoluble in any menstruum, and therefore the separation of this substance must be almost entirely mechanical. Some processes, similar to the present, have been practised in Germany for some years, and have been made public. The bleaching with the oxygenated marine acid is probably a considerable improvement to the whole operation; but here its power is exerted, not on the colouring part of the ink, as with the writing ink, but on the paper itself, and perhaps the brown mucilage of the oil. Therefore, we conceive there must always be much difficulty in fully obtaining the end proposed by this or any other similar process, owing to the insolubility of the carbonaceous black of printer's ink. Whether the present ingenious method will answer, can only be learnt by experience.

MR. JOHN WHITTON, of KINGSTON UPON HULL, for a LEAD SACCHARUM for the USE of CALICO PRINTERS.

The process given in the specification is the following in substance:—In any quantity of tar acid, either alone or mixed with any other suitable acid, is dissolved lead, or white lead, or oxyd of lead, in

any fluid, till the acid menstruum is completely saturated. The solution is then filtered and suffered to remain at rest, and then decanted and filtered. It is then brought to a greater concentration by evaporation, and at particular periods of the evaporation, if cooled, it will chrySTALLIZE.

Observations.—The empyreumatic acid of tar or wood is now fully ascertained to be essentially the same as vinegar, the usual and proper solvent for lead in the manufacture of ceruse and sugar of lead. However, the wood acid is rendered very brown and impure by a quantity of empyreumatic oil, with which it mixes during distillation, and which, if not prevented by other process, would prove a great obstacle to the formation of a white chrySTALLIZABLE sugar of lead. A second distillation will render the brown acid nearly colourless; but there still exist many difficulties in this process, to the removal of which not the least information is given by the above specification, if such it may be called.

MR. JOSEPH BARNETT, of BIRMINGHAM, for an IMPROVED MODE of MAKING BUTTONS, &c.

The principle of this invention is simply that of making two shanks or fastenings to the under side of each button at an equal distance from the margin, and in a line opposite one another, instead of one large shank in the centre as is usually made. The two shanks may then be made much higher than when only one is employed, and the button may be left open in the middle, if any kind of ornament or pattern may require it. The shanks are to be fixed on the button in the usual manner. When the button is fixed on the cloth, the two shanks must be put in a line with the button-hole, and the patentee prefers running a ring through each eye, and by means of this to sew it to the coat.

MR. OVEY, of FLEET-STREET, LONDON, for an IMPROVED METHOD in MANUFACTURING HATS.

The invention is the following: Make a thin piece of coarse new felt, of the proper size for a hat, and nap the wrong or under side of the brim with a proper quantity of napping; then make a finer and thinner piece of fine felt of the same size and nap the right side, and block, dry, and raise the nap in the usual manner. Then put the fine on the coarse one, and dye them together. When dyed, take the coarse piece, stiffen it and put it into shape, and rub over with a cement, composed of one pound and three quarters of flour, boiled with three quarts of water, to which is added one ounce of alum, and, when boiling, two ounces of rosin well sifted.

sifted is stirred in and mixed. Do the same to the fine piece, and card it on the under side, and apply it to the coarse, and press them together with a hot iron, so as to make them unite, then finish the hat in the usual manner.

Observation.—The above is one among a great number of examples of modern

improvements in manufactures, performed by uniting fine and coarse pieces of the same materials of which the former is to strike the eye, and the latter to give the requisite body or substance. Whether this practice will be considered as any real improvement to our manufactures, our foreign customers will perhaps determine.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON, from Nov. 20 to Dec. 20.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

	No. of Cases.
C ONTINUED Fever	49
Small Pox	5
Erysipelas	2
Cynanche Tonsillarum	3
Pneumonia	4
Hæmoptysis	2
Phthisis Pulmonalis	9
Cough and Dyspnoea	44
Catarrh	8
Dysentery	1
Diarrhoea	4
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa	10
Menorrhagia	6
Hypochondriasis	2
Dyspepsia	8
Gastrodynia and Enterodynia	8
Hysteria	4
Epilepsy	3
Vertigo	2
Cephalæa	5
Hemiphlægia	2
Droopy	9
Asthénia	25
Diseases of Infants	14
Chronic Eruptions	10

From the above list it will appear that fevers of the typhoid character continue still to prevail, with scarcely diminished violence, among the lower classes in this metropolis.

For a very long period there has never occurred a season that has been characterized by such a universality and malignity of febrile contagion.

Many of the probable causes of this peculiar prevalence of contagion have been stated in more than one of our reports; unfortunately a principal of these causes, the want of food, is likely to grow still more fatal and extensive in its operation: what the circumstances are which may have induced this want, it is far out of the province of a Medical Writer to inquire; but it is within his province, and even it is his indispensable duty, to make known facts that are of the most pressing importance, and that almost exclusively fall within the sphere of his professional observation. It is a fact, and a most miserable fact it is, that a large proportion of the diseases with which the poor in London are afflicted, arises from a deficient quantity of natural and wholesome nourishment. To such

feeble, hungry, and emaciated wretches, the administration of drugs is farcical; it may be even regarded as cruel and insulting: to those who are asking for bread, it is giving a stone. Not long since, the author of this report was called to a family who, he was told, had been attacked by fever; but after examining the skin, the tongue, the pulse, the countenance, and the late history of his poor patients, he soon found that their pitiable condition was entirely to be attributed to their not having taken food for three days. He beheld a child with his eyes open, but as far as it could be ascertained from appearance, altogether insensible. Not the faintest vestige of sensation, or power of motion, remained. His lower limbs had been for some time in a state of contraction, but it was remarkable that this contraction was removed by exposing them for a few moments to the vivifying influence of the fire. His mother lying beside him on the same miserable bed, although from a similar cause herself unable to speak or move, every other moment cast a melancholy and anxious glance on the countenance of her famished and expiring child. The writer has been particularly induced to enlarge more perhaps than is consistent with the proper bounds, and the general intention of this article, with regard to the present afflicting state of the diseased poor, as a plan for their relief he understands is at present in actual contemplation.

The nature of houses of recovery has been explained, and the urgency of their importance has been already enforced in one of our medical reports. From that high sense of generosity, for which the inhabitants of this great capital are celebrated, almost as much as for commercial industry, it is beyond all doubt that they will be able and willing to carry into speedy and extensive effect, an institution that will conduce more essentially to the good of the lower classes of the community, and will redound more to the real honour of the higher, than perhaps any medical establishment that has as yet been formed, or which even in future is likely to be conceived.

It is not amiable, nor is it reasonable to believe, that mankind are so insensible as sometimes

sometimes they are represented to be: if they do not alleviate distress, in general it is because they do not *see* it.

Let a person, however little distinguished he may be for his kindness or humanity, accompany a physician in his melancholy round, among the sick poor, and he will feel his heart yearn for their misery, and will find his hand open for their relief.

It is necessary to remark, that in consequence of wanting the support of wholesome food, and the other unhappy circumstances of their condition, the poor in London are too frequently induced to seek a temporary relief from the stimulating operation of the worst of spirits.* Seldom

* Such reflections as these, awakened by late subjects of actual observation, may recal perhaps to the memory of the literary readers some melancholy passages in the History, and in the Letters of the Poetical Peasant of Scotland, both of which have been lately presented to the public, by the hand of a writer, whose splendid and solid talents, with

possessing resolution of mind enough for the more speedy modes of self-destruction, they in general are driven to the slower suicide of habitual inebriety. By the more easy and opulent, these miserable beings may sometimes be accused of a criminal improvidence with regard to the future; but is it unnatural, or even is it unwise for those not to look forward to the future, to whom the future presents nothing but an unmixed prospect of daily increasing misery and desperation?

Red Lion-square,

W. W.
J. R.

equal success, have been employed, in restoring the health of the living, and in embalming the memory of the dead. By some, Dr. Currie, in writing the life, may be suspected of having thrown an undue lustre on the character of the deceased Burns; but genius recently departed may be compared to the sun, which never is observed to shine so beautifully as just after it has sunk below the horizon.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In December 1800.

TO every benevolent mind it would be a sincere triumph could we introduce the new century with happy omens of peace and plenty. Our hopes of the former are for the present unhappily suspended. The parties it now appears cannot trust each other. The Chief Consul, irritated perhaps by the truly uncivil and imprudent reception of his first pacific offer, rendered suspicious by the insincere conduct of some of the continental powers, and the rash declaration of our minister relative to the negotiation of Lisle, has evidently required a substantial pledge, before he could enter on the preliminaries of a treaty.

Of the state of affairs on the continent the following summary of facts will afford a competent idea. In the mean time we are still not destitute of hope, that, though peace is deferred, still from the actual situation of affairs it cannot be far distant.

FRANCE.

At length all doubts about the recommencement of hostilities have vanished; and a blow has been struck which must either compel a continental peace, or renew with ten-fold horrors the fury of war.

On the 24th of November the commandant of a detachment of Angereau's army, consisting of Batavian levies, having summoned the Mentz troops to evacuate Aschaffenburg; the latter refused, attacked the Batavians immediately, and repulsed them with the loss (as the French

acknowledge) of 250 men: on the 25th however, the French, having been reinforced, took possession of Aschaffenburg by capitulation. This affair was succeeded by several sharp skirmishes on the 26th and 27th; and on the 28th a division of the French army entered Wurtzburg. Being thus in possession of both banks of the Main, Angereau fixed his head quarters at Schweinfurt, evidently intending to press as expeditiously as possible on the frontiers of Bohemia, for the purpose of occupying the attention of the Archduke Charles and his new levies, while Moreau advanced into Austria by the route of Bavaria; and while Lecourbe, assisted by the army of the Grisons, endeavoured to drive the Imperialists from the Tyrol, and thereby cut off the communication between the Imperial forces in Germany and Italy.

Intelligence has also been received from his Royal Highness the Archduke John, dated Haun, December 1st, 1800, intimating that he advanced that morning with three columns, in order to attack the enemy. He found them advantageously posted on a rising ground; and they defended themselves with the greatest obstinacy. His attacks were repeatedly repulsed; at length, however, his brave troops remained victorious after ten hours' resistance on the part of the enemy, who disputed the ground inch by inch, but who were at last compelled to abandon it, leaving

leaving behind them six pieces of cannon, and eight hundred prisoners. Major-General Loppert, who commanded the vanguard, and Capt. Junger of the Weizey hussars, at the head of his squadron, attacked and carried one of the enemy's batteries. Field Marshal-Lieutenant Klenau mentions his having passed the Danube, pushed on as far as Arbach, made several prisoners, and invested Straubing and Landshut. His loss in wounded however was not inconsiderable.

But the most decisive action was fought by General Moreau on the 3d instant near Hohenlinden, the result of which was, that "he had taken about 80 pieces of cannon, and 200 baggage waggons, 10,000 prisoners, including a great number of officers, among whom were three generals. The pursuit lasted till night. The General estimates the loss of the French soldiers at 1000 men killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. That of the enemy he says is incalculable. The battle was very general, as there was not a corps in the French army which was not engaged, and the same with the Austrians. There was much snow during the battle. The corps of General Lecourbe, which on the 10th had taken possession of Rosenheim, was ordered to cover the Inn, and to defend all the passes of the Tyrol.

So late as the 24th of November hostilities had not commenced in Italy. The head-quarters of General Bellegarde were still at Verona. Leghorn was blockaded by English frigates. In consequence of an arrangement between the Pope, the French and the Neapolitan Generals, it appears that the troops of the latter nation were to fall back towards their own frontiers. Romagna, and the duchy of Urbino, were threatened with insurrection. The unfortunate inhabitants of Arezzo, it is said, have principally taken refuge in these countries.

GERMANY.

A treaty was concluded between the King of England and the Elector of Mentz, on the 20th of April last. It is not now very interesting. It engages to take 3464 men into pay, of which one eleventh part is to be cavalry. The infantry to be allowed 30 dollars, on being raised and equipped. Each party binds himself not to make a separate peace.

Accounts from Cuxhaven state, that on the 21st of November a body of Prussian troops, consisting of 1860 infantry of the regiment of Schladen, and of 60 cavalry, entered that town. They came from Minden, and passed through Bremen. The town of Stade, situated near the Elbe, is also occupied by five battalions of Prussian troops. It appears to be the object of his Prussian majesty to se-

cure the navigation both of the Elbe and Weser; and this is done under the pretext of guarantying the free navigation of the seas, and the protection of neutral ships. His majesty seems not to be satisfied with what has been done to give him satisfaction respecting the Prussian ship lately captured by an English man of war; nor is he much pleased with the city of Lubeck, which has refused to pay the full sum his majesty thought proper to demand from it.

TURKEY.

By intelligence from Bucharest of the 25th of October it is related, that the troops of Pashwan Oglou attacked those of the Porte on the 19th of that month with such violence, that a total defeat throughout the whole line ensued. The main body, under the command of Placi Pacha, has been entirely dispersed. The troops of Pashwan Oglou have carried off the military chest, nine pieces of cannon, and all the stores and provisions of the Ottoman army, whose loss in killed and wounded is very considerable. Fears are entertained lest Pashwan Oglou should enter Wallachia, and lay the capital under contribution, where all is in consternation. The Prince has disposed his troops on the banks of the Danube, to prevent the passage of the river: and he has besides a considerable body of troops at Bucharest, with which he hopes to defend himself.

EGYPT.

The French have kept up a considerable intercourse along the coast of Egypt by means of small vessels called "*Germis*," some of which it appears had recently been taken, and others destroyed by the boats of the Tigris. The accounts from our squadron off the Coast of Egypt state, that Sir Sidney Smith, determined to attempt the destruction of the numerous transports and other vessels at Alexandria, had obtained from Mr. Spurling, the English naval architect at Rhodes, several bomb-vessels, and was collecting others.

Menou on the other hand is indefatigable in his exertions to strengthen his positions in Egypt. Kleber had begun to form lines round Alexandria. These Menou is completing and improving by redoubts and batteries. When finished, the French think that the fortifications will be able to resist any force that can be brought against them. Several of the Beys have joined the French. The Grand Vizier is still encamped near Jassa. It is reported that Ghezzar Pacha is dead. It seems to be at length determined that government is to employ the force under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie against the French in Egypt.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia has not only laid an embargo on near 300 British ships in the ports of Petersburg, Riga, Revel, and Cronstadt, but has taken out their seamen, dispersed them into the interior of his country, and imprisoned their commanders; besides sequestrating British property on shore, placing seals on all warehouses where English goods were deposited, and obliging the owners to enter into recognizances, to take inventories of their effects, and report the same to the government.

The emperor, in excuse for this proceeding, has sent an official note to all the foreign ministers at Peterburgh, of which the following is the substance: "That on mounting his throne he found his states involved in a war, provoked by a great nation, which had fallen into dissolution; that, conceiving the coalition a mere measure of preservation, he was induced to join it; that he did not at that time think it necessary to adopt the system of an armed neutrality on sea, for the protection of commerce; not doubting but that the sincerity of his allies, and their reciprocal interests, would be sufficient to secure the flag of the Northern powers from insult. But that being disappointed in his expectation by the perfidious enterprises of a great power, which had sought to enchain the liberty of the seas, by capturing Danish convoys, the independence of the maritime powers of the North appeared to him to be openly menaced. He consequently considers it a measure of necessity to have recourse to an armed neutrality, the success of which was acknowledged in the time of the American war."

Letters from Petersburg of November 21 state, that, in consequence of two of our ships in Narva Bay having resisted the embargo and sailed away, his majesty has ordered all the remaining British ships in the harbour to be burnt; what may be the effect of such an order, it is impossible to determine. He has also sent a note to all the foreign ministers at Petersburg respecting the capture of Malta. He asserts that the English took the island contrary to express contract for the king of Great Britain, notwithstanding the representation of his minister, and the ministers of his Sicilian Majesty. He declares, "that he sees with great displeasure this breach of good faith," and he resolves that the embargo on English ships shall not be taken off till the convention of 1798 is fulfilled.

The king of Sweden is going to Petersburg to have a personal conference with the emperor.

AMERICA.

American papers to the 25th of Octo-

ber have been received. The election of President had been postponed to the 13th of November; and it was generally believed that Mr. Jefferson would have the majority of votes in his favour. The insurrection of the Negroes in Virginia and North-Carolina had been entirely suppressed.

EAST INDIES.

Recent communications from the Presidency of Bombay, received overland, state, that the Jeypoor Rajah still maintained a very hostile position. He had entered the province of Aghmere with a numerous army, carrying the black flag, and an immense train of artillery. In the month of April last, his Highness the Peshwa ordered the principal part of his army to stop the progress of the Rajah, and give him battle, assisted at the same time with several battalions, under the command of Major Palman, who was directed to co-operate with the Mahratta army. The action took place at day-break, on the 14th of April, upon the plains, a little distance from Jeypoor, which ended in a very complete and decided victory on the part of the Mahrattas. The Rajah was pressed so closely in his retreat, that all his artillery fell into the hands of the conquerors, together with the principal part of his baggage and camp-equipage. Great rejoicings have taken place at Poonah in consequence of this victory.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The principal parliamentary business since our last number has been as follows: In the House of Commons, on November the 19th, Mr. Abbot moved for leave to bring in a Bill to ascertain the Population of Great Britain. If this knowledge was at all times highly necessary, as well as useful, it was more particularly essential at a time when extraordinary measures were requisite to supply the people with food. Without having an accurate idea of the number of individuals for whom provision was to be made, it was impossible properly to proportion these measures to the pressing demand. The plan that appeared most expedient was to draw up a series of questions to the Clergy, who, from their intimate connection with the circumstances of the country, were the best qualified to give the most accurate information. In order still farther to insure certainty, it would perhaps be proper to have recourse to the registers of births and marriages, which were easily accessible. From these sources of information, digested with judgment, a valuable body of knowledge might be prepared, applicable not merely to the present age, or to circumstances of temporary embarrassment, but which might serve as a ground of caution, and a foundation of opinion to our posterity. On these grounds the honourable gentleman supported

supported his motion; and after Mr. Wilberforce had spoken a few words in support of it, leave was unanimously given to bring in the Bill. The next day Mr. Abbot brought in a Bill to ascertain the Population of Great Britain, which was then read a first time.

Mr. Sheridan, on the 20th of November, made his promised motion, and after animadverting warmly on the conduct of Ministers, and stating that the Constitution had never been so much infringed as by them; he adverted to the failure of the expedition to Holland, and to what he termed a scandalous expedition to Ferrol, and the still more scandalous one to Cadiz, which loudly demanded a national inquiry. After all these repeated failures, which Mr. Pitt would have highly censured, had they happened during any other administration but his own; it was incumbent on Ministers to prove to the people they had been sincere in their overtures for peace, which was the more to be doubted, as they themselves had allowed that the general voice was for peace, yet had *congratulated the people on the failure of the Negotiation*; he said that they did not discharge their duty to the country, if they secretly infligated the Emperor to continue the war, notwithstanding their seeming wish for the restoration of general tranquillity. He then concluded by moving, that there be laid before the House a copy of the articles of the Austrian officer, signed at Paris, respecting the Preliminaries of Peace between his Imperial Majesty and the Government of France, as referred to in the correspondence of Mr. Otto. This he followed by a long string of resolutions respecting the Negotiation between Austria and France, and the official documents relating to the Convention between Sir Sydney Smith and General Kleber in Egypt.

The question on the first motion being put, Mr. Pitt expressed himself not a little surprised to find Mr. Sheridan on that night so inconsistent with himself, and so much at variance with the sentiments he expressed at the opening of the session, when he stated his determination not to sanction any measure by the introduction of which, the grand object for which parliament was assembled, might, in the smallest degree, be incommoded; but, as that honourable gentleman had thought fit to be so inconsistent, and to move for papers, the irrelevancy and the inutility of which were so self evident, it was his resolution to give him a consistency he did not deserve, without taking any credit to himself for the obligation, as he was convinced, before he sat down, that he would persuade him and the House of the truth of the position, that the papers were *irrelevant and useless*. In two ways only

could the object of these papers apply: either that Egypt was the cause of the war, or that Austria was not worthy of faith. As to the first, he believed that point was argued sufficiently well on a former night to refute that assertion; and as to the latter, he had it in his power flatly to deny the charge. Ever since the accession of the Chief Consul to power, the Court of Vienna had manifested one uniform principle not to treat with France but in conjunction with this country; that they did to the very hour of the battle of Marengo, that battle which, by one of those vicissitudes ever attendant upon war, placed a proud conqueror in possession of a splendid victory. Yet that battle, that victory, never changed the sentiments of that court; and such was his idea of the strength and the resources of our august ally, that, were he called in to give advice to him, he would press him to continue the war, notwithstanding that battle; and he would, from the cordial and solemn dictates of his heart, affirm to him, that nothing short of a bold and decided opposition in arms could save his country. But it so happened, that the magnanimous and determined honour of his Majesty the Emperor wanted no such impulse, for that very day his sentiments had been received to that effect, under date of the 4th of November, wherein his Majesty decidedly declared, he will enter into no negotiation but in conjunction with the King of Great Britain. Mr. Pitt proceeded then to shew that this he hoped would satisfy the House on the only remaining object which could possibly induce the honourable gentleman to move for those papers, viz. the want of faith in the Court of Vienna, which was directly contradicted by the dispatches of that day, and therefore sufficient to persuade the House to reject the motion.

Mr. Hobhouse defended Mr. Sheridan from the accusation of inconsistency, contending that any other mode of procedure on his part would be inconsistent in the extreme. He entered into arguments to prove that rejecting the motion was putting a blind confidence in ministers, and concluded with giving his assent to it.

Lord Hawkebury, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Brown, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Dundas, were among the other speakers. The question was then put on the motion; and it being negatived, Mr. Sheridan withdrew the remainder.

Mr. Rose, on the 21st of November, moved the Committee on a bill for regulating the process of making malt from damaged barley, and it was committed accordingly.

Mr. W. Dundas brought up the report of the Committee on the petition from the Lord Provost and the Magistrates of Edinburgh, praying parliamentary aid to enable
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ble them to support their poor. Mr. Dundas said that the present scarcity prevailed to such an extent in that city, that no less than 4000 families, not hitherto ranked amongst the common poor of it, were so reduced as to be under the necessity of looking for additional aid, in order to support them during the winter. His object, therefore, was to move for leave to bring in a Bill to empower his Majesty to advance the sum of 10,000*l.* by way of loan, for that purpose, the same to be paid off by means of a cess to be levied on the inhabitants at large of that city.

Upon his making the motion, Mr. Tierney said, that he hoped the Right Honourable Gentleman would not press a Bill of that kind forward, till opportunity was afforded the House of inquiring into the real state of the poor of Edinburgh.

Mr. Dundas did not reply, and his motion was agreed to.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply, and came to the following resolutions, viz.

That there be granted to his Majesty for the ordinaries of the Navy, for three months from the 1st of January till the 1st of April 1801, 205,000*l.*

For the extraordinaries for the like period, 200,000*l.*

For transport service, prisoners of war, &c. 475,000*l.*

For the accommodation of sick prisoners, 35,000*l.*

The Secretary at War, observing that it was not to be understood that the estimates of the whole year should be calculated from the proportion of the first three months, which would certainly be greater in proportion than the estimates for the remaining nine months, moved that 58,528 men, including 4797 invalids, officers, and non-commissioned officers, be granted to his Majesty for the service of three months from the 25th of December 1800 to the 21st of March 1801, both included.

The Secretary at War then moved the following resolutions, viz.

That there be granted to his Majesty, for the necessary charges of the said forces, in guards and garrisons, the sum of 562,055*l.*

For the charges of those in the Plantations, Mediterranean, Portugal, and New South Wales, 51,486*l.*

For the militia, miners, and fencibles, 374,350*l.*

For increased rates of subsistence to innkeepers, and in lieu of small beer, 110,000*l.*

For the raising recruits, providing forage, &c. for cavalry, 127,500*l.*

For volunteers, cavalry and infantry, 145,000*l.*

For the department of barrack-master general, 171,200*l.*

For foreign corps, 120,000*l.*

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For ordnance for the land service, 457,000*l.*

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Pitt then moved the following, viz.

For foreign and other secret service, 35,000*l.*

For the suffering clergy and laity of France, 60,000*l.*

For convicts at home, 8000*l.*

All of which, after a few words from Mr. Jones, relative to the emigrants, which were answered by Mr. Wyndham, were agreed to.

On the 26th of November the resolutions of the corn committee being agreed to, the House was resumed, when the report was brought up. The motion for an Address to his Majesty was then read, when Mr. Bird stated, that, though he perfectly agreed in the propriety of the steps the committee had hitherto taken, he could have wished them to have proceeded further. He did not believe the country at large would be satisfied with the complexion and limited provisions now before the House. It was absolutely necessary that the evil should be probed to the bottom; that something should be done, and that speedily, to satisfy the feelings of the country.

Mr. Pitt, in a very long and animated reply, observed, that it appeared to him highly dangerous to sanction the idea, that Parliament in any shape stopped short in their endeavours to relieve the embarrassment of the country; the partizans of jacobinism were always eager to avail themselves of every opportunity to take advantage of partial distress, to disseminate their mischievous tenets. It should be considered that the present report did not terminate the labours of the committee. They had only availed themselves of two remedies, which appeared to them most efficient in the present exigency, viz. to increase by every means the supply, and to lessen by every possible means the consumption. This, in the result, would be found uniformly more beneficial than having resort to chimerical experiments. To meet the evil fairly, was certainly a step of sounder policy, than to have recourse to measures for producing a partial, a temporary, an *artificial cheapness*. The consequences of an *artificial cheapness* would be more fatal than an *artificial dearth*, as it would tend to render people careless and remiss in their endeavours to lessen the evil by reducing the consumption.

Mr. Grey highly approved of the proceedings of the corn-committee, and deprecated all legislative interference with the laws of commerce. As to the spirit of jacobinism, which was stated to have availed itself so eagerly of the present scarcity, to induce anarchy and disorder,

he had seen no symptoms of it. On the contrary, he could with truth affirm, that never was a period in which the loyalty of the people shone more conspicuously under a load of severe sufferings.

Mr. Wilberforce strongly deprecated all attempts to interfere with the long accustomed principles of commerce. The ruinous effects of the law of the *maximum* had been severely felt by the people of a neighbouring country.—Mr. Sheridan, Sir Francis Burdett, and Mr. Tierney, were among the other speakers on this occasion. The motion for the address was then put and carried.

On the 27th of November, Mr. Tierney, according to notice, moved, ‘That the House do resolve itself into a committee on the State of the Nation.’

The ministers could not say they had been harassed with motions like the present, as nothing of the kind had been brought forward since the year 1796. They had now had a fair trial of eight years with respect to their ability for conducting the war. The present ministry, whom he should describe in terms which had been recently employed, as “a strange, uncouth, and unnatural union,” were joined indeed “in one common purpose.” The object for which they were united was to overthrow the French Republic. He was now to inquire what had been their conduct in striving towards the attainment of their object, and particularly with respect to the military operations which they had planned and arranged. The conduct of the war had chiefly devolved on a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Dundas), who had lately made the expedition to Holland a matter of triumph in that House. That gentleman had lately pledged himself to prove that the present was a *most successful war!* and he pledged himself to prove this, not generally, but day by day, and year by year. The best way, in his opinion, to admeasure failure or success, was to compare our present situation internally and externally with that in which we stood at the commencement of the war. But we must distinguish, in this case, what we had taken from our foes, and from our former friends. The surrender of the Dutch colonies could not furnish any ground for military triumph, or, if it did, the argument would come to this, that the French had taken more from them in Europe, than we had taken elsewhere. From Spain we had taken the islands of Minorca and Trinidad. He must also distinguish between our navy and our armies. The former had displayed a degree of valour, skill and enterprise, such as must be grateful to the heart of every Englishman. It was not, however, of the army, but of the misdirection which marred all their efforts, that he stood forward to com-

plain. The expence of the Seven Years’ War was 111 millions, that of the present was 200 millions. We then employed but 76,000 men; at present we had 139,000, exclusive of those in Ireland, India, and the black corps in the West Indies. Mr. Tierney then proceeded to notice our situation with respect to the Northern Powers, some of whom the war-minister had attempted to bully, but with whom we were now reduced to a state of absolute humiliation. He remarked on our late negotiation with the court of Copenhagen, from which our ambassador, though backed by a fleet, could only obtain a postponement of the question at issue. With respect to Russia, he had purposed on coming down to the house to argue as if it was a neutral power; but he now learnt that it was in a state of actual hostility! It appeared by the *Hamburgh* mail 70 of our ships had been seized in the port of Riga, and that accounts of similar seizures were to be expected. Such was the result of the conduct of men, who, in trying to curb France, had extended her territory; who had insulted the Northern powers, and had now borne a most flagrant insult from one of them for upwards of 9 months; who, in the commencement of this very year, had peremptorily refused to negotiate, and who were now paying Austria to be admitted into a joint negotiation with “a Corsican Usurper, the child and champion of Jacobinism!” Such was their vigour, and such was the effect of their councils. He then proceeded to a view of our internal situation, in which he dwelt at some length, not only on the sufferings of the poor, but on the abridgement of comforts experienced by the middling classes. He moved, therefore, “that the house do resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the state of the nation.” Mr. Pitt combated the arguments of Mr. Tierney. As far as the motion involved the question of peace and war, he could see no reason for entertaining the discussion, as no new grounds had been stated, nor any new circumstances occurred, to affect the former discussions of the house on this point. Mr. Pitt then went through the whole of Mr. Tierney’s financial statements, which he endeavoured to prove fallacious; and concluded by giving his decided negative to the motion, as a measure solely calculated to encourage the hopes of the enemy, to disseminate groundless alarms, and to excite a spirit of fear and despondency, which could only tend to paralyze the energies of the country.—The rest of the speakers were Mr. Thornton, Mr. Grey, Mr. Canning, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Dundas, and Sir Francis Burdett. When the house divided on the question, there appeared for the motion 37, against it 157.

On the 4th of December Mr. Jones, in

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conformity to a notice he had given, submitted to the house his sentiments on the conduct of administration, and the consequences that might attend their criminal career. It was apparent in the speech from the throne on the first day of the session, that they were determined to prosecute the war in spite of every remonstrance. They tell the country that its resources are not yet exhausted, that it is yet efficient for a future struggle; but this they infer not from the real state of things, but from their own resources and incomes, which are not lessened, but augmented by the general distress. This state of the country he would undertake, he said, to prove; and then proceeded: he first expressed his disapprobation of the salaries of placemen, one of whose salaries, without being personal, appeared not less than 17,000*l.* The right honourable gentleman (Mr. Pitt) had said, that war does not produce a material scarcity. He denied that position, and insisted that it did, by the vast quantity of paper introduced into circulation, so vast, that not less than seventy clerks were employed in the Bank of England to check the notes for detecting forgeries; and this currency, he said, well nigh tripled the price of things. The specie was sent to Holland, Prussia, Vienna, &c. and we were now paying a sum of 600,000*l.* a year for foreign corps, which he considered as an Emigrant job. By such means England was impoverished, and made the pack-horse of Europe. The purport of his motion was, "That Ministers should be dismissed from their stations on the ground of incapacity." After a few words from Mr. Nicholls and Mr. Robson the house divided, for the motion 13—against it 66.

On the 8th of December, in a committee of supply, Mr. Long moved, that 126,643*l.* be granted to cover the interest of exchequer bills, which was agreed to.

The herring importation bill was read a third time and passed.

The bill to grant certain bounties on the importation of the different kinds of grain was read a third time, and ordered to be taken up to the Lords for their concurrence.

On the 11th of December the Attorney General said, the Act for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act would expire on the 1st of February; and between the 22d of January, the day on which the united parliament was to meet, and the 1st day of February, there were only ten days, a time far too short for any discussion relative to the propriety and expediency of the

measure. He did not, however, propose or wish that the bill should be now continued for any considerable length of time, but only so far that the further renewal of it might still become a matter for the consideration in the next session. He thought it wholly unnecessary to give any reasons for the measure, since they must be present to the mind of every member of that house, but concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill further to continue the act for suspending the Habeas Corpus.—The other speakers were Mr. Martin, Mr. Sheridan, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Baker, and Sir F. Burdett. On a division there appeared for the motion, ayes 31, noes 13.

On the next day the Attorney General obtained leave to bring in a bill for continuing in force the Alien Act. Mr. Bragge obtained leave to bring in a bill to explain, amend, and enlarge the powers of the Land-tax redemption bill.

December the 15th the order of the day being read for the third reading of the Parochial Relief Bill, Mr. Ryder moved a clause, enabling the parish to appoint from two to four substantial housekeepers to assist the overseers in making a rate, for the purchase of provisions for the relief of the poor; the clause was agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed. On the same day Mr. Bragge brought up the report of the committee of supply for granting 50,000*l.* to his Majesty, to be applied for laying in stores of herrings, for the convenience and use of different parts of the kingdom.

With respect to this latter plan, we think it necessary to add a few words. We have maturely considered it, and we cannot but think it a most wretched expedient. Herrings are rather matter of *sauce* than of *subsistence*. They may serve to make other food relish; but alas, the poor at present are not in want of sauce, but of the common necessities of life, in want of solid aliment. Besides this, we are apprehensive that the whole of this plan will end in a job. We understand that officers are to be sent to Scotland, and the out-ports, at high salaries, to transact the business, which, should it even answer in some measure the purpose, will be attended with an enormous expence. A plainer and simpler measure lies directly before the legislature, and we have already mentioned it. If they will only prohibit for a limited period the consumption of grain by horses, every deficiency will be amply supplied, and the quartern loaf will fall at once to its usual standard.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of November and the 20th of December, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

APPLETON, H. and J. Fenchurch-street, merchants. (Crowder and Lavin, Frederick place)
 Alder, T. Queen's-square, Aldergate-street, coal-merchant. (Searle, Temple)
 Appleby, W. D. Oxford, grocer. (Eyre, Spital-square)
 Ayton, J. Charing-cross, Staffordshire warehouseman. (Pewtrill, Gray's-inn)
 Arncliffe, R. H. Bradford, grocer. (Rhodes, Cook, and Handley, Clerkenwell)
 Bebbington, J. City-road, Umbrella-maker. (Swann, Blackwell-hall-court)
 Bonney, J. A. Percy-street, scrivener. (Brookbank, New Bridge-street)
 Bratt, C. Warrington, linen-draper. (Foulher, Hart-street)
 Brasbridge, J. Fleet-street, silver-smith. (Sandys and Norton, Crane-court)
 Bulman, S. Newcastle, corn-merchant. (Brumond, Newcastle)
 Eottomley, T. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Windle, Bartlett's-buildings)
 Cochet, T. Peckham, baker. (Jees, Whitefriars)
 Cook, J. Royal Oak-yard, tanner. (Pike, Gray's-inn)
 Davies, P. Blackfriars-road, hatter. (Twynam, Inner Temple)
 Fletcher, G. Thornhaughton-street, plasterer. (Collins and Reynolds, Spital-square)
 Fower, W. Heywood, innkeeper. (Johnson, Manchester)
 Grayson, W. White-lion-street, baker. (Heafon, Martlet-court)
 Green, J. Holborn, nail-ironmonger. (Egerton, Gray's-inn)
 Harrison, T. and J. B. Fritchard, Liverpool, pot-fellers. (S. Wilson, Temple)
 Hall, C. Brick-lane, Whitechapel, ribbon-weaver. (Willett and Annesley, Finsbury-square)
 Heath, F. Bath, ironmonger. (Deafdale and Alexander, New-inn)
 Jacob, J. Eye, brewer. (Wood, Bartholomew-hospital)
 Irlam, J. Shap, innkeeper. (Clennell, Staples-inn)
 Jacob, H. and J. Milford, ship-builders. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's-inn)
 Jones, S. jun. Minchinghampton. (Newman, Stroud)
 Kedd, L. Old-street, merchant. (Nichols and Nettlehip, Queen-street, Cheapside)
 Levy, J. Lambeth-road, merchant. (Willett and Annesley, Finsbury-square)
 Lowndes, H. Lambeth, bookfeller. (Pullens, Fore-street)
 Long, W. Pontefract, linen-draper. (Sykes, New-inn)
 Lane, E. Mathorn, dealer. (Edmonds, Lincoln's-inn)
 Lunn, J. Bedale, shopkeeper. (Dyneley, Bell, and Wyneley, Gray's-inn)
 Lucas, C. and C. Betke, Pancras-lane, merchants. (Wadeon, Hardy, and Barlow, Aulinfriars)
 Metcalf, F. Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, cabinet-maker. (Scott, Warwick-court, Holborn)
 Millard, R. St. James's, Clerkenwell, victualler. (Welch and Lee, Aldergate-street)
 Marsh, W. Rochester, victualler. (Trickey, Queen Anne-street)
 Mason, W. jun. Richmond, York, grocer. (Crossfield and Moore, Salisbury-street)
 Needham, B. Doncaster, facking-manufacturer. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's-inn)
 Newman, P. Melkham, clothier. (Lewis and James, Gray's-inn)
 Panton, T. West Smithfield, woollen-draper. (Johnson, Ely-place)
 Page, W. Ware, maltster. (Taylor, Old-street-road)
 Parry, T. Birmingham, haberdasher. (Field, Friday street)
 Rice, C. Claines, wool-dealer. (Parker, Worcester)
 Richards, J. Gosport, baker. (Sandys and Horton, Ely-court)
 Rawlinson, W. St. John-street, Staffordshire-wareman. (Morgan, Bedford-row)

Rothery, J. Christopher's-alley, cabinet-maker. (Wild, Warwick-square)
 Stocken, O. F. jun. Parson's Green, coal-merchant. (Richardson, Bury-street)
 Smart, W. Birmingham, currier. (Wortham and Stephenson, Cattle-street, Holborn)
 Smith, J. T. Hackney-road, coal-merchant. (Netherfole, Essex-street)
 Smith, J. Offett, wooltapler. (Scholefield, Hornbury)
 Smith, J. Haslingdon, corn-dealer. (Wordworth, Staples-inn)
 Stone, J. S. James-street, Westminster, oilman. (Greig, James-street)
 Scott, J. Stratford, lime-burner. (Higden and Sym, Carriers-hall)
 Stears, S. Leeds, linen-draper. (Bleu-dale and Alexander, New-inn)
 Stewart, W. Doncaster, hawker. (Willis, Warrford-court)
 Thornborrow, H. Little Bolton, cotton-manufacturer. (Cross, Bolton-le-moors)
 Wilson, T. Chesham, maltster. (Huffall and Sallers, Swithin's-lane)
 Wallis, J. Birmingham, carrier. (Parker, Birmingham)
 Walker, G. Saffron-hill, carpenter. (Smith, Furnival's-inn)
 Willis, T. jun. Roberts-bridge, iron-worker. (Manley and Lowes, Temple)
 Warkiss, W. Raven-row, carpenter. (Harman, Wine office-court)
 Waldo, J. J. Frances, and J. J. Waldo, Birmingham, merchants. (Alexander, Bedford-row)
 Young, C. and G. Glennie, Budge-row, merchants. (Gatty, Angel-court)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Bainbridge, W. Gerard-street, carver and gilder, January 26
 Bailentine, W. St. Martin's-le-grand, goldsmith, December 20
 Battier, J. R. and J. J. Zornin, Devonshire-square, merchants, December 8
 Perry, J. Netherthongue, clothier, January 5
 Barry, N. Deanhouse, clothier, January 2
 Barry, G. Deanhouse, clothier, January 3
 Barniter, J. Arnyley, clothier, January 8
 Bone, N. Strand, baker, January 20
 Bradbury, S. Balinghali-street, broker, Feb. 3
 Bennett, T. and W. Grose, Wapping, braziers, January 10
 Cooper, J. Epfom, brewer, January 3
 Collis, F. Blackman-street, taylor, January 10
 Collier, J. Mark-lane, oilman, January 6
 Darius, W. Banelide, lighterman, December 20
 Dixon, J. Exeter, grocer, December 16
 Freethy, J. Strand, jeweller, January 3
 Ford, E. Ipswich, schoolmaster, December 31
 Foster, J. Bartlett's-buildings, goldsmith, Jan. 3
 Fox, J. Hampstead, vintner, January 24
 Henderson, R. Sun-street, draper, January 3
 Hanson, B. and E. Ading, Charterhouse-square, merchants, January 10
 Iliff, W. T. Nottingham, surgeon, December 17
 Jackson, T. Kingston, York, baker, December 22
 Kirkpatrick, G. Halifax, linen-draper, Dec. 30
 Lowe, J. Chester, breeches-maker, Dec. 29
 Moody, S. Lyndhurst, shopkeeper, Dec. 15
 Mafferman, T. H. Bucklebury, warehouseman, December 27
 Morrice, A. Shad Thames, brewer, December 16
 Martindale, J. St. James's-street, wine merchant, January 6
 Millard, J. J. Lime-street, merchant, Jan. 6
 McClelland, W. and A. Liverpool, linen-draper, January 5
 Mellor, M. Manchester, shopkeeper, January 8
 Preston, R. Liverpool, merchant, December 16
 Povey, W. Solihull, maltster, December 19
 Phelps, J. Hazlebury-Plucknet, sailcloth maker, December 20
 Parr, J. O. London, Insurance-broker, Jan. 17
 Page, J. Thaives-inn, warehouseman, Jan. 6
 Peacock, T. Birmingham, factor, January 7
 Platt, J. jun. and H. B. Platt, Wigan, linen-manufacturer, January 6

Pierce, J. Bread-street, warehouseman, Jan. 31
 Piercy, J. and A. Edwards, Bishopgate-street, haberdashers, February 3
 Robins, J. Exeter, haberdasher, December 18
 Roberts, J. Holborn, vintner, December 16
 Rowland, E. and J. Liverpool, merchants, Dec. 15
 Rowland, T. Liverpool, earthenware-dealer, December 23
 Reah, T. Henknowle, jobber in cattle, Dec. 30
 Rogers, J. and W. James, Bristol, merchants, January 10
 Swain, C. Moorfields, upholsterer, December 16
 Spencer, T. Kingston, brewer, December 31
 Smith, W. Rosemary-lane, cheesemonger, Jan. 27
 Stevens, G. Eton, innkeeper, January 10
 Stiles, J. and C. London, merchants, January 6

Thomas, W. and J. Stokes, Dartmouth, merchants, December 17
 Thomas, H. Neath, scrivener, December 31
 Thompson, S. Greenwich, coal-merchant, Jan. 6
 Timberlake, R. North Audley-street, butcher, January 17
 Viel, J. and M. Bathwick, cabinet-makers, Mar. 2
 Vaughan, J. Bury St. Edmunds, fadler, Dec. 23
 Vaughan, B. Euth-hill, calico-printer, January 20
 Wheeler, R. Fleet-street, upholsterer, December 16
 Wakell, J. senior and junior, Wood-street, Sp. tailors, weavers, December 18
 Woodman, R. Farcham, brick-maker, January 5
 Wilton, C. Sunderland, baker, January 7
 Wells, J. Liverpool, merchant, January 13

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

Married.] J. Addison, esq. of Highgate, to Miss Doukes, of Walsworth.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. W. Hughes, of Clapham, to Miss Davison, of Silfoe, Bedfordshire.

At Chelsea, William Gauntlett, esq. of Winchester, to Miss Sherwill, of Sloane-street.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. C. Francis, of Southwark, to Miss Larkin, of Newenden, near Hawkhurst, Kent.

Capt. K. Smith, of Epsom, son of R. C. Smith, esq. to Miss Hodges, youngest daughter of James Hodges, esq. late of the Madras Civil Establishment.

M. Higgins, esq. of Upper Grosvenor-street, to Miss Baillie, eldest daughter of the late J. Baillie, esq. of Faling Grove.

At Mary-le-bone Church, W. McGillevray, esq. of Montreal, to Miss Macdonald, of Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

Mr. William Peters, of Bermondsey, to Miss Bayley, of the Strand.

J. Hair, esq. of Somerset House, to Mrs. Wade, widow of G. Wade, esq. of Bath.

R. Butler, jun. esq. to Miss P. French, daughter of A. French, esq. of Camberwell.

At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Mr. W. Perry, of the Strand, to Miss Parker, daughter of W. Parker, esq. of South Lambeth.

At Hleworth, Mr. R. Culham, of Leeds, to Miss A. Lott, of Whitton Farm.

T. Sheppard, esq. of Basinghall-street, to Miss Down, daughter of R. Down, esq. banker, of Bartholomew-lane.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Perrin, of Broad-street-buildings, to Miss Reddih, of St. James's-street.

E. Maitland, jun. esq. of Clapham, to Miss Ellis, grand-daughter of the late W. Fuller, esq. of Lombard-street.

Mr. G. Nelson, of the Middle Temple, to Miss Browne, of Stoke Newington.

Henry Barnes, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Mrs. Coyte, widow.

At St. James's Church, the Rev. T. B. Morris, to Miss Jane Irwin.

Mr. N. Moggridge, of the Borough, to Miss Downs, of the same place.

Mr. Robert Blaffon, of Hatton-garden, to Miss S. Watkins, of Greville-street.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Mr. Hopkins, of Friday-street, to Miss Baker, of Fore-street.

At St. James's Church, Captain Temple Handy, of the Navy, to Miss Warre, of Belmont Lodge, Herts.

At Lambeth Church, Christopher Gill, esq. of the island of Trinidad, to Miss Blenkinsopp, of Reading.

At St. John's Church, Horsleydown, Mr. E. Dennis, wine-merchant, of Tooley-street, to Miss R. Meade, of Bankside.

Mr. James Halfhide, of Merton Abbey, to Miss Hitchins.

At St. Clement's, in the Strand, Samuel Skey, esq. of Spring Grove, near Bewdley, to Miss Bicknell, eldest daughter of C. Bicknell, esq. of Norfolk-street.

Mr. Docker, of the Lord Mayor's Court office, to Miss Griffiths, of Enfield.

At Hackney, Geo. William Newcome, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, to Miss Trower, of Hackney.

James Brett, esq. of Wimpole-street, to Miss C. Kingston, of Stratford-place.

At Islington, L. Barnard, esq. of Woodford Bridge, to Miss Newstead, of Islington.

Mr. Button, jun. of Paternoster-row, to Miss Hollier, daughter of R. Hollier, esq. of Love-lane, Cheapside.

At St. Giles's in the Fields, Martin Pearkes, esq. to Mrs. Anderson.

Mr. P. W. Joggett, of Bridgewater-square, to Miss E. Rowed, of Chelsea.

Died.] At Kenfington, Mrs. Helm, wife of R. Helm, esq.

In Bloomsbury-square, Mrs. Manley, wife of John Manley, esq.

In Mount-row, Lambeth, Mr. John Hughes.

In Tower-street, Mr. John Hunt, wine-merchant.

At Clapham, Mrs. Castell, wife of J. Castell, esq.

In George-street, Hanover-square, aged 86, Sir Edward Hulfe, bart.

At Hampstead, T. Rundell, esq. of Bath.

At Peckham, Mr. Thomas Harrison, of Bucklebury, merchant.

At the Bank of England, Mr. J. Bateman; he was a senior clerk in the Bank Stock

Stock Office: on the morning of his death he attended at his employment in his usual state of health, and was standing near the fire, when he suddenly fell down and momentarily expired, without a groan, in the presence of several persons.

At Hackney, Mrs. Walker, wife of J. Walker, esq.

In Bedford-street, Bedford-square, T. Palmer, esq.

At Streatham, aged 73, Mr. Ros.

In Golden-square, Miss E. Abercromby, daughter of the late Sir Robert Abercromby, bart.

In Sloane-street, Miss Frances Turing, youngest daughter of John Turing, esq.

At Bromley, aged 90, Mrs. H. Blackall.

At Brompton, Mrs. Llandett, wife of Captain Llandett.

In Walbrook, Mr. J. Hill, wholesale grocer.

In Park-street, Westminster, Capt. John Hallam.

In Upper Wimpole-street, Mrs. Townsend, widow of General Townsend.

In Fenchurch-street, after a few days illness, Mrs. Maynard Dixon, hofier.

In Bentinck-street, Cavendish-square, aged 27, the Hon. C. H. Boyle, youngest brother of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, and Lieut. Col. of the Regt. of Ancient Irish, now in Minorca.

In Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, John Miller, esq.

At Greenwich, aged 44, Capt. J. Lee, commander of his Majesty's ship Camel.

In Surrey-street, James Phyn, esq.

At Poplar, aged 78, Mrs. Powfey, widow of the late John Powfey, esq.

In Denmark-court, in the Strand, Mr. W. Stone; he formerly kept the City Coffee-house, in Cheap-side, and was well known for his activity in the affairs of the city.

In Great Marlborough-street, at a very advanced age, Mrs. M. Garnett, a maiden lady supposed to be one of the oldest inhabitants in the parish of St. James.

In Bearbinder-lane, Mr. John Pryce, drug-broker.

At Brompton, aged 73, Mrs. E. Bunyon.

At Walworth, Mrs. Bendy, widow of Richard Bendy, esq.

In Grosvenor-court, Grosvenor Chapel, Mrs. Jones, widow of Mr. Jones, mercer, of Bond-street.

In Surrey-street, Strand, Mr. Fane, merchant.

At Clapham, aged 28, W. Reed, esq. jun.

In York-street, St. James's-square, Mr. Beetham.

In New-street-square, Mr. Beauchamp, printer.

At Walworth, Mrs. Reeks, wife of Mr. C. Reeks.

In Poland-street, Mrs. Cooke, wife of George Ann Cooke, esq.

At Lambeth, aged 86, William Richard-

son, esq. many years in the service of the South-Sea Company.

In Piccadilly, Mr. Glover, upholsterer.

At Stoke Newington, the Rev. Thomas Paris; he was formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1745, and was for many years curate of Willingham, Cambridgeshire.

At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, after two days illness, the Rev. George Bythefea, rector of Igham, Kent.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, Mrs. Griffin-hoofe, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Griffin-hoofe.

In the Poultry, Mr. J. T. Darwin, many years a common councilman for the ward of Cheap.

In the Middle Temple, J. P. Heath, esq. barrister.

In Mark-lane, Mrs. Frisby, wife of Richard Frisby, esq.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Joseph Cookson, esq. he was a gentleman well known on the turf.

At his house, in Duke-street, St. James's, Mr. G. Head, an artist, who not long since returned from Rome. This gentleman, we believe, was never the regular pupil of any other artist. He originally studied at the Royal Academy, where his productions were noticed by their late lamented president, Sir J. Reynolds; who, on Mr. Head's setting out to study his art on the continent, gave him letters to the house of Hope, at the Hague, &c. From these gentlemen Mr. Head received many civilities: they employed him to paint portraits of some of their families; to copy some of their valuable pictures, &c. and when he prosecuted his journey into Italy, gave him letters to several of their connections, who proved very serviceable to the young artist. He resided many years in Rome; but on the breaking out of the troubles in that capital, he left it, and afterwards returned to his native country, with a large collection of copies from the most capital pictures in the Vatican, &c. with which he intended to have made an exhibition; and with that view purchased a large house in Duke-street, St. James's, and was just on the point of taking the house next door, to enlarge his room, &c. His death was attended with some circumstances peculiarly distressing. About three weeks since, he one morning went out with the intention of calling upon Mr. J. Davenport, a gentleman (lately returned from making the grand tour), with whom he was particularly intimate. He found that Mr. Davenport had died a few hours before he called. He returned to his own house, much distressed for the loss of his friend; and on his coming home, found that one of his daughters, a very accomplished girl, about 16 or 17 years of age, whom he had left in apparent health, had died suddenly, during his

his absence. He was soon after taken ill himself, and after about three days confinement, expired.

[*Particulars relative to the late Mich. Dodson, esq. of Tooke's-court.*—Mr. Dodson was the only son of the Rev. J. Dodson, M.A. a Protestant dissenting minister, settled at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, and of Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Mr. Foster, attorney at law, of the same place, who was greatly respected for his integrity. Mr. Dodson was born at Marlborough the 20th or 21st of September 1732, and educated partly under the care of his father, and partly at the grammar-school of that town: but his great proficiency in biblical learning he chiefly owed to his own voluntary and subsequent application. Under the direction of his maternal uncle, Sir M. Foster, one of the justices of the court of King's Bench, Mr. Dodson was brought up to the profession of the law. He was accordingly admitted of the Middle Temple, London, August 31, 1754, and practised many years, with considerable reputation as a special pleader. His natural modesty and diffidence discouraged him from attending the courts, and therefore he did not proceed to be called to the bar till July 4, 1783. This measure contributed, and was intended to contribute, more to the diminution than to the increase of professional business. He was appointed one of the commissioners of bankrupts in 1770, during the chancellorship of Lord Camden, and was continued in that situation till the time of his death. On December 31, 1778, Mr. Dodson married Miss E. Hawkes, his cousin-german, and eldest daughter of Mr. Hawkes, of Marlborough. Mr. Dodson enjoyed a life of uninterrupted good health, and indeed little alteration was observable in his strength or general habits, till nearly the last year of his life. So lately as about the latter end of the autumn of 1799, he intended to have taken a journey with the writer of this page to visit a learned and excellent common friend in Suffolk; and promised himself great pleasure from the excursion. It was not till the month of October that he began more sensibly to feel the effect of disease; and, after a confinement to his room of about a fortnight, he died of a dropy in his chest, at his house in Boswell-court, Carey-street, London, on the 13th of November 1799, aged 67 years; and was buried in Bunhill-fields the 21st of the same month. Mr. Dodson's legal knowledge and discrimination were deservedly estimated by those to whom he was known, and who had occasion to confer with him upon questions of law. He was deliberate in forming his opinion, and diffident in delivering it, but always clear in the principles and reasons on which it was founded. His general acquaintance with the laws, and veneration

for the constitution of his country, evinced his extensive acquaintance with the principles of jurisprudence, and his regard for the permanence of the liberties of Britain. In 1762, Mr. Justice Forster published his book, entitled, "A Report of some proceedings on the commission for the trial of the rebels in the year 1746, in the county of Surrey; and of other crown cases; to which are added, Discourses upon a few branches of the crown law." This work will be to him, said Mr. Dodson, "*monumentum ære perennius.*" The impression being large, and a pirated edition being made in Ireland, a new edition was not soon wanted in England; but in 1776, Mr. Dodson published a second edition with some improvements, and with remarks in his preface on some objections made by Mr. Barrington in his "Observations on the more ancient statutes." In 1792 he published a third edition, with an appendix, containing three new cases, which the author had intended to insert in the first edition, and had caused to be transcribed for that purpose. In 1795, Mr. Dodson drew up a Life of his truly learned and venerable uncle, Sir M. Forster, which is already printed, and will form a part of the sixth volume of the new edition of the Biographia Britannica. But the public are in possession of more ample documents of Mr. Dodson's deep research and critical judgment in biblical literature, than in legal disquisitions. He had very attentively and dispassionately examined the evidences of revelation, and was firmly convinced of the truth of its pretensions. He was zealous for the true and rational interpretation of its scriptures, because he was strongly persuaded of the great influence such interpretation would have on its reception in the world, and on the consequent happiness of mankind. About the latter end of the year 1783 was instituted a small "Society for promoting the knowledge of the scriptures." Mr. Dodson was a very early and a very valuable member of this society. He communicated some papers of his own, and conducted, through the press, some of the most valuable contributions of others. His counsel, on any and every occasion, was founded in judgment, and communicated with discretion, sincerity, and kindness. His friendship was with reason very highly valued by those who shared in it; for he was mild in his manners, even in his temper, warm in his affections, and steady in his attachments,—alike incapable of fluctuation from corroding suspicion or foreign influence. To strangers, and in mixed companies, he was shy and reserved. It was said by Erasmus, of one of his contemporaries, *vir non exacti tantum, sed severi judicii*: and of another, *vere theologus, integritate vite conspicuus*. Both these characters will deservedly apply to Mr. Dodson. He

was not only a man of correct, but of critical judgment: a learned theologian, and a man as much distinguished by his unfulfilled integrity, as by the simplicity of his manners. Under these circumstances the tribute of friendship and of gratitude becomes a debt of honour and of justice. And he who, agreeably to the custom of the ancients, does not sacrifice to heroes till after fun-fet, equally repels all suspicion of interest, and every petulant charge of designed exaggeration.]

[In our last we mentioned the death of *Admiral Allen*, a man who, although not lately called on to serve his country, was acknowledged to be a good officer, and a seaman whose convivial spirit endeared him to his friends: by one of whom the following character and anecdotes have been written. In the character of *Admiral Allen* there are traits which have occasionally met the censures of naval *Jesuits*, censures which may justly be deemed marks of a virtuous disposition. This observation originates from some critical observations which were made by certain nautical cynics, who, during the late war, thought fit to arrogate to themselves a right to decide on the actions of those whose unsuspecting natures laid them open to their illiberal criticisms. *Allen* was always noted as a man of strict honour, and a seaman of repute. In the war before the last he bore that character; and in the last war, when the folly of our ministers had involved us in hostilities with almost all the naval powers of Europe, *Allen's* conduct was in every respect worthy of admiration. When captain of the *Albion* he cleared the western coasts of the numerous cruisers that annoyed the British trade, and in the *Egmont* his conduct was truly brave, particularly in *Adm. Keppel's* engagement. The evidence he gave on the subsequent trial of that officer, was manly, spirited, honest, and disinterested, and although brought by the prosecutor, he was the first witness who set *Admiral*

Keppel's conduct in a clear point of view, which all *Admiral Palliser's* tools had endeavoured to injure. His evidence on this occasion brings to mind an anecdote worthy of being recorded. While this court-martial was assembled at Portsmouth, a man came one morning to *Capt. Allen* with a blank cover, inclosing a bank note of 1000*l.* The brave veteran, whose honour was alarmed, considered the money as a bribe to give evidence against his friend, and insisted on knowing from whom this extraordinary remittance came. The messenger however got away from him this time, but returning in a few days with another bank note to the same amount, *Capt. Allen* locked him in a room, took out a pair of pistols, and by threats compelled the man to confess that the two notes came from a lady, who, knowing that he had some debts to discharge, took this method to relieve him. He soon after married the lady, who had a fortune that rendered him completely independent, and with whom he lived many years in great happiness. When *Lord Howe* sailed with the grand fleet to the relief of Gibraltar, *Captain Allen* commanded the *Royal William*, and in the action between the English and combined fleets, behaved with his usual gallantry. Notwithstanding which, and although he had served 29 years as a post captain, he would have been omitted in the next promotion of admirals, if it had not been privately whispered that *Allen* was a man of independent fortune and principles, and possessed courage and resolution to vindicate his honour. He was therefore included, and we think a few more such spirited hints would teach the First Lords of the Admiralty how to treat men who have been captains of men of war when they were in their cradles. *Allen* received his first flag in 1787, was promoted to be a vice-admiral in 1793, and admiral of the blue in 1795.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arrange'd geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South:

[* * * *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*]

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] Mr. Fenwick, of North Shields, to Miss Jackson, of Colpig Hill.

At Ponteland, Mr. W. Bell, of Prestwick, to Miss Charlton.—Mr. T. Dallentyre, to Miss A. Lee, both of Newcastle.—Mr. W. Pollard, to Miss Maxwell, late of Whitburn.—Mr. N. Twizell, of Whitby, near North Shields, to Miss Barker, of Twizell.—Mr. Limack, to Miss D. Wrangham, both of North Shields.

At Durham, Mr. J. Beckett, to Miss Webster.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Jopling.—Mr. G. Wealands, formerly of Westoe.—Miss Jackson.—In his 80th year, Mr. T. Milburn.

At Sunderland, Mr. J. Longbotham. Also Mrs. Mackintosh.

At Durham, aged 91, Mrs. Penny.

At Claxton, near Gateshead, Mr. S. Jobling.

At

At Kenton, in her 41st year, Mrs. Greenwell, widow of the late Mr. C. Greenwell, of Newcastle.

At Close House, R. Bewicke, esq.

At Wolwick, near Chollerford, Capt. Tulip, formerly of the Northumberland Militia. Also at the advanced age of 100 years and 9 months, Mr. T. Dugan.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

It is in contemplation to confine the river Caldew within due bounds, in the space between Hawksdale Bridge and Dalstone, where the water has for time immemorial been suffered to waste many acres of very valuable land. It is also intended to render the access to Carlisle, which is sometimes extremely dangerous, and frequently impassable, more safe and commodious, by keeping the water within its original banks, and by making a public road along the side of the river, but without crossing it. The bishop, who is lord of the manor, with his accustomed benevolence and liberality, has given his sanction to this undertaking, not only by granting leave to cut through his waste land, in any way which may be thought most beneficial to the neighbouring proprietors and the public, but he has also voluntarily offered to contribute towards the expence of it. As the expence will be considerable, a subscription has been set on foot to encourage a proper execution of this laudable work.

The greatest rain which fell in Carlisle during the last month, was 3.5 inches—the greatest height of the barometer was 30.28', the least ditto 28.86'.

A cabbage was lately cut in the garden of Mr. Curwen, near Workington, which weighed 45 pounds and a half.

An onion was lately taken up in Mr. Postlethwayte's garden, near Whitehaven, which was thirteen inches and a quarter in circumference, and weighed 12 ounces and a half! Several others measured from 11 to 12 inches in circumference.

[Married.] Mr. R. Hardicker, to Miss Bowness, late of Middleton Hall, near Kirby Lonsdale.—W. Rudd, esq. of Bishopwearmouth, to Miss I. Kinley, of Kirkby Stephen, in this county.—Mr. E. Holmes, to Miss M. Williamson, both of Thoresby.—Mr. J. Turnbull, of Jedburgh, to Miss D. Smith, of Walton House, near Brampton.—Mr. J. Bowman, of Field-garth, to Miss S. Brown, of Stockdale Wath.

At Carlisle, Mr. J. Jackson, to Miss A. Nanfon.—Mr. T. Wilkin, of Shannon-gate, near Carlisle, to Miss J. Roblin, of Orton.

[Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. Gaskarth, eldest daughter of the late J. Gaskarth, esq. of Hutton Hall, in Penrith.—Mrs. Collins, wife of R. Collins, esq. of Petterall Green. Capt. H. Watkins, of the second battalion of the 15th regiment of foot.—After a few minutes illness, Mrs. R. Noble, widow.—Aged 19, Mr. T. Forster.

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At Whitehaven, Mrs. Nicholson, a quaker.

At Workington, aged 83, Mr. W. Cragg, formerly master of the ship Seaton.—Mrs. C. Simpson, late of Carlisle.—In her 66th year, Mr. E. Stephenson, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Mattinson, upwards of fifty years curate of Patterdale chapel.

At Kendal, at an advanced age, Mr. W. Yearly.—Aged 22, Mr. J. West, surgeon in the 3d regiment of Dragoons.—In the prime of life, Mr. W. Newby.

At Middleton Abbey, near Kirby Lonsdale, in the prime of life, Mrs. Knipe, wife of the Rev. Mr. Knipe.

At Hallside, parish of Kirkcintin, aged 88, Mr. W. Graham.

At Burgh under Stanmore, Mrs. Armstrong.

At Bampton, the Rev. T. Kilner, vicar.

At Langridge Hall, in his 90th year, J. Barwis, esq. a gentleman descended from one of the most ancient families of Cumberland.

At Little Orton, aged 71, Mrs. M. Hodgson.

At Brampton, in his 45th year, Mr. R. Hodgson.—Mrs. Robinson, of Longburgh.

At Aiskrigg, near Kendal, Mrs. Wilson.

At Cockermouth, J. Rudd, esq. attorney.

At Penrith, Miss H. Buchanan.

YORKSHIRE.

A bridge of cast iron, the first seen in Hull, was lately put on board the ship El-lison, Capt. Gatecliff, to be fixed across a river near Kingston in Jamaica. This expensive work was entered at the custom-house for 1060l. the freight of it is 100l. and the expence of its erection will be considerable:—a manufacturer from the West Riding will necessarily go over for the purpose. Its weight is 87 tons: the strongest horse can only drag 2 tons, so that its conveyance by land would require 43 horses and 43 carts. The span or rainbow sweep of the arch is 80 feet. The cast-iron rails to guard the foot passengers will be placed at 6 inches distance, and of course amount to 320 in number. The pieces which cover the top of the bridge are 41, and are 2 feet broad. It is in imitation of the two bridges over Colebrook Dale and Sunderland river.

The following premiums were lately distributed by J. Hutton, esq. of Marsk, near Richmond, amongst his own tenants, for encouraging improvement in agriculture. To W. Wilkinson, of Feldom, for the best crop of drilled turnips, not less than 4 acres, two guineas; to the same, for the best shearing tup, two guineas; to John Houfman, of Marsk, for the best crop of broadcast turnips, not less than 4 acres, a guinea and a half; to the same, for the best two-years old heifer, a guinea and a half; and to James Bank of Hollings, for the best two-years old bull, a guinea and a half.

The impending war with Russia will
4 D probably

probably affect the commerce of Hull more than that of any other city or town in the island. London enjoys the whole or greater part of the East and West India trades; the Baltic is a secondary object. To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Bristol, the commerce is principally with Ireland, Guinea, and Jamaica. To Hull the Baltic commerce is nine-tenths of the whole; even the Greenland, transport, and coasting trades, though extensive, are comparatively trivial in the scale.

According to a recent calculation, which is stated to be very accurate, the county of York contains 3,797,511 acres, and forms about a tenth part of South Britain.

A single potatoe, set last spring in the garden of Mr. J. Hudson, at Hornsea, has lately yielded the extraordinary produce of 36lbs. excellent in quality!

Married.] Mr. Wilkinson, of Leeds, to Miss Sharp, of Stone, in Staffordshire.—Mr. R. Rook, of Leeds, to Miss Dawson, of Barnbow.—T. Warwick, M. D. of Rotherham, to Miss M. Alred, niece to R. W. Moulton, esq. of Wickersley.—Mr. J. Brookes, minister of the Methodist and New Itinerancy in Leeds, to Miss Holt, of Wilmslow, in Cheshire.—T. Haworth, esq. of the East York Militia, to Miss Cartwright, of Sloane Street, Chelsea.—J. Lister, esq. of Ousefleet-grange, to Miss Spofforth, daughter of R. Spofforth, esq. of Howden.—The Rev. Mr. Mitchellson, of Acklome, to Miss Metcalf of Dunnington.

At Gargrave, M. Wilson, esq. of London, to Mrs. R. Currer, of Kildwick Hall.—Mr. J. D. Dixon, of Leeds, merchant, to Miss E. Dawson, of Hall Foot, near Clitheroe, in Lancashire.—W. H. Durham, esq. of the island of St. Vincent, a barrister, to Miss E. Theakstone, of Doncaster.—Mr. J. Pals, of Howden, surgeon, to Miss Cooke, of Ravcliffe.—J. Wade, esq. of Rippon, to Miss George, of Salisbury-square, London.—Mr. W. Judson, of Bowthorp, near Selby, to Miss E. Tenant, of Bolton Castle, in Wensley Dale.—Mr. Ridley, of Richmond, to Miss Wright, of Brooms, near Rippon.

(At Gretna Green), Mr. J. Benson, jun. of York, to Miss E. Reid, of Scarborough.

Mr. Watson, to Miss Tenant, both of Sheffield.

Mr. W. Purdon, to Miss E. Wells.

The Rev. J. Benson, M. A. late of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Miss Telford, of York.

Mr. J. Bailey, of Collingham, to Miss Ringroale, of Swanland.

Mr. T. Southeran, of York, to Miss E. Peers, of Chancery-lane, London.

Mr. J. Humble, of Middleton, to Miss Johnson, of Cross Flats, near Leeds.

Died.] At Leeds, advanced in years, Mrs. Reynolds^{ds} widow. In her 79th year,

Mrs. M. Cookson, daughter and only surviving descendant of the Rev. J. Cookson, formerly vicar of this parish.—Mrs. Wetherall, widow, late of Lincoln.—Very suddenly, Mr. Randall.

At Hull, aged 82, Mrs. Shipton. Also Mr. W. Ritchie.

At York, Mr. J. Mush.—Aged 74, Mrs. Agar, aged 73, J. Lobley, esq. formerly of Cottinsley Bridge.—On the 24th of December, the Rev. N. Cappe; of this highly respectable character further particulars will appear in our next Number.

At Halifax, Mr. R. Benson, of New-castle.

At Sheffield, Mr. Sawcer, merchant.—Aged 50, Mr. J. Bennet.—Mr. J. Mappin, one of the wardens of the Assay-office.

Mrs. Burnley, of Great Gomerfall, near Leeds.

At Howden, aged 62, Mr. J. Drinkall.

Mr. W. Parker, of Broom Close, near Boroughbridge.

Aged 77, Mr. W. Lindley, upwards of 50 years parish-clerk at Tickhill.

Mrs. Brook, wife of the Rev. J. Brook, of Holbeck, in Leeds parish.—Aged 89, Mr. J. Howard of Throne; and two days afterwards, aged 91, Mrs. M. Howard, his widow; they have been married 60 years.

Mr. J. Coupland, only son of Mr. Coupland, of Knaresborough, after a long and painful illness.

Mr. Smallpage, of Wakefield, attorney. In his 79th year, Mr. H. Sagar, of Alerton, near Bradford.

At Bradford, after a long illness, Mr. Wadsworth, son of the late Rev. J. Wadsworth, of Holdsworth, near Halifax.

Aged 63, Mr. R. Lumb, of Barwick, in Elmet, near Leeds.

At Wilberfoss, near Pocklington, in her 36th year, Mrs. Reef, wife of Capt. Reef, of the navy.

At Beverley, very suddenly, Mrs. Clarke, widow, formerly of Hull.—Also Mr. W. Mason, parish-clerk of St. Mary's Church.—Mr. J. Havit, master of the ship Pilgrim, bound from Naples to Hull.

Mrs. Croft, wife of Mr. Croft, merchant of Halifax.

Advanced in years, Mr. Brook, of Parfitt Hall, near Leeds.

LANCASHIRE.

On the 10th of December, the town of Manchester was alarmed by one of the most dreadful fires, the extent of property considered, that ever happened in it. It first broke out in a warehouse in Hodson's-square, which consists of ten large and lofty warehouses (no dwellings); and though every possible assistance was rendered, yet the fire continued to spread, and the impossibility of saving any of the warehouses was evident. As there were goods in them to a very great amount, every effort was made to preserve these, and

and with such success, that property to the value of 100,000*l.* was snatched from the flames. Providentially the night was calm, so that the fire was confined (except in the destruction of one warehouse) to the inclosure of the square. The loss is stated at 15,000*l.* The principal part of the property was insured.

In the public spirited and munificent town of Liverpool, 10,000*l.* have been subscribed for purchasing potatoes to be sold to the poor at reduced prices, and 20,000*l.* for supplying the poor of that town with provisions.

It is in contemplation to extend the benefits of that excellent institution, the House of Recovery, at Manchester, which is at present on too small a scale, by an ADDITIONAL FEVER WARD, an anonymous subscriber having made a donation of 200*l.* and a further offer to defray a considerable part of the additional expence.

It appears that upwards of 288 home-patients, chiefly labouring under fevers, are at this time on the books of the physicians of the infirmary at Manchester. The out-patients amount to at least double that number; in general, these last are incapable of earning more than a small portion for their subsistence; and although their wants may not be so urgent as those of the former, yet, in general, to the pressure of sickness, extreme poverty is added; several of these miserable sufferers are compelled, from want of beds, to lie upon straw or filthy hay spread on the damp floor of a cellar. The want of proper cloathing among the poor of Manchester is, indeed, universal.

Married] At Manchester, Mr. N. Shepherd, to Miss Mancer.—Mr. J. Spencer, of Collyhurst, to Miss Fletcher, late of Manchester.—Mr. Wilcock, to Miss Spencer.—Mr. Birch of Manchester, to Miss Ratcliffe, of Stockport.—Mr. J. Atmond, to Miss A. Bradshaw, of Salford.

At the collegiate church, the Rev. W. Yates, of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, to Miss Wood, of Stow Wall.

At Liverpool, Mr. J. Thomas, of the customs, to Miss Greenwood, of Poulton.

At Wigan, Mr. Reddish, to Miss Birchall, late of Preston.

At Preston, Mr. W. Mayor, to Miss M. Hall.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. J. Hague.—Mrs. Jackson.—At the house of Dr. Ferriar, in Manchester, Miss E. Ferriar, of Edinburgh.

At Burnley, after a short illness, in his 26th year, W. Peel, esq. of Church Bank, and nephew to Sir R. Peel, of Bury; his liberality and other estimable qualities make his departure sincerely felt. The grief of the poor in that neighbourhood was expressed in the most poignant manner when his remains were taken for interment: that of his friends and domestics

was great in the extreme.—Miss Peel, sister to Mr. Peel, mentioned in our last.—Aged 58, Mr. H. Spencer, bookseller, distinguished for his entire fidelity of character; his cousin, which was made of wood of his own growing, he kept by him for several years prior to his death.

Mr. G. Walmley, of Rochdale, merchant.

J. Ridgway, esq. of Chamber Hall, near Bolton.

Mrs. Kenworthy, of Stayleybridge.

The Rev. R. Andrews, vicar of Ormskirk.

At Whitworth, in the parish of Rochdale, Dr. Matthew Young, bishop of Clonsfert in Ireland.

At Warrington, Mrs. Turner.

By an accidental death, near Barton, in Lincolnshire, Mr. M. Robinson, who for many years represented the house of Messrs. C. Wood and Co. of Manchester.

John Chadwick, esq. of Healy Hall, aged 81; he was an active and attentive officer, an upright magistrate, and an honest man.

CHESHIRE.

The subscriptions for the relief of the poor at Chester, by a late statement, appeared to be 1465*l.* by way of gift, and 3100*l.* by way of loan.

Married] At Chester, the Rev. J. Tomkinson, rector of Davenham, to Miss Siffon.—The Rev. W. Thomas, a dissenting minister, to Miss Small.

At Mottram-Longdendale, Js. Cheetham, esq. of Stockport, to Miss Cradwell, of Hollingworth.

At Prestbury, Mr. W. Waine, to Mrs. Needham, both of Macclesfield.—Mr. Bostock, coal-merchant, of Stockport, to Miss Goodwin, daughter of Mr. Goodwin, post-master, of Macclesfield.—Mr. Peter Wood, linen-draper, of Macclesfield, to Miss Watkins, of the same place.

At Bromborough, Mr. W. Davenport, of Chester, to Miss Brundrett.

At St. Helen's Chapel, David Cloughton, esq. of Sankey, near Warrington, to Miss Greenall.

At Stockport, Mr. W. Birch, of Manchester, to Miss Ratcliffe, of Romiley.

At Aston, near Fordham, Monf. Le Comte Hyacinth de Hautoy, to Mademoiselle Therese Alliot de Muffey, of Aston-Hall.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Alderman Amery of that city, celebrated by the famous cause *Eddowes versus Amery*.—Mr. Turner, maltster, in Frankwell.—Aged 77, C. Hawker, esq. late comptroller of the customs at that port.—Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. J. Walker, farmer.—Aged 68, Mrs. Dinnel, wife of Mr. Dinnel, many years senior proctor of the diocese of Chester.—Mr. Hickson, taylor.—Mrs. Williams, publican.

At Macclesfield, Mr. John Watfon, inn-keeper. — Mr. J. Whachurst, carpenter.

At Upton, near Chester, Mr. J. Brittain.

At Great Boughton, Mr. J. Clayton, gardener.

At Overton, near Fordham, aged 87, Mr. Earl, land-surveyor.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Wingerworth, B. D. Duppa, esq. of Hollingbourn Place in Kent, to Miss M. Gladwin, third daughter of the late General Gladwin, of Stubbing.

F. Mundy, esq. eldest son of C. F. N. Mundy, esq. of Markeaton, to Miss Newton, of Derby.

Mr. Warner, of Birmingham, to Miss Hevingham, of Litchfield.

Died.] At Derby, aged 63, Mrs. Chamberlyn, formerly, and for many years, post-mistress. — Aged 72, the Rev. R. Wilmot; who, in the relative duties, was equalled by few and excelled by none.

Mr. Elliott, sen. of Ockbrook.

At Calow, near Chesterfield, aged 93, Mrs. Adlington.

Aged 49, the Rev. S. Davenport, vicar of Horley.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Royle, carrier, of Mansfield, to Mrs. Stephenson, of Newark.

Mr. Priestley, of Oundel, to Miss Birks, of Newark.

At Mansfield, at the quakers meeting-house, Mr. J. Harker, to Miss M. Beesby.

Mr. J. Rooke, to Miss A. Frith, both of Nottingham.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Taft, wife of Mr. Taft, surgeon. — Mr. Yates, jun. of the band of music belonging to the Nottingham Volunteers.

At Mansfield, T. Dodson, an eminent attorney. — Mrs. Wilton, wife of the present W. Wilton, gentleman; on the same day, Mrs. Wilton, relict of the late W. Wilton, gentleman. — Of an apoplexy, Mr. James Benton, cotton-spinner, late of Birmingham.

The Rev. C. Newton, eldest son of J. Newton, esq. of Bulwell Hall, near Nottingham.

Aged 66, after a short illness, at Norwell Lodge, Mr. L. Efam.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Wilkinson, of Gainfborough, to Miss Cooke, of Alkborough. — Mr. L. Pannal, of Horncastle, to Miss A. Taylor, of Lincoln.

Lieut. Tyndale, of the 17th reg. of foot, to Miss S. Wetherall, Lincoln.

J. Dent, esq. of Morton Place, near Northallerton, to Miss Gibson, of Tatterfall.

Mr. T. Lake, to Miss M. Moore, both of Raveby.

Mr. Dann, to Miss Mason, both of Spalding.

Mr. Brewin, of Bermondsey, in Surry, to Miss Cooper, of Falkingham.

Mr. Thurman, of Horbling, to Mrs. Smith, widow, of Billingsbro'. — Mr. R. Buckberry, to Miss M. Burges, both of Billingsbro'.

Mr. R. Bates, to Mrs. E. Wastency, widow, both of Lowth.

Mr. J. Smith, to Miss J. Warrell, both of Whaplode.

Mr. R. Aborn, of Pinchbeck, to Miss H. Gray, of Whaplode.

Mr. R. Winter to Miss Moore, both of Grantham.

Mr. G. Ashlin, of Lincoln, to Miss Cooke, of Barlings, near Wragby.

Mr. Gibb, surgeon, of Boston, to Miss Stanley, of Bennington House, near Grant-ham.

Mr. Driffield, to the widow Pearson, both of Bourn.

Died.] At Lincoln, in the prime of life, Mr. Brown.

At Boston, aged 72, Mr. R. Baxter. — Also Mrs. Hinson, wife of D. Hinson, gentleman.

At Stamford, aged 63, Mrs. Seabrook. — Mr. James. — Aged 82, Mr. W. Clofe.

At Yawthorpe, near Gainfborough, aged 91, T. Browne, esq.

At Billingsborough, Mr. T. Nelson, an eminent farrier.

At Tallington, near Stamford, the lady of R. Westropp, esq. of Limerick in Ireland.

At Louth, aged 68, Mr. T. Hudson, attorney. Also aged 18, Miss Swallow.

Mr. Lenton, of Grimsthorpe House, upwards of thirty years valet to the Duke of Ancafer.

At Gainfborough, Miss H. Bourne.

At Ashby, near Horncastle, Mr. J. Hudson, formerly an eminent land-surveyor.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

At the close of the late extraordinary election for a representative in parliament for the town of Leicester, in the room of Lord Raneliffe, recently deceased, a majority of 154 appeared in favour of Mr. Babington. The numbers polled were, for Mr. Babington 1572, and for Mr. Manners 1418.

Married.] At Whiffendine, Mr. S. East, aged 70, to Miss A. Sewter, of Wing, aged 33.

Mr. Drakard, of Market Overton, to Miss J. Warren, of Eppingham.

Mr. R. Wing, of Greetham, to Miss S. Daker, of Barrow.

T. Hotchkin, esq. of South Luffenham, to Miss M. A. O'Bryan, 2d daughter of H. O'Bryan, esq. of Blatherwick, in Northamptonshire.

At Kirby Mellory, Mr. J. Atkins, to Miss Godfrey, of East Shilton.

At Barwell, Mr. F. Orton, surgeon, of East Shilton, to Miss Frith, of Barwell Grounds.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Corral, watch-maker, to Miss Lester.

At Countesthorpe, Mr. Burley, of Barkington, Essex, to Miss Young. Also Mr. Jonathan Iliff, of Countesthorpe, to Miss Spence of Enderby.

Mr. John Ashly, of Lubbenham, to Miss Kendall, of Thorpe-Langton.

Died.] Mrs. Roberts, of Belton.

At Leicester, Miss Copson. Also aged 96, Mrs. Goodhouse.

At Wartnaby, T. B. Cant, esq. a much respected and independent gentleman.

At Burleigh Field, near Loughborough, N. P. Johnson, esq. aged 74, a gentleman of great worth and intelligence, and by whose death a numerous and amiable family have to regret the loss of a valuable parent.

At Edith Weston, Mrs. Tomblin, sen.

At Lutterworth, the Rev. R. Wilton, rector of Desford.

At Dunton Bassett, aged 57, Mr. William Berridge, sen. who went to bed in good health on the evening of his death.

SHROPSHIRE.

The subscription for importing corn for the benefit of the poor of Shrewsbury amounts to nearly 8000*l*.

The corporation of Shrewsbury, with intent to enlarge the supply of water for the use of the inhabitants of that town, have offered a premium of 30*l*. for the best method of conveying it in sufficient quantity from a neighbouring spring, and of distributing it through the town.

The waste lands in the parish of Werthen are about to be inclosed, drained, and otherwise improved, in consequence of a late act obtained for that purpose.

The inclosure of the waste-lands of Stoke upon Tern and Hinckley is proceeding with diligence.

The Drayton Agricultural Society have enlarged their district to the whole of this county, Cheshire, and Staffordshire. At their late meeting, they awarded and paid premiums to Sir Corbet Corbet for the best crop of cabbages; to Mr. Thomas Ely, and Mr. Thomas Dicken, for the best crops of turnips; and to several servants in husbandry for long and faithful services. They also offered a great number of premiums for the next year, to the growers of different kinds of crops; the breeders of cattle and sheep; and to deserving labourers in husbandry.

One hundred and forty poor married lying-in women, were relieved during the last twelve months, by the benevolent institution for that purpose in Shrewsbury.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, J. M. Wood, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss H. Dana, daughter of the Rev. E. Dana.

At Wrockwardine, Mr. Bennett, jun. of Dunnington, to Miss Clayton.

At Prees, Mr. J. Morris, of Tetchill, to Miss Cotton, of the Foxholes, both in the parish of Wem.

At Cardington, W. Calcott Gough, esq.

of Ford, to Miss Wainwright, of Gretton.

At Bridgenorth, Mr. Llewellyn, tea-dealer, of London, to Miss Whitehead,

At Willington, Mr. Ridding, tanner, to Miss Hampton, of Preston, on the Wild Moors.

At Whitchurch, the Rev. Joseph Langford, rector of Pontefbury, to Miss B. Sandland, daughter of the Rev. T. Sandland, rector of St. Devereux.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Powell.---Mr. Betton, tanner, one of the aldermen of that town.---Mr. Oliver, of Kingland Coffee-house.---Mrs. Larty, wife of Mr. Larty, rope-maker and flax-dresser.---Mrs. Manfell, wife of Mr. Manfell, jun.---Mrs. Walton, mother of Mr. J. Walton, grocer.

At Sheffnall, Mr. R. Roden, attorney.

At Ludlow, aged 81, H. Davies, esq. upwards of forty years an alderman and magistrate of that borough.

At Wrockwardene, E. Pemberton, esq. many years an active magistrate for this county.

At Much Wenlock, Mr. W. Power.

At Lee, Bulkley Hatchett, esq.

Aged 93, Mr. J. Price, late of Aston Botterell.

At Mawley, suddenly, Mr. Skragg, farmer, of Mamble.

At Atcham, Mr. Watton, of the Talbot inn.

At Market Drayton, aged 86, Mr. Young, an eminent surgeon and apothecary.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

From an enumeration just finished, the town of Wolverhampton is found to contain 19,600 inhabitants.

An officer of rank now stationed in that place (on the authority of the war-office), asserts that Wolverhampton has furnished 6000 recruits since the commencement of the war.

Married.] Mr. M. Dewes, of Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, to Miss M. Moles, of Bilston.

Mr. Butterton, attorney, of Market Drayton, to Miss Ash, of Adbaston.

Mr. Thomas Moyle, mercer, to Miss C. Swinnerton.

At Newcastle, Mr. F. Bostock, surgeon and apothecary, to Miss Robison.

At Brewood, Mr. W. Carless, to Miss Wallors.

At King's Bromley, Mr. John Turner, of Sugar's Lodge, to Miss Gosling.

At Leek, Mr. John Faulker, druggist, of Macclesfield, to Miss Sarah Lea.

At Walsall, Mr. W. Winters, of Stonehall, to Mary Baylis, of Mill-green.

At Harbourn, Mr. J. Sletter, to Miss Fowler, both of Deritend.

At Aston, Mr. H. Martin, of Deritend, to Miss M. Simcox, of Camphill.---Mr. J. Brown, factor, to Miss Pemberton, of Deritend.

At Billson, Mr. Luke Brierley, tinplate-worker, to Miss M. Blodwell.

At Stone, Mr. Wilkinson, of Leeds, woolstapler, to Miss Sharpe.

Died.] At Burton upon Trent, Mrs. Leedham.

At Rugeley, Mr. E. Simpson, printer and bookseller.

At Litchfield, Mr. A. Melvin.

At Abbots Bromley, aged 20, Mr. W. Bennet, ensign in the Staffordshire Militia.

Mr. Turner, of Newcastle under Line.

At Congleton, suddenly, aged 37, Mr. Varden, ironmonger, and one of the aldermen of that borough.

At Wolverhampton, aged 74, Mr. Green, brazier, a man of singular suavity of manners, and remarkable simplicity of character. Also Miss Mary Altree.

At Newcastle, Mr. Turner, currier and maltster.

At Walsall, Mrs. Fifield. Also Jacob esq. aged 78.

At Compton Hall, near Kinver, Mrs. Bates.

At Great Saredon, aged 22, Miss Perks.

At the Lamberfcoates, near Stafford, Miss Sarah Peake.

Aged 91, Mrs. Cottrell, who many years kept the Red Lion at Harbourn Heath.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Coventry, Mr. Eaves, to Miss Ford.

At Birmingham, Mr. T. Hughes, of the Soho, Handsworth, to Mrs. Dawson. Also Mr. Knight, to Miss Shayle, of Deritend.

At Kenilworth, Mr. J. G. Littleton, to Miss M. Russell, of Camp Farm.

Mr. Elkington, to Miss Lucy Rostill, of Allefbey.

Mr. Warner, of Birmingham, to Miss Heveningham, of Litchfield.

Mr. Drakeford, of Colehill, to Miss S. Watfon, of Allefbey.

At Kingsbury, Mr. J. Jackson, to Miss Spencer. Also Mr. Keeling, to Miss M. Bolefworth, of Flander's Hall.

At Solihull, Mr. T. Wilcocks, of Knowle, to Miss Lowe, of Copheath. Also, Mr. W. Ripton, of Castle Hills, to Miss Dawes.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Baker. Mrs. Spurrier.—Aged 22, Miss A. Smith, daughter of Mr. D. Smith, of Litchfield.—Aged 90, Mr. Bunney, formerly a basket-maker in that town.—Aged 22, Mr. Charles Gill.

At Small Heath, near Birmingham, Mr. R. Lane.

At Rugby, Mr. T. Harris, attorney.

At Meriden, aged 98, Mrs. Elizabeth Overton.

At Coventry, Mrs. Payne, wife of Mr. Payne, attorney. Also, Mrs. Banbury.

At Cryfield, near Kenilworth, Mr. Perkins, farmer.

At Shustock, Mr. S. Croxall, youngest son of E. Croxall, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At a late sale of sheep at Bromsgrove, the number sold was 116, which produced 709*l.* 16*s.* We wish we could draw any useful inference from this circumstance; but the real fact is, that the generality of these sales are *managed* by interested persons, so as to keep up the nominal value of particular breeds of cattle and sheep.

At a late general meeting of the subscribers to the Worcester Library, it appeared that the receipts for last year had been about 127*l.* The price of admission tickets was fixed at a guinea and a half, and the annual subscription at 15*s.* It also appeared, that since the establishment of this rational and useful institution, in the year 1790, the sum of 873*l.* had been expended in books and maps. which, together with some donations of books, constitute the present respectable stock of the library.

Married.] At Worcester, the Rev. A. Cliffe, of Mathon, Herts, to Miss E. Deane, third daughter of J. Deane, esq. many years M. P. for the co. of Dublin.

At Dudley, Mr. Connibeere, of Gloucester, to Miss Binton.—Mr. Cressell, to Miss Kemp.

At Claines, Mr. Somerset Richings, of Oxford, to Miss White, of the Tything, near Worcester.

Samuel Skey, esq. of Spring Grove, near Bewdley, to Miss S. L. Bicknell, eldest daughter of C. Bicknell, esq. solicitor to the admiralty.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. Soule.—Mrs. Hunt.—Mrs. Brooke.—Mr. Brace.—Mr. Greenaway, a Roman Catholic priest.—Miss Harmar.—Miss Bright, milliner.—Aged 93, Mrs. M. English.—J. Ellis, esq. of Claines, near that city.—Aged 74, P. Rusford, esq. one of the aldermen of that city.—Mrs. Woodward.—Mr. Thomas Southan, glover, of Saint John's.

At Evesham, aged 70, W. Smith, esq. late captain of the 101*st* regt. of foot.

At the Moore, near Tenbury, aged 86, G. Edmonds, esq.

At Leigh Sinton, advanced in age, Mrs. Collins, widow, late of Brookend, in the Chapelry of Bransford.

At Lydiate Ash, near Broomsgrove, the Rev. J. Welch.

At Stanford, aged 98, Mrs. Piper.

At Pershore, P. Haslam, esq. late adjutant in the Worcester Militia.

At Eikington, Mr. T. Carpenter, formerly a hatter at Worcester.

At Sidbury, near Worcester, Mr. Johnson, architect.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Maer, builder.

At Stourport, Mr. John Bird.

At Croome House, the seat of the Earl of Coventry, aged 64, the Right Hon. Barbara, Countess of Coventry; her ladyship was the fourth daughter of John, the tenth

tenth Lord St. John of Bletfœ, and was the last survivor of twelve children.

At Brough Hackett, aged 91, Mrs. E. Edwards, formerly of Churchill.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Methods are about to be adopted for reducing the price of coals in the cities of Hereford and Gloucester, by making railroads from the collieries in the Forest of Dean, to the Rivers Wye and Severn, which will not only be a much more certain and expeditious mode of conveyance, but also less expensive. Subscriptions have been opened for this purpose.

Married.] At Weston, S. Hutchins, esq. of Kenlington, to Miss Hardwick, of Lower Weston.

At Ledbury, Mr. J. Parker, brandy-merchant, of Hereford, to Miss Hill.

At Leominster, Mr. Parker, attorney, of Worcester, to Miss Martha Hooper.

At Yatton, Mr. B. Gethen, of Kinfland, to Miss Morgan.

Died.] At Monmouth, Mrs. Trinder.

At Hereford, Mr. Hayward, brazier. Also Mr. John Preece, shoemaker.

At Wisteston Court, T. Chute Hayton, esq. grandson of the late John Price, esq. M. P. for this county.

At Stretton Grandson, aged 76, Mr. John Holmes, attorney, who had been married four times, and by his three first wives had had twenty-one children, sixteen of whom are now living.

At Tarrington, Miss Edwards, daughter of J. Edwards, esq.

At Rushock, near Kington, aged 85, Mr. W. Wolfe.

At Ledbury, aged 77, M. Biddulph, esq.

At Llangattock Vibonavel, Mrs. Powell, wife of the Rev. J. Powell, vicar of Llandilo.

At Brierley, near Leominster, Mrs. Ann Downie.

GLoucestershire.

The classical Exercises took place at the school of the Rev. Dr. Jones, of Redland, on Monday morning, Dec. 22, 1800, to which Gentlemen only were admitted: and on Tuesday, when Ladies were admitted. A polite audience did honour to the successful exertions of the young gentlemen.

C. Codrington, esq. M. P. for Tewksbury, has remitted to the corporation 250*l.* for the relief of the poor of that town.

Married.] At Marshfield, Mr. Spicer, to Miss Toghill.

At Thornbury, Mr. T. Adams, of Oldbury-upon-Severn, to Miss Caddy, daughter of Alderman Caddy, of Thornbury.

At Beckford, by special licence, M. C. Maxwell, esq. of Everingham, in Yorkshire, to Miss T. A. Wakeman.

At Tewksbury, Mr. Martin, wine-merchant, to Miss Woollams.

Mr. Parker, attorney, of Worcester, to Miss Hooper, of Tetbury.

At Kingstanley, Mr. John Clutterbuck, to Miss Jenkins.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Webb, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Webb, of that city.—Mr. Higgins, glass-merchant.—Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. Martin, baker.—Mrs. Spencer, (formerly Miss Bailey,) of the Gloucester Theatre.—Aged 83, Mrs. Ann Jefferies, widow.

At Cirencester, G. Dauberney, esq. whose death was occasioned by a fever, taken as he was collecting benefactions for the poor.

At Minchin Hampton, aged 78, Mrs. Mary Pinfold, a maiden lady.

At Morlewood, near Thornbury, Mr. Mordecai Hignell, lieutenant in the Tockington Association.

At Frocester, Mrs. Coleman.

At Hartlebury, Mr. John Bromley, formerly a merchant of Worcester.

Anthony Austin, esq. lieutenant-col. of the South Gloucester militia, and one of the justices of the peace for this county.

At Arlingham, aged 58, John Richardson, esq. of Somerset, in the county of Londonderry.

At Cold Ashton, aged 88, Mrs. Powney.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Lately was sold by auction, at Mr. Creek's, at Rousham, near Woodstock, a remarkably fine fat cow, a descendant of the late Mr. Fowler's flock, of the long-horned breed, for the enormous sum of 14*l.* 16*s.* the highest nominal price, perhaps, that any fat beast has produced in this kingdom.

Married.] At Kidlington, Mr. J. Barnard, of Woodstock, to Miss Wyatt.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 66, Mr. W. Tyler, formerly of the Blue Boar Inn, St. Aldate's.—Aged 58, Mrs. E. Palmer, of the Mitre Inn.—Aged 28, Mr. W. Strange.

At Sarfden House, in child-bed, aged 34, Mrs. Langston, wife of J. Langston, esq. M. P. for Minehead, Somerset.

At Wroxton, near Banbury, M. Carpenter, who expired suddenly while ringing a peal in Wroxton Church: his father, it is said, had died exactly in the same situation.

BERKSHIRE.

At a late audit of the accounts of the Girl's Charity School at Reading, it appeared that for the year ending at Michaelmas 1800, the receipts were 496*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* and the payments 491*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*—A reversionary legacy of the late Reverend Mr. Spicer had fallen into hand this year, which had been funded. Several girls, whose time in the school had expired, had been apprenticed out, and some others had been rewarded for their good conduct in service.

Married.] At Basingstoke, Mr. Jackson, draper, to Miss Howard.

Died.] At Abingdon, aged 83, C. Hall, esq. one of the Deputy Lieutenants, and a Justice of the Peace for this county.

At Reading, aged 86, Lady M. Goddard, relict of the late Sir Thomas Goddard, of St. Giles's.

At his seat at Radley, Sir G. Bowen, bart. Admiral of the Blue. This gallant officer lost a leg on the glorious first of June 1794.

At Loddon-bridge, Mrs. Radbourn.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Lord Carrington has erected a public oven at High Wycombe, where the poor are supplied with excellent rice pudding at one penny per pound.

Some incendiaries lately set fire to a barn and two wheat ricks belonging to Mrs. A. Bendall, farmer, at Stoke Green, which was entirely consumed. A similar attempt was made at Mr. Bickland's, near Langley, but it was frustrated by the vigilance of the servants.

Married.] At Tottenhoe, R. Taylor, esq. of Whaddon, to Miss M. Missenden.

Died.] At Northampton, whilst on a visit there, Mrs. Urthwatt, widow, of Great Linford, and daughter of the late Sir J. Chester, of Chicheley, in this county.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Alders, surgeon and apothecary, of Hertford, to Miss Frances Berridge, of Linton.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Hughes, of Clapham, to Mrs. Davison, of Silsoe.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

As some workmen were lately digging on the lawn in front of Major Mansel's house, at Cosgrove, in this county, they found, about a foot and a half under ground, an earthen vase, containing about fifty silver Roman coins, all very old, but in high preservation. A few weeks before, the workmen dug up a human skeleton near the same place.

Married.] Mr. Priestley, innkeeper, of Oundle, to Miss Birks, of Newark.

At Little Addington, Mr. Wm. Sharp, to Miss Ann Nicholson.

At Crick, Mr. John Lucas, jun. wool-stapler, to Miss Susannah Tomalin.

At Peterborough, Mr. Simpson, merchant, to Miss Lancaster.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. Johnson, baker.—Mr. John Adams, sen.—Mr. Clarke, stay-maker.

At Drayton, the Right Hon. Charles Sackville Germaine.

At Weston Favell Mill, Mr. John Barron, a respectable miller and grazier.

At Oundle, aged 22, Mr. Jos. Bradley.

At Dallington Lodge, near Northampton, aged 18, Miss E. West.

At Peterborough, aged 52, Mr. Wm. Smith, attorney, and clerk of the peace for the liberty of Peterborough.

At Ayiesworth, near Peterborough, Mr. Bates.

At Daventry, Mr. Mealin, publican,

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The Three Tuns Inn, at Huntingdon, has lately been destroyed by fire, together with an adjoining tenement.

Married.] John Maxwell, esq. of Spalding, Lincolnshire, to Miss Mary Peacock, of Wolley, near Huntingdon.

At St. Neot's, Mr. Saunders, surgeon, to Miss Wiles.

Mr. Lawrence of Yaxley, to Miss Handlip of Wood Walton.

Died.] At Huntingdon, aged 74, Mrs. Hodson, wife of the Rev. Robert Hodson, rector of that place.—Mr. Dragge, jun. of the Huntingdon Volunteer Cavalry.

At Stilton, on his road to London, G. G. Ducarel, esq. of Exmouth, Devon.

Mr. A. South, of Erith, many years an eminent attorney at St. Ives.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Vice-chancellor, the Masters of all the colleges, and other Heads of the university of Cambridge, have signed a resolution, by which they engage to abstain from the use of pastry, and limit themselves to as small a consumption of bread as their health will permit. They have invited the public to sign the like or similar resolutions.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Morgan, of Monk, Isle of Ely, to Miss Harding.

Jeffery Coy, esq. to Mrs. King.

At Triplow, the Rev. Zachary Brooke, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Miss Eliz. Gunning.

The Rev. George Borlase, registrar of this university, and rector of Newton, in Suffolk, to Miss Anne Holmes, of Holland House, Lancashire.

The Rev. J. Telson, M. A. late of St. John's College, to Miss Telford, of York.

At Ely, Mr. J. Claxton, to Miss Scott.

Died.] At Cambridge, aged 76, Mr. S. Clements, shoe maker.

At Charteris, aged 49, Mr. J. James.

At Chesterton, Wm. Wiles, esq. one of the commissioners of the income tax for Howe's division.

At Wisbeach, Mr. J. Williamson.—In the prime of life, Mr. S. Stevens, grocer.—Aged 84, Mr. John Powell.

At Waterbeach, Mr. J. Baxter, collar-maker; he was clerk to the commissioners of Waterbeach Level, and preacher to a dissenting congregation.

At Arrington, Mr. Meyer, of the Hardwicke Arms Inn.

At Borough Fen, Mr. Walton, farmer; who expired suddenly, on his way home, in company with his wife and daughter, after having spent a cheerful evening with a friend.

NORFOLK.

The Protestant Dissenters of Norfolk have established a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of such of their ministers as may stand in need of their assistance.

It is computed that in the three parishes
ot

of Horsford, Hevingham, and Marsham, in this county, there are 3000 acres of waste land. The average of the poor's-rates in these parishes exceeds ten shillings in the pound.

The rewards of application and talent held out by the conductors of the Monthly Preceptor, to the youth of this county, have been attended with the best effects; and we observe with pleasure, amongst the numerous prizes adjudged this month, those to Masters Woods and Kitson, of Mr. Kitson's academy, in Norwich; to Masters Smith and Cowper, pupils of Mr. Buck, of East Dereham; and to Master Sewell, pupil of Mr. Brewin, of Yarmouth, for their respective drawings of a map of the Great South Sea.

The governors of Bethel Hospital, in the city of Norwich, have recently purchased some houses and land adjoining to that charity, with a view to the enlargement and improvement thereof, at some future time.

A fund is raising at Norwich, by voluntary subscription, for the purpose of relieving the lower class of tradesmen and housekeepers who are obliged to pay towards the poor's-rates, which, it is expected, will this winter be increased to fourteen shillings in the pound, on the half rental; as the necessitous poor, who are extremely numerous in that city, are to be relieved by that tax only, and not by a gratuitous subscription, as last winter.

The proposed plan for paving, lighting, and cleansing the city of Norwich, is laid aside till a more favourable opportunity, as the general circumstances of distress, which now prevail in that city, render the present time ineligible for its adoption.

A cargo of 1000 barrels of herrings, from the Frith of Forth, are arrived at Lynn, which are to be dispersed in that town and neighbourhood, at prime cost, by order of government, for the benefit of the poor.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. N. Stewardson, of Fakenham, to Miss Harper, of St. Stephen's.—Mr. C. Taylor, upholder, to Miss E. Belward.—D. Columbine, jun. esq. merchant, to Miss A. Elwin, of Boston.

At Downham Market, Mr. J. D. Paine, attorney, to Miss Smith.—Mr. J. Bartle, of Rougham, to Miss Saffery.

At Horning, Mr. Joshua Bacon, farmer, to Miss Read.

At Thornham, Mr. Rayner, to Miss Mary Maule.

At Bawdeswell, Mr. R. Warns, to Mrs. Skillen, whose united ages amount to 147 years.

Mr. Wm. Eaton, of Scole, to Miss Ann Musket, of Thelton.

At Lynn, Mr. J. Godwin, to Miss A. Taylor.—Mr. J. Hill, of Sunderland, to Miss Jane Lucky.—Tho. Bagge, esq. to Mrs. Bagge, of Dereham.

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At Tittleshall, Mr. S. L. Moulton, of Bawdeswell, to Miss Maria Butler.

At Great Ellingham, Mr. J. Taylor, of Wymondham, farmer, to Miss Barnard.

At Weeting, Mr. J. Land, of West Dereham, to Miss S. Bradfield, of Stoke Ferry.

Mr. G. C. Watton, attorney, of Fakenham, to Miss Gould, of Little Dunham.

Mr. James Rump, jun. of Catton, to Miss Smith, of Heigham.

Mr. T. Saul, of Blofield, to Miss E. Kerrison, of Panxworth.

Died.] At Norwich, Mr. J. Drake, shoemaker, and Ann his wife, each aged 70.

—Miss Teel.—Miss A. Brett, aged 17.—

Mrs. A. Routh, a maiden lady, aged 58.

—Mr. B. Massey, shawl-manufacturer, aged 63.—Mrs. Martineau, aged 75.—

Mrs. Steel, a maiden lady aged 58.—Aged 69, Mrs. S. Bland, wife of Mr. T. Bland, a quaker.—Aged 45, Parrot Hanger, gent.

Aged 67, Mr. G. Oliver, of St. Martin's Palace.—Mr. J. Gapp, an eminent dyer; and Mr. R. Taylor, wool-comber, aged 92, both quakers.—Aged 60, the Rev. Wm. Rayner, the learned translator of Hierocles and Theophrastus, and vicar of Calthorpe.

At Wymondham, Mrs. Vout.

At Scarning, Mr. D. Youngs, farmer.

At Watton, aged 21, Mrs. Riches, wife of Mr. Riches, hair-dresser, of Norwich.

At South Town, near Yarmouth, aged 14, Master G. B. Wright, son of Mr. T. Wright. Also, Mrs. Mary Beaumont.

At Burnham Norton, Mr. George Foley, farmer.

At Gresham, aged 38, Mrs. Cubitt, wife of Mr. Cubitt.

At Barton Turf, Mr. Edmund Clipperton, farmer.

At Gillingham, aged 75, J. Todd, gent. many years constable of Clavering Hundred.

At Walpole, Mrs. Cony, wife of Robert Cony, esq.

At Earningham, near Bungay, Mr. Samuel Lane, farmer.

At Thursford, aged 76, W. Sherringham, gent.

At South Scarle, the Rev. Jos. Simpson, vicar of North Collingham, &c.

At Lynn, Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. Moore, cheesemonger.

At Kenninghill, aged 90, Mrs. Hawes, widow.

At East Charlton, aged 84, Mr. J. Steward.

At Fakenham, Mr. J. Moy, postmaster.

At Salhouse, Mr. R. Ladell, late of Gimersham.

At Erpingham, aged 77, Mr. W. Story, farmer.

At Harleston, Mr. Priest, an eminent surgeon.

SUFFOLK.

Twenty butchers have been lately fined by the Magistrates of Ipswich for flaying the hides of cattle below the knee, contrary to law.

Married.] At Ipswich, Mr. Rt. Alger, of the Folly Farm, to Miss H. Notcutt.

At Bury, Mr. J. Parker, corn-dealer, to Mrs. Scott.

Mr. James Woodroffe, of Bury, to Miss Barton, of Horsecroft.

Mr. Samuel Scott, of Bungay, to Miss S. Jeeks, of Hardley.

Mr. Rt. Martin of Spexhall, to Miss Reynolds, of Barcondale.

At Sudbury, Mr. J. A. Studd, of Melton, to Miss A. M. Hurrell, of Brunden Hall.

At Capell, Mr. T. Unwin, of the Grange, Coggeshall, farmer, to Miss L. Everett.

At Eye, Mr. T. Moope, gent. of Pulham Market, Norfolk, to Miss M. Manning.

At Mildenhall, Mr. Rustle, of Barmington, to Miss A. Brooks.

Died.] At Bury, Mr. J. Woodroffe.---Mrs. Allen, sister of the Rev. Dr. Ord, of Farnham.

At Bungay, Mr. E. Jenney, esq. aged 60.

At Depham, Mr. Derley, farmer.

At Ipswich, Mr. Hart, publican.

At Farmingham, aged 60, Mr. Moore, surgeon.

At Sudbourn Hill, Mrs. A. Horsman.

At Beccles, aged 58, Col. Collett; who early in life was Governor of Fort St. John, in America, where he raised a regiment for the service of Government.

ESSEX.

The herring-fishery at Lowestoffe is now finished, and for quantity, quality, and price, has never been exceeded. Twenty-four boats of that town caught 840 lasts, which is an average of nearly 36 lasts per boat, and which sold at about 20s. per last. One boat caught nearly 77 lasts, 10,000 to the last.

A commission of sewers has lately passed the great seal, for the purpose of enforcing a due attention to the necessary repairs of the sea walls, &c. of the island of Poulness, in this county, which have, of late, been so much neglected as to occasion serious alarm.

The bridge over the Coln, at the eastern entrance into Colchester, is to be immediately rebuilt, it being at present in a ruinous and dangerous state.

Several fires happened within the space of a few days, in the last month, at West Ham, Shenfield, Bocking, and Braintree. At the two latter places three fires were discovered on the same evening, and one of them on the premises of a person who had previously suffered at another place, by the destruction of his barn and stacks.

Married.] By special licence, at Stratford House, the seat of Lord Henniker, J. S. Harcourt, esq. of Frimley Lodge, near Bagshot, son of Lady Shulldham, and M. P. for Westbury, Wilts, to Miss Henniker, grand-daughter of Lord Henniker, and

great niece of the Duchess Dowager of Chandos.

At Chelmsford, Mr. S. Straight, jun. grocer, to Miss Reynolds.---Mr. J. Saltmarsh, to Miss S. Hagon.---Mr. Hollingworth, bricklayer, to Mrs. White.---W. Whitehead, of Whitham, to H. Heald, of Springfield.---Mr. J. Merritt, white-smith, to Miss French.

At Southweald, Mr. T. Abrey, jun. to Miss M. Oxley,

At Little Totham, Mr. S. Robinson, to Miss A. J. Hammond.

At Boreham, Mr. Russell, farmer and miller, of Long Melford, Suffolk, to Miss Smith.

At North Shoebury, Mr. Pittman, farmer, of Barking, to Miss C. Fisher, of South Shoebury.

At Colchester, Mr. E. Clay, of Braintree, to Miss Stevens.

At Saffron Waldron, the Rev. E. Fisher, jun. of Linton, Cambridgeshire, to Miss M. Collin.

At Dedham, T. Blackburne, esq. of Lynn, to Miss Hurlock, only daughter of the Rev. Brook Hurlock.

Died.] At Ilford, Mrs. Bayley, relict of the late Mr. Bailey, formerly of Chelmsford.

At Snoreham Hall, near Latchingdon, Mrs. Dines.

At Harwich, aged 74, Mr. J. Deane, one of the capital burghesses of that town.

At Chelmsford, Mr. J. Bailes, gardener.---Miss Hanley, milliner.---Nurse Holland, who, as she was sitting at tea with one of her mistresses, dropped down and instantly expired.

Suddenly, in London, Mrs. Bottomley, wife of Mr. Bottomley, formerly a carpenter and builder in Moulsham.

In Hampstead-road, the Rev. Waring Willet, rector of Stanford-le-hope and Liston, in this county.

At Edgefield Parsonage, aged 62, Mrs. Ann Francis, wife of the Rev. B. Francis, rector of that parish.

At Wickford, in an advanced age, Mr. Abraham Bell.

Mr. Jesse Collins, of Langdon Hills, farmer.

At Moulsham, Mrs. White, widow of Mr. S. White, late of the Cross Keys.

Mr. J. Eley, senior, of Prested Hall, Feering.

Mrs. Griffenhoofe, late of Eton, and relict of the late Rev. N. Griffenhoofe, rector of Woodham-Mortimer.

At Sprowston, aged 90, Mr. T. Hall, farmer.

At Halsted, Mr. T. Wood, tanner.---Also Mrs. Granger, widow.

At Butler's Farm, Bulmer, aged 90, Mr. J. Brewster.

At Hungary-Hall, Earl's Colne, Mrs. Cowlin, wife of Mr. Cowlin.

At Romford, J. Dyer, esq.

At Olive's Farm, near Great Dunmow, Mrs. Bernard, wife of Mr. J. Bernard.
At Colchester, Mr. Mayhew, baker.
Also Mr. Alex. Carter, miller.

At Burnham, Mr. Cardonell, surgeon.
At Great Baddow, aged 27, Mr. J. Macroft.

At Aythiop Roothing, Mr. R. Sorrell, farmer.

At Ingatestone, Mrs. Braybrook, wife of Mr. Braybrook, of the post-office.

At Gatehouse Farm, Coggeshall, Mrs. Walford, widow.

At Lexdon, Mr. J. Cracknell, farmer.
At Saffron Waldron, Mr. Parkes, wine-merchant.

At Rochford, T. Bowles, esq. of Wansted.

At Little Wakering, Mr. Giles Bell, farmer.

At the Lawn, at Southchurch, Mrs. Sumner, wife of the Rev. J. M. Sumner; to whom she had been married only five weeks.

KENT.

The magistrates of Canterbury, who by a late order had fixed the duration of the flesh-market, on market-days, to eight o'clock in the evening, had now extended the time of selling to nine o'clock, after which the said market is to close.

The magistrates of this county continue their very useful and necessary practice of advertising the specific fums charged on each parish by every new county rate.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. J. Hopper, of Sea Salter, corn-chandler, to Mrs. Richardson. Also Mr. J. Heritage, of Goodneston, to Miss C. Callaway.

At Bishopbourne, Mr. Langdon, of St. Mary-le-bone, London, to Miss E. Le Geyt.

In the Isle of Thanet, Mr. E. Daniel, attorney at law, to Miss Abbot, both of Ramsgate.

At Boughton, Mr. T. Goodwin, to Miss E. Jull.

At Smarden, Mr. J. Pearson, carpenter, to Miss J. Rose.

At Chatham, Mr. J. Coulter, of Faversham to Miss Smart.

At Brook, Mr. W. Fenner, farmer, to Miss Bridgeland, of Ashford.

At Lydd, Mr. S. Terry, to Miss D. Jenkins.

At Sutton, Mr. Garfide, to Miss Curling, of Ham.

At Cranbrook, T. D. W. Dearne, esq. to Miss Stevenfon.

At Faversham, the Rev. F. Simpson, of Tarrant Gunville, Dorset, to Miss Gilow.

At Waltham, Mr. Tritton, farmer, to Miss C. Craft.

At Ashford, Mr. Burt, of West Malling, to Miss C. Jemmet.

Died.] At Canterbury, in an advanced age, Mr. D. Lepine, of the King's Head-

inn.—Mr. Mackeson, formerly a wine-merchant, at Deal.—Miss Hammond.—Mrs. King, widow.—Mr. Hagell, confectioner.

At Greenwich, the Rev. G. Bythesea, rector of Ightham, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this county.

At Maidstone, Mr. W. Baldock, aged 76.—Also Jacob Stone, esq. jurat of that corporation.

At Horton, near Hythe, in his 88th year, the Rt. Hon. M. Robinson, Baron Rokeby, of Armagh in Ireland, and Senior Fellow of Trinity-hall, Cambridge.—*See another part of our Magazine.*

At Great Chart, aged 91, Mrs. Stone.

At Staplehurst, aged 76, Mr. J. Diamond, many years an eminent surgeon and apothecary of that place.

At Mereworth, aged 70, Mrs. Sex.

At Shorne, Robert Phipps, esq.

At Baldock, aged 78, Mr. J. Ashford.

At Loofe, aged 53, Mr. T. Biggs miller.

At Upfreet, in Chiflet, Mr. Wilkinfon, shoemaker.

At Chatham, aged 55, Mrs. Murton.

At Deal, Mr. John Lilly.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Kelly, wife of Mr. W. Kelly.

At Faversham, Mr. J. Harris.—Miss Philadelphia Curteis.—Mrs. Halke, wife of the Rev. R. Halke.

Suddenly, in Devonshire, of an apoplectic fit, Colonel Harpur, of Gore-court, in Otham.

At Hillington, aged 74, Mrs. Chambers, widow of the late Mr. S. Chambers, of Maidstone.

At Brompton, aged 77, Mr. P. Hudson, many years a quarter-master of the shipwrights in Chatham Dock-yard.

At Ashford, Mr. Baker.

At Glaffenbury, in Cranbrook, Mr. W. Winch, a reputable farmer.

SURREY.

Died.] At Carshalton, aged 78, E. Beynon, esq.

At Oakham, aged 77, Mr. T. Freeland. Also, aged 82, Mr. W. Heath.

SUSSEX.

The Bishop of Chichester, with a laudable spirit of patriotism, has lately converted the extensive pleasure grounds, &c. belonging to his palace into pasture for cattle.—An example which we trust will be followed by other great men, not in this respect only, but also by their assistance and concurrence in the improvement and proper application of all the *waste lands* of the kingdom.

It is a fact highly flattering to the agricultural economy of this county, that the report which resulted from the late inquiry of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, for ascertaining the aggregate quantity of grain produced within this county, should have proved more satisfactory to them than that of any other county

in the kingdom. It may be added, that a quantity of wheat was lately sold for seed at Chichester that weighed 65lbs. per bushel.

Married.] At Lewes, N. Turner, esq. to Miss Rand.

Mr. Als, of Glyndbourne, to Miss Davies, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Davies, vicar of Glynde.

Died.] At Chichester, aged 77, the Rev. C. Ashburnham, one of the canons residentiary, and also precentor of that cathedral.

At South Bursted, the Rev. Mr. Durnford, vicar of that place.

At Felpham, Mr. Gibbs, a very respectable farmer.

HAMPSHIRE.

A baker of Portsea has lately been fined 25l. for selling five hot loaves.

A considerable number of convicts are to be employed in deepening the basin in Portsmouth Dock-yard, as labourers cannot be procured.

A subscription has lately been opened at Portsmouth for the purpose of obtaining a supply of herrings from the Frith of Forth, for the relief of the poor of that town, in addition to the quantity that may be sent thither by order of Government. On this pleasing occasion 240l. has been subscribed in fifteen names only; and Collins, the manager of the theatre, has laudably offered a benefit in aid of the same benevolent purpose.

A similar subscription has been set on foot at Southampton, where also a cargo of herrings is daily expected by the agents of Government: this being one of the six ports to which they are to be consigned according to the late Act of Parliament.

Lord Temple's second distribution of books has, within these few days, been made among the scholars at Winchester College. His lordship's object in this donation is to reward those who have been exemplary for diligence, conduct, and talents.

Mr. Hinxman has lately (for the fourth time) sent six quarters of wheat to Winchester market, to be disposed of in small quantities among the poor, at half the market price.

Lord Rolle has given a donation of 50l. to the county hospital.

Married.] At Southampton, Mr. Weeks, to Miss Dell.

At Whitechurch, Mr. W. Ray, of New Barn, to Miss Cooper.—Also Mr. Fielder, of Holden, to Miss H. Cooper.

At Gosport, Sam. Jellico, esq. to Mrs. Curry, widow of the late Thomas Curry, jun. esq.

At Owlesbury, Mr. J. Atkins, of Kimbridge, to Miss Buckland, of Hill Farm.

Mr. Robert Tredgold, of Winchester, to Miss Atkins.

At Crandall, Mr. H. Goodman, of South Place, to Miss May, of Crookham.

Died.] At Fairlee, Isle of Wight, John White, esq. barrister at law.

At Bramdean, Mrs. Hodges, wife of Christopher Hodges, esq.

At Winchester, Mrs. Rogers, wife of Mr. Rogers, coachmaker.—Mrs. Dennison and Mrs. Page, two of the widows of Bishop Morley's College.

At the Soke, near Winchester, Mrs. Lucas.

At Swanmore, Mr. Peter Thresher, of the army.

At Chilland, Mrs. Gale.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Kenworthy, wife of Mr. Kenworthy, of the Transport Store of that port.

At Portsea, Mrs. Morey, widow.

At Stratton, Mrs. Kerley.

At Purbrook Heath, aged 85, Mr. W. Bedford, formerly an eminent merchant of Portsmouth.

At Petersfield, Capt. Andrews, of the 69th regiment.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 66, Mrs. E. W. Henneage, relict of J. W. Henneage, esq. late of Cadeby, in Lincolnshire.

At Southampton, Mrs. Morris.

At Fareham, Mr. Nance.

At Fordingbridge, the Rev. J. Howes, vicar of that place; a man of exemplary good conduct, and of a benevolent, humane disposition.

WILTSHIRE.

The Crown-inn, at Everly, in this county, has lately been robbed of upwards of 1000l. in cash and notes, and several articles of plate. The money had been paid to Mr. Smith, the proprietor, on the preceding evening, in part of the consideration money for the stock on the premises, which he had agreed to quit the next morning.

The freedom of the city of Salisbury has lately been unanimously voted to Lord Nelson, in gratitude for the important services he has rendered his country.

The Committee of the Wilts and Berks Canal have lately made their final call upon the proprietors, for the sum of nineteen shillings each, being the remainder of their respective subscriptions of 100l. per share, for the purpose of completing that work.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. W. Reeves, of Laverstock, to Mrs. Carpenter.

At the Cathedral, Sir Thomas Williams, knt. Captain of the Endymion, to Miss Wapshare, eldest daughter of the late C. Wapshare, esq.

At Marlborough, Mr. Halcomb, late of the Castle-inn, to Mrs. Hancock, widow of the late B. Hancock, esq.

Mr. W. Matravers, of Semington, near Melkham, to Miss Hinton, of Horningham Farm.

Died.] At Salisbury, on his way to Bath, aged 56, John Stanhope, esq. a rear admiral in the royal navy, in which service he had been honourably engaged for upwards of 45 years.—Aged 23, Mr. W. Chubb.

At Newton, aged 76, Mr. Andrews.

Miss

Miss Harriet Long, second daughter of Beeston Long, esq. of Sutton.

At Ford, near Salisbury; Miss Blake, youngest daughter of Mr. Blake.

At Bratton, Miss Mary Whitaker.

At Monkton Deverell, Mrs. S. Lucas.
SOMERSETSHIRE.

It has recently been resolved, that the drainage of the rivers Brue and Axe, shall be undertaken by the proprietors of the lands in the vicinity of each, separately and not conjointly as had been before intended.

The magistrates of this county, and those also of the cities of Bath and Bristol, have prohibited the baking and selling of any other than standard wheaten bread, within their respective jurisdictions, for the space of three months.

The annual meeting of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, was holden at Bath, on the 9th day of December, when, His Grace the Duke of Bedford, President of the Society, and several other noblemen, members of parliament; eminent graziers and farmers, from almost every part of the kingdom, attended; and the following premiums and bounties were voted, viz.—To T. Joyce, esq. for the finest piece of navy-blue broad-cloth, from English wool, a premium of 10*l.* 10*s.*—J. Waldron, esq. for the finest piece of white kerseymere, from English wool, 5*l.* 5*s.*—Mr. A. Cook, for dibbling with wheat, 24 acres 5*l.* 5*s.*—Mr. B. Travers, for producing various specimens of seedling potatoes, 5*l.* 5*s.*—B. Pryce, esq. for his Essay on employing the Poor in Workhouses, 3*l.* 3*s.*—Dr. Parry, the thanks of this society, accompanied by an honorary piece of plate, for his excellent work on the Practicability and Advantage of producing in the British Isles, Clothing Wool equal to that of Spain, 10*l.* 10*s.* and for a very superior fleece of wool, produced from a mixture of the Spanish and Ryland breed, 5*l.* 5*s.*—T. Crook, esq. for exhibiting the best breeding sow, with her offspring, 5*l.* 5*s.* and for a fine Devon bull, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*—Counsellor Worrall, for a beautiful Devon heifer, 2*l.* 2*s.*—J. Billingsley, esq. for a valuable cow and offspring, 5*l.* 5*s.*—Mr. Wincle, for ten ram lambs, of the Leicester breed, 10*l.* 10*s.*—W. Whitaker, esq. for four sheep, Spanish breed mixed, 5*l.* 5*s.*—G. W. Hall, esq. for the best breed of neat cattle, (Devon) 2*l.*—Mr. Clayton, for the best fat sheep, 5*l.* 5*s.*—Mr. Bryant, for a fat sheep, 3*l.* 3*s.*—J. Provis, for producing a machine of great merit, for spooling and winding yarn, 10*l.* 10*s.*—Mr. T. Redhall, for exhibiting a machine for grinding and dressing wheat and other grain, 10*l.*—Mr. J. Brown, for his machine to drill turnips, and a horsehoe to keep clean the intervals, 3*l.* 3*s.*

[All the foregoing in plate bearing inscriptions.]

Four labourers in husbandry, for bringing up a great number of children without aid, and nine others, for long and merito-

rious services, received a premium of three guineas each; and S. Leonard, for reaping 5*A.* 11*P.* of wheat, received a premium of two guineas.

The following new premiums were agreed to be added to the list for the year ensuing; viz. 1. To the labourer in husbandry or gardening, who shall have taught his children to read before their attaining the age of 12. 2. For preventing wheat in ships or store-houses from contracting damage by must, &c. and for restoring damaged wheat to a wholesome state. 3. For harvesting the greatest number of acres of rye, in proportion to the size of the farm. 4. For the finest piece of navy blue cloth, dyed in the wool, sorted from the fleece, in the Spanish manner only, of R. F. and T. 5. For growing on the greatest quantity of land, not less than 6 acres, in the spring of 1801, a sort of spring wheat, long tried and approved as bread-corn in the island of Jersey, and there called *Froment Tremis; ou de Trois Mois.* 6. For producing new and valuable varieties of potatoes from seed. 7. For producing, from an English flock, such superior wool, as may be found most uniformly excellent in the manufacture of broad-cloth. 8. For an experimental proof, whether neat cattle or sheep increase most from the same cost of food. 9. For building the greatest number of cheap and durable cottages, with ground to be annexed. 10. For allotting the greatest number of small garden farms.

Among other matters of public advantage, the present state of provisions, and the prospect of supply, engaged the particular attention of the meeting. It was understood that by adopting the strictest economy, aided by importation, the country may safely rest in a tranquil hope of gradual relief from its present difficulties.

The meeting also received the most satisfactory information, that in most parts of the West of England, not only a larger quantity of land than usual had been sown with bread-corn, in the late autumn, but that the growing crops present an highly-favourable appearance; and have good reason to conclude, that the same flattering prospect exists in other parts of the nation.

The meeting was likewise unanimous in their opinion, that the future permanent supply of the country must largely depend on the general adoption of means to bring into cultivation the waste and neglected lands of these kingdoms, and in such a manner as to render more comfortable the labourers in husbandry, as well in the old as in new districts, by erecting and repairing cottages, and annexing to them suitable quantities of land.

On Tuesday the 22d ult. in consequence of heavy and incessant rains, the water in the River Avon, at Bath, and particularly

in the upper part, rose to a greater height than it had been at for upwards of 50 years. Horse-street, and all the lower parts of the city, were completely inundated, even to the pit-door of the theatre; great fears were entertained for the remaining side of Pulteney Bridge, (the whole north-side of which had been previously carried away as mentioned in our last, p. 483,) but its having stood this trying test, has given confidence of its safety, and renders the situation of the inhabitants in the New-Town much more agreeable.

Government has consigned a cargo of herrings from Leith, to the collectors of the customs at Bristol, for the relief of the labouring poor of that city; and the mayor and other gentlemen have subscribed a fund, and have sent for another cargo, for the same laudable purpose. Bristol is to be the deposit of all the herrings, with which government mean to supply the neighbouring country.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Lindley, a celebrated performer on the violoncello, to Miss Taylor, also of great musical celebrity.

At Bristol, the Rev. Mr. Eden, vicar of St. Nicholas, to Miss Chambers.—Mr. J. Parsons, an eminent grazier, to Miss Blews, both of Yatton.—Mr. Jacques, merchant, to Miss Ervin, of Clifton.—Mr. A. Alman, broker, to Miss J. Alexander.

At Dunster, Mr. James Newton, of Redhuish, to Miss Sarah Leigh.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Scrope, relict of the late Dr. Scrope, of Castle-Coombe, and sister of E. Lambert, esq. of Boynton, Wilts.—Mrs. E. Wade, relict of the late Rev. N. Wade, rector of Preston.—Mr. Rowbotham, many years a respectable performer at the Bath and Bristol theatres.—Mrs. Sheppard, wife of the Rev. E. Sheppard, of Chatham-row.—The Rev. Dr. Stuart.—Aged 83, Mrs. Price, relict of B. Price, esq. of East Charlton, Berks.—Aged 69, Mr. Gibbons, sen. an eminent grocer and tea-dealer.—Aged 80, Mrs. Isted, relict of A. Isted, esq. of Exton, in Northamptonshire.—Mrs. Tripp, relict of J. Tripp, esq. barrister at law, late of Thunton.—Aged 60, S. Hall, esq.—I. Singer, esq.—In Queen-square, J. Seymour, esq. a gentleman of respectable family and good fortune, in Dorsetshire; and a few days after, in New King-street, at an advanced age Mrs. Seymour, his mother.—Aged 67, Mrs. Bortle, wife of Mr. Bortle, builder.

At Bristol, Miss Owen, in St. John's-street.—Miss Viney, in St. Thomas's-st.—Mr. Thompson, in Trinity-street.—Mrs. Fear, wife of Mr. Fear, carrier.—Mr. J. Arnold, undertaker.—Mr. Francis, undertaker.—Mr. R. Cottle, corn-meeter.—Mr. Blake and Mr. J. Newnham, publicans.—Mrs. M. Witherell, aged near 100 years,

widow of the late Mr. J. Witherell, of Wells, and mother of Mr. Witherell, in the Old Market.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Huish, wife of Mr. Huish, tobacconist.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith, haberdasher and hosier.—Mr. Jackson, woollen-draper.

At the Hotwells, Lady Molyneux, relict of the late Rt. Hon. Sir C. Molyneux.—At his house in College Place, Mr. W. Patty, an eminent architect.—M. S. Harrington.—Mr. W. Crisp, publican.—Mrs. Pember, wife of Mr. Pember, attorney.—Mrs. Barrett, wife of Mr. Thomas Barrett.—Miss Burgefs.

At Clifton, Mrs. Hopkins, wife of Mr. Hopkins, woollen-draper.

At Chilcompton, Mrs. Tooker, wife of John Tooker, esq. major-commandant of the Chew and Chewton Volunteers.

The 25th of Dec. at Chard, much lamented, after a lingering and painful illness, which he bore with the resignation and patience of a Christian, aged 62, W. Toulmin, M. D. He was formerly a surgeon and apothecary of considerable eminence, at Hackney, near London.

In London, Mrs. Godfrey, who had practised midwifery in Bath, 60 years.

At Hampstead, T. Rundell, esq. a member of the common-council, and late an eminent surgeon of Bath.

At Wells, R. Tudway, esq. brother to C. Tudway, esq. M. P. for that city.

At Dunster, Miss Escott, a maiden lady.

At Evershot, Mr. John Jacobs, many years schoolmaster of that place.

At Fitzhead, immediately after having made a hearty dinner, Mr. Toogood, an opulent and respectable farmer.

At Box, near Bath, Mr. Cottle.

At Congerbury, John Knight, esq.

At Doultun, near Shepton-Mallett, Mr. Jeffery.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Beveridge Chapel, Mr. A. Wakely, excise-officer, aged 28, to Mrs. C. Tarver, of Cranborne, aged 31.

At Gillingham, Mr. J. Gauntlett, of Sherrington-mill, Wilts, to Miss Heal.

Died] At Dorchester, Miss S. Charchill.

At Bridport, Mr. Samuel Punfield, sail-cloth maker.

At Hyde, near Bridport, the Rev. C. Sherive.

At Weymouth, the Rev. Jos. Wilkins, one of the ministers of the Protestant Dissenters in that town. For liberality of sentiment, generosity, and uniform integrity, he had but few equals, and scarcely any superiors.

At Poole, aged 22, Mr. James Waitt.

At Broadway, near Weymouth, Mrs. De Borgi, wife of Mr. Thomas De Borgi, late of Piddletown.

DEVONSHIRE.

R. Locke, of Brunfworthy, near North Moulton, is taking measures to introduce his

his improved mode of planting potatoes, by which the last season produced a very extraordinary increase of that useful article, as mentioned in our last.

A handsome subscription has been raised in Exeter and applied to the relief of the indigent sufferers, by the late inundation in that city and its suburbs, whose loss is estimated at 650*l*. The donations amount to nearly 200*l*. of which 50*l*. was subscribed by James Buller, *esq*.

The freedom of the borough of Barnstaple has lately been presented to Sir Edward Pellew, as a token of respect for the signal service rendered by him to his country. Sir Edward has offered himself a candidate for that borough.

The subscription now on foot at Exeter,

for the purpose of reducing the price of coals to the poor, is very liberally supported. The Exeter Volunteer Fusiliers, and the fourth and fifth company of the Exeter Volunteers, have given one day's pay (officers and men) in aid of this charitable purpose.

At the late annual meeting of the Dulverton and Bampton Agricultural Society, the premium for the best half score of store ewes was adjudged to Mr. Thomas Surridge, of Bampton; and for the best bull to Mr. John Hill, of West Austey. Premiums were also given to John Down, William Hydon, and William Bindon, for having brought up the greatest number of legitimate children without parochial assistance.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE embargo which has been laid on all British shipping in the ports of *Russia*, must be attended with much inconvenience and loss to the merchants in this country. No less than 105 vessels are detained at Peterburg, 71 at Riga, and a considerable number in the other ports. In consequence of this event, hemp, iron, tallow, and other articles imported from *Russia*, have greatly advanced in price. A liberal subscription has been entered into by the principal merchants in the Russian trade, for the relief of the seamen detained, and they have agreed to continue the pay of the men till they shall be liberated. The dispute is, however, likely to be of great ultimate service to the country, by the extension of its iron produce. More than twenty additional furnaces are now building in Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire, and at Llanelly in Caermarthenshire; averaging the produce of each at forty tons of pig-iron weekly, the additional annual produce will be 51,600 weight. And at least as many more furnaces are in contemplation in the neighbourhood of Swansea.

The Government of Holland, finding that the exportation of *grain* to this country is still continued, has again more strictly prohibited it. The trade between Holland and this country is however still carried on in other articles, under authority of some late acts of parliament and orders of council.

An Act has been passed, continuing till forty days after the commencement of the first session of Parliament that shall be held after the first of September 1801, the Acts passed in the last session for prohibiting the exportation, and permitting the importation of corn and other *articles of provision* without payment of duty; for allowing the use of sugar in the brewing of beer; for reducing the duties upon spirits distilled from melasses and sugar; and for prohibiting the making of low wines or spirits from wheat and certain other articles in Scotland.

Further bounties have been granted on the *importation of corn*, viz. On every quarter of oats weighing 264*lbs*. or upwards, imported into Great Britain before the 1st of October 1801, a bounty equal to the sum by which the average price in London, published in the Gazette in the third week after the importation thereof, shall be less than 40*s*. per quarter. On every quarter of barley, weighing 352*lbs*. or upwards, ditto, equal to the sum by which the average price is less than 50*s*. per quarter. On every quarter of pease, ditto, equal to the sum by which the average price is less than 75*s*. per quarter. On every quarter of beans, ditto, equal to the sum by which the average price is less than 50*s*. per quarter.

Government being desirous of encouraging as much as possible the *Herring Fishery* in the Frith of Forth, have directed, that all persons who are willing to engage therein shall be allowed salt, duty free, sufficient for preserving their fish for six or eight weeks, with complete protection from the imprecis, as well while employed in the fishery, as while going thither or returning home; besides which, persons desirous of going to the fishery will be allowed a free passage to the Forth, and a conveyance for their nets, on application to the Collector of the Customs. An Act has also been passed to permit till the first of October 1801, the importation of herrings and other fish, the produce of the fishery carried on in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and the Coast of Labrador; into this country, without payment of duty.

The manufactures of *Glasgow* have been almost at a stand for nearly a twelvemonth past, which has produced great distress; this has arisen chiefly from an obstruction created in the West India markets, by capturing the Spanish vessels coming there to trade.

trade, which, as it is attended with serious injury to this country, is a subject deserving the earliest attention of Government.

The manufactures of *Leeds* are likewise at present very stagnant, from the market for coarse woollens being destroyed by the inability of the poor to purchase necessary clothing.

Great numbers of the Journeyman in *London*, particularly the Cabinet-makers, Taylors, and Printers, have lately entered into combinations for the purpose of obtaining an advance of wages, and some prosecutions of the chief promoters of these proceedings have taken place. We are sensible that it may be necessary to restrain such attempts within the bounds of moderation, and that as every advance of wages ultimately falls on the consumer, it must generally be attended with some disadvantage to the trade or manufacture in which it takes place, but it would be a sacrifice of humanity to the most selfish principles, not to admit, that at a time when such an enormous difference has taken place in the expences of the labouring classes, a proportionate advance ought to be made in their pay.

Cotton-wool has lately declined in price, but not very materially.

Raw Sugars have advanced considerably.

Fine Coffee, about a month since, had lowered in price very considerably, but has since risen again.

The amount of the Notes of the BANK OF ENGLAND in circulation during the year past, appears to have been generally upwards of 15,000,000*l.*; when the Bank stopped payment in cash, their notes amounted to 8,640,250*l.*; the cause of the great increase since that period is a subject that deserves enquiry, particularly at the present moment, when the extension of paper credit is but too justly suspected of contributing in no small degree to the support of those practices, by which the evils which the country at present experiences are greatly increased. The amount of 1*l.* and 2*l.* Bank-notes in circulation appears by the latest accounts to be little more than 2,000,000*l.*: it would be a great convenience to the public, particularly to retail traders, if the Company were to pay off these notes, which, perhaps, create ten times more trouble than the whole amount of larger notes, and the Company are certainly able to discharge them if they please, as there is great reason to believe the amount of cash and bullion at present in the hands of the bank very considerably exceeds double this sum.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SUCH has been the uncommon mildness of the weather to the present period, that all the different operations of husbandry have proceeded without the least interruption or inconvenience, so that farmers were indeed scarcely ever in a state of greater forwardness with their business. The young wheat crops were, we believe, hardly ever remembered to have so fine and healthy an appearance as they exhibit at present, which circumstance, added to the greatly increased extent of ground covered with this sort of grain, affords the most favourable appearance for the next year.

The prices of wheat, and all sorts of grain, still keep much higher than we can conceive the state of the crops, the produce of last year, and the imports that have been made into the country justify.

The seed of *Milch Cows* in some districts is becoming scarce; we have heard of turnips being sold for this purpose as high as from thirty to forty pounds the acre, to be drawn; and when eaten on the fields by sheep, from seven to nine pounds; the feed of stock in general has however seldom in any winter been so plentiful or so abundant as during the present, which has caused the prices of butcher's meat to be proportionably lower than those of most other necessary articles of food. It has likewise tended to keep down the prices of some sorts of lean stock.

From the uncommon dearth of all the articles that are requisite for the feeding of *hogs*, pork is, and must necessarily be, extravagantly high. At Smithfield, Newgate, and Leadenhall Market, it yields from 5*s.* 8*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* per stone.

On account of the warmth and general mildness of the season, and the unusual quantity of grass in the pastures, the *House-lamb Feeders* have been enabled to get them forward with much less trouble than usual.

Hay still brings a good price; and the price of *Straw* is nearly as last month.

Hops, of the good kinds, still fetch high prices.

Horses of the best kinds are dear, but bad ones are scarcely saleable at all.

At Andover fair, on the 17th, *Cheese* experienced a rapid decline in price, 5*s.* to 7*s.* per cwt.: inferior, 4*s.* and much remained unsold.

The show of *Cattle* in Smithfield, previous to Christmas, was this year remarkably well attended, and the cattle exhibited not only marked the great attention of the breeders of these districts from whence they came, but likewise the vast advantages of cultivating the improved breeds of all sorts of stock.

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VOL. X.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL BEATSON has published "A View of the Origin and Conduct of the War with Tippoo Sultaun; comprising a Narrative of the Operations of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant General George Harris, and of the Siege of Seringapatam." Lieutenant Beatson was surveyor-general to the army in the field and aide-de-camp to the Marquis Wellesley, under whose auspices and patronage this work, the materials of which were submitted to his inspection, now makes its appearance. Notwithstanding that many official documents had been laid before parliament, and others published by the East-India company relative to the late war in the Mysore, which has been so splendidly and decisively terminated, it appeared to the author of the present work, on his return from India, that several points required explanation, that erroneous opinions had been formed, that military operations had not been sufficiently detailed, and that few particulars had been recorded of a siege the most brilliant and important that ever was carried on in that quarter of the globe. For these and other reasons he justly conjectures that a faithful and impartial account, illustrated with maps and plans, comprising in a connected form every circumstance respecting the origin and conduct of the war, would be favourably received by the British public. The narrative of Colonel Beatson, drawn from documents whose authenticity is unquestionable, has we think completely justified the Marquis Wellesley in his commencement of hostilities, and the numerous anecdotes of the late Sultaun which are interspersed have very much lowered in our estimation the character of Tippoo, who is stated to have been a *weak* as well as headstrong and tyrannical prince; "in-

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fluenced in his views both foreign and domestic, by a restless and implacable spirit, and totally unequal to the government of a kingdom, which had been usurped by the hardness, intrigues, and talents of his father." The rooted enmity of Annibal against Rome seems to have been revived in Tippoo's deadly hatred of the British government: vengeance was the object of his unwearied contemplation. "The means," said he, which I have taken to keep in remembrance the misfortunes I experienced six years ago from the malice of my enemies (alluding to the conquests of Marquis Cornwallis), are to discontinue sleeping in a cotton bed, and to make use of a cloth one: when I am victorious I shall resume the bed of cotton." The unhappy fate of Tippoo, however, denied him the luxury of returning to his cotton bed, but the ferocious wretch who has been often heard to say that in this world he would rather live two days like a tiger, than two hundred years like a sheep, will not generally be thought to have deserved one. It is stated by Colonel Beatson that the library of Tippoo consisted of about 2000 volumes in the various branches of Asiatic literature, together with an extensive collection of original state papers of a very important nature. These valuable documents, constituting a sufficient stock of materials for a complete history of the reigns of Hyder Alli Khan, and Tippoo Sultaun; and the proofs, continues Col. Beatson, which they afford of the systematic and unremitting ardor with which the late Sultaun laboured at the subversion of the British power in India, are numerous, and of the most unequivocal kind. All the records, we are happy to be informed, which were found in the palace are now in the possession of the Marquis of Wellesley; and as his lordship intends to have the whole translated as soon as

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possible,

possible, the public may expect in a short time to be presented with a work not less curious than interesting.

We can hardly suppose that the Marquis Wellesley should edit an anonymous publication, or we might almost have suspected that Colonel Bearson alluded to the contents of the following volume, which has just made its appearance, and which we cannot more properly notice than by transcribing the title page: "A Review of the Origin, Progress, and Result of the late decisive War in Mysore, in a Letter from an Officer in India, with Notes; and an Appendix, comprising the Whole of the secret State Papers found in the Cabinet of Tippoo Sultaun, at Seringaparam; taken from the Originals:—Containing, his Correspondence with the French, Zemaun Shah, &c. from the year 1796, with a view to the overthrow of the British empire in India; the separate written opinions of his principal officers of state on that measure; and an autograph of the Sultaun's handwriting, in his last letter to the governor-general: also a dedication to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, &c. &c. By M. Wood, esq. M. P. Colonel, and late chief engineer, Bengal. And a map shewing the extent of the dominions of Tippoo Sultaun, and their partition between the allied powers, the English, the Mahrattas, and the Nizam." It appears that Vellor in the Carnatic has been allotted for the residence of Tippoo's sons, and the females of his father's harams, and that an allowance of 80,000*l.* sterling is fixed annually for their maintenance: we are also informed by the present work that on a careful investigation it was found that the wife of Crisna Raj Uriar, the prince who reigned at the time of Hyder Ali's usurpation, was still alive, and that the surviving representative of that persecuted family was a boy of five years of age, who is now seated on the throne of his ancestors.

In a former Retrospect we noticed Mr. TOOKE's View of the Russian Empire during the reign of Catharine II. and to the close of the present century. This gentleman has now presented the public with an "History of Russia," from the foundation of the monarchy by Rurik to the accession of the late empress. Mr. T. it is well known, was many years a resident in Russia, was master of the language, and had free access to numerous libraries where ancient records were deposited. These advantages

have enabled him to produce a work, which from the abundance of its matter, and the authenticity of its information respecting a vast empire which has risen into eminence with a rapidity striking and formidable, excites an unusual degree of interest. The early history of Russia, like that of every other nation, is involved in fabulous obscurity: Mr. Tooke however, in his enquiries relative to the beginning of this mighty empire, the fortunes which have befallen it, and the means by which it has arrived at its present height, has separated as much as possible from its authentic records all idle tales and legendary traditions, and has adduced no facts of any moment without references to unquestionable authorities. It may not be amiss to state that Mr. Tooke, besides the various archives to which he had access, is under considerable obligations to the celebrated Chronicle of Nestor, which closes with the year 1115, as well as to many Russian authors of an early period: he is also indebted to Baron Strahlenberg's Account of the Russian empire, Voltaire's History, Manstein's Historical, political, and military Memoirs, Marbault's Essay on the Commerce of Russia, and the Monthly Journal of Busse.

Mr. PAYNE, author of the Epitome of Modern History, &c. has published the first volume of "A concise History of Greece, from the earliest Times to its becoming a Roman Province." We are not of that proud number who depreciate the labour of such writers as Mr. Payne: paying, as most willingly we do, the highest honour to those geniuses who devote strong talents, various learning, and patient persevering industry, to the composition of an historical work immediately from original records and ancient authorities, yet do we consider those more humble and less arduous labourers in the field of literature as deserving well of the public who from preceding histories form a concise, judicious, and honest compilation. The history of Greece is brought down to the thirteenth year of the Peloponnesian war in this first volume, we shall be happy to see the succeeding ones, which, if they are executed with the same spirit and correctness which distinguish the present, will form a useful work for those who have not opportunities to consult more elaborate performances.

An English translation has appeared of Mons. ANQUETIL's "Summary of Universal

Universal History." This valuable work is written on the plan of the English Universal History, of which it is in general an abridgment. The English Universal History, however, consisting of more than sixty volumes, is far too diffuse for the generality of readers, and too expensive to be attainable by many persons who may be desirous of such a compendium as the present, which compresses the most important matter of that work into nine octavo volumes. M. ANQUETIL has continued the modern history of the kingdom and states of Europe to the present time; and, in the words of the translator, has exhibited a faithful though concise view of the momentous occurrences of which they have lately been the theatre. M. Anquetil is a member of the National Institute of France, and correspondent of the Academy of Science and Belles Lettres; he is the author of several historical works of considerable respectability, and with signal intrepidity wrote and published that part of the present, which relates to the French revolution—an event to which he was far from being friendly—at a time when the most sanguinary despotism prevailed, and threatened his destruction. It has justly been objected against M. Anquetil's "Summary," that too much space is allotted to ancient history: we do not arrive at the age of Mahomet till we have gone through five volumes, so that four only remain for universal history since that period: this is clearly injudicious, and can only be accounted for on the presumption that the author became tired of his labour, or was apprehensive that if he proceeded as he began, the work would swell under his hands to a size incompatible with the object he had in view. The history of the French Revolution is sketched with a rapid pencil; but the author delivers his sentiments with spirit, and states his facts with precision, and apparently with impartiality.

FINANCE.

In a former Retrospect we noticed Mr. ROSE's Brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenue, Commerce, &c. of Great Britain, from 1792 to 1799; and after stating the effect which a parade of figures, and the semblance of deep calculation has upon the public at large, we referred our readers to the Analytical Review, of Mr. Rose's pamphlet, for a refutation of its most mate-

rial and most impudent errors. Since that time, "A MERCHANT" has published some "Short Strictures," on Mr. Rose's Examination, in which he has convicted that gentleman of the most palpable inconsistencies even in his own statements. According to Mr. R. the sum of the exports and imports in 1788, was 36,151,000*l.* and in 1798, their sum amounted to 94,963,000*l.*: the Merchant, incredulous of the accuracy of this statement, on a reference to the customs, finds that within those years they have been augmented not in the proportion of 36 to 94, but of 37 to 39! The detection of such sly and treacherous statements is an act of public benefit, and every man has our hearty thanks who labours to expose them. "Observations on the Produce of the Income Tax, and on its Proportion to the whole Income of Great Britain. A new and corrected Edition, with considerable Additions, respecting the Extent, Commerce, Population, Division of Income, and Capital of this Kingdom. By the Rev. H. BECKE, B.D." The author of this pamphlet, has relinquished his original design of publishing a second part, but has revised the first edition of his pamphlet, and has incorporated in it those observations which he had intended should form the body of his continuation. These additions are interesting and important. Mr. Becke still contends, that the income tax cannot produce more than 7,000,000*l.*: he says, that in estimating the produce of this tax, the effect of the scale of abatement has not been sufficiently attended to. Still, however, he thinks that the whole income of the nation has not been stated too high; and, in order to keep up our spirits, he has subjoined in a postscript, a short statement of the present value of the capital of Great Britain. He considers the amount of private property *productive of income* to be 1,720,000,000*l.* and that which is *unproductive of income*, at 280,000,000*l.* the two forming a total of 2,000,000,000*l.* The total of public property he thus estimates: The value of that part of the permanent income of the nation, which is applicable to the annual expenditure, about 160,000,000*l.*; the value of that part which is appropriated to extinguish the public debt, about 90,000,000*l.*; value of shipping, arsenals, national buildings, &c. &c. as churches, hospitals, bridges, prisons, &c.

Sec. with the effects belonging to them, 25,000,000*l.* If this estimate be correct, our finances cannot be in a very desperate state.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Mr. COLQUHOUN has added to the obligation which his work on the Police of the Metropolis has already conferred on the public, by directing his attention to the frauds and embezzlements committed on the trade of London. The result of his most laborious and valuable investigation, he has published in a "Treatise on the Commerce and Police of the River Thames:" containing an Historical View of the Trade of the Port of London; and suggesting Means for preventing the Depredations thereon, by a Legislative System of River Police. With an Account of the Functions of the various Magistrates and Corporations exercising Jurisdiction on the River; and a general View of the Penal and Remedial Statutes connected with the Subject." It appears from the historical view here given of the state of the River Thames, that its commerce, shipping, and navigation, have progressively increased during a considerable part of the eighteenth century. Mr. Colquhoun states the increase of the number of vessels from the year 1700, to be 6,547; and the increase of tonnage, at 1,327,763: this extensive navigation employs (exclusive of ships of war, transports, and navy, victualling, and ordnance hoys) 22,500 trading ships and vessels of various sizes and dimensions, which either frequent the river in the course of the year, or remain stationary, within the limits of the port: the annual amount of the whole commerce and shipping of the river Thames, in the year 1798, is calculated at the enormous sum of nearly eighty millions. But it is justly observed, that commercial riches and criminal offences have grown up together: a progressive increase of crimes is the never-failing attendant on the accumulation of wealth. That the depredations, therefore, committed on such an immense property should be truly alarming, is not much to be wondered at; still, however, any previous calculation of the amount of those depredations must fall short of the reality; nor could any adequate idea be formed of their number and complexity. The author of the present publication has taken indefatigable pains to trace and develop the various frauds thus practised on the commerce of the kingdom, and

has suggested schemes for the counteraction of the evil: after having taken notice of the wonderful change apparent in the habits of the lower orders of the community; and of the recent and perhaps too effectual attempts to undermine that sense of religion and moral rectitude, which restrained the mass of the people from minor acts of delinquency; and after having, in consequence of these remarks, urged the immediate necessity of controlling "the ill-directed and tumultuous activity of human passions," of counteracting the influence of wealth, of preventing it "from disseminating its poison while it confers its blessings;" Mr. Colquhoun proceeds to observe, that in order "to effect this purpose, inestimable in a national point of view, and benevolent and humane to all whose vices and enormities it tends to restrain; a police must be resorted to upon the broad scale of general prevention—mild in its operations, effective in its results; having justice and humanity for its basis, and the general security of the state and individuals for its ultimate object." We are sorry to be prohibited, by the limits of our article, from expatiating on the contents of this valuable treatise; but we must satisfy ourselves with recommending it as a work which abounds with the most curious and important information.

Mr. WOOD has published a new edition (the fifth) of his "Account of the Shrewsbury House of Industry, &c." to which is now added, a large Introduction, containing General Observations on the present State of the Poor, and the defective System of the Poor Laws. We are truly sorry to learn, that the establishment of which Mr. Wood has been and continues to be so zealous and active a supporter, should, from the neglect of some of the superintendants, have suffered such gross impositions, as from the present publication it appears to have done, and should have failed so materially in its object. The principal cause of the abuses which have crept into this excellent institution, appears to be the complexity and intricate system of labour, which is adopted: more time and a greater degree of attention are necessary on the part of the Directors than it is reasonable to expect that any body of men should continue to devote to concerns which are not immediately their own: in course of time, the superintendence of the different manufactures is, in a great measure, entrusted

entrusted to inferior officers; some of whom are too indolent, and others not sufficiently honest, for so busy and confidential a situation. On detection of the abuses which prevailed, a thorough reform was immediately determined on; and it is sincerely to be wished, that the new regulations which are adopted will prevent their recurrence: although it is much to be feared, that the complex system of employment which is pursued may yet open a way to fraud in many of the departments. Mr. Wood, in common with *most* persons who have attended to the subject*, is of opinion, that the poor laws are extremely defective, and that there do exist some radical defects in the present parochial system: these defects Mr. Wood conceives to be, "the indiscriminate provision made for all the parochial poor; the vesting an overseer with full powers to administer that provision, confiding to them to appoint the whole management of the parochial fund, and neglecting to furnish employment for the poor." That Mr. W. is tolerably correct in this statement, will, we believe, very evidently appear to those who read the interesting account which we noticed in our last compendium of the proceedings of the acting governors of the House of Industry in Dublin; the expences of which establishment instantly sunk, when the superintendence of its concerns was taken out of the hands of inferior officers, and deposited in those of acting governors. The anonymous writer of "A parochial Plan for ameliorating the Condition of the Poor," proposes to infuse into that class of people, a spirit of decency, a love of œconomy, a desire of knowledge, and a regard for character. All these things may possibly in time be effected: but we must BEGIN *by making them comfortable*. Comfort is the ground-work on which almost any superstructure may be raised: but without this basis our labour will all be in vain. When men are treated like beasts, they soon become beasts—wild beasts too: but man is as docile and kind a natured animal as any, if treated with kindness and caresses.

Several Pamphleteers have offered to the public their opinions on the high price of provisions, and suggested some scheme or other which they fancy is remedial: however they may be deceived, they are entitled to the thanks of the

public for their benevolent exertions. An author signing himself 'Homo,' has published some "Considerations on the present High Price of Corn, with a Proposition for the effectual Regulation of the Prices of all the Requisites of Life." Homo advises us to petition Parliament to fix a maximum on the price of bread corn, which he recommends to be four guineas per quarter; and to empower certain persons, whenever wheat shall attain this price, to ascertain the stock in hand, in order to encourage an importation equivalent to the necessity. We cannot but think that such an interference on the part of the legislature would be impolitic and unjust: it is impolitic to lay any restraint on the freedom of trade, and particularly to offer any discouragement to the growth of corn: it would, moreover, be highly unjust, to fix a maximum on the saleable commodity of an individual class of people, without also fixing a maximum on the various commodities which that class of people are under the necessity of buying, which would be a palpable absurdity. "Dearness not Scarcity, its Cause and Remedy, by a Commercial Man:" the author attributes the present dearth of provisions not to the scarcity of them, but to the plenty of the circulating medium, and the facility of money accommodation, by which farmers, as well as traders, are tempted to speculate. We have been told by very high authority, that there is a real scarcity in the kingdom. The Committees appointed by the houses of Lords and Commons, to investigate the causes of the high price of corn, would scarcely have made such an assertion, and have taken such pains to circulate the distressing intelligence, on light grounds, or without an assurance, almost amounting to certainty, that this information was correct. The immense circulation of paper, by facilitating exchanges, may probably in some measure add to the dearth of corn, but is by no means sufficient of itself to account for it: supposing, what, however, is far from being true, that the population of this kingdom has stood still for the last ten years; the mode of living among the lower classes has materially changed: ever since that period (till within the last year), the consumption of oat-cake and barley bread, has, we believe, regularly and progressively declined, and the consumption of wheat proportionably increased: of late, moreover, meats of every description, and

* See our last Retrospect, page 637.

and the fuel necessary to cook them, have been so enormously dear, that the poor people have been driven to eat an unusual quantity of bread, and thus add to the evil which oppresses them. Need we add, that the extent of our naval and military establishments, contributes, by an enormous waste, to the scarcity of every thing esculent? Mr. BRAND, however, in a pamphlet entitled “*A Determination of the Average Depreciation of the Price of Wheat in War, below that of the preceding Peace, &c.*” contends, as it appears indeed from his title-page, that the natural effect of war is to lower the price of corn! In order to prove this, he has given a complete table of the annual price of wheat for 105 years, which is divided into several successive terms of war and peace; and from which it appears, that in every term of peace, the rate of price has exceeded that of the preceding war, by more than five per cent. It must be acknowledged, however, that the present price of corn, high without a parallel, in contempt of the *natural tendency* of war, which has certainly had full time to operate, forms a very stubborn and awkward anomaly. We recommend to perusal the following work, of which the title-page is sufficiently indicative of its contents: “*A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Somerville, &c. with a View to shew the Inutility of the Plans and Researches of that Institution, and how it might be employed in others more beneficial. With Remarks on the recent Communications of the Board, and a Review of the Pamphlets of Arthur Young and William Brooke, Esqrs. upon the present high Price of Provisions. By a Society of Practical Farmers.*” It ought to be mentioned, that ministers at the late opening of Parliament, endeavoured to persuade the people, as Mr. Brand has done, that war has no tendency to raise the price of provisions by creating a scarcity; but that the sophistry of this insulting paradox was exposed by several of the opposition members, particularly Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Nicholls, in the House of Commons, and by Lord Holland in the House of Lords.

Mr. DUTHY, in his *Observations on the present high Price of Provisions*,” has, we think, adduced abundant facts to prove, that to war we must look for the source of the evil. Sir THOMAS TURTON’s “*Address to the good Sense and Candour of the People, in Behalf of the*

Dealers in Corn,” is a very acute and argumentative pamphlet: Sir Thomas combats with much success Lord Kenyon’s hasty and ill-founded opinion on the subject of regrating. This opinion, indeed, is so completely at variance with that of our most able and competent writers on the subject of political economy, that we were not a little surprised at his Lordship’s temerity in making it public.

The author of “*The Cause of the Present threatened Famine traced to its real Source, &c.*” considers the high price of provisions to have originated in an actual depreciation of our circulating medium, occasioned by the paper currency, with which the war, the shock given to public credit in 1794, the stoppage of the bank in 1797, and the bankruptcies of Hamburgh in 1799, inundated the country, to accommodate government, and enable the merchants to keep up the price of their merchandize. An Independent Gentleman’s “*Thoughts on the present Prices of Provision, their Causes and Remedies,*” are well worth attending to: the author insists upon the necessity of a maximum. The author of an essay *On the Principle of Population* has published, “*An Investigation of the present high Price of Provisions.*” This writer supposes, that the system of poor laws and parish allowances have operated principally in raising provisions to their present price. In short, numerous as are the physicians who have volunteered their prescriptions for the body politic, we find scarcely two of them who agree in their opinion of the origin and cause of the disease which afflicts it. A plentiful harvest will probably be the most effectual remedy. We could enumerate many more pamphlets on the present subject, but our readers, probably, like ourselves, would rather be released from it. The last work, therefore, which we shall notice under the head of Political Economy, is a pamphlet, containing “*Selections from the Correspondence of General Washington and James Anderson, LL.D. &c.*” These are very interesting pages; for, although we are disappointed in finding but a single letter from the pen of General Washington, we are amply gratified in the manly sense and acute reasoning which, on Dr. Anderson’s side of the correspondence, we find relative to the economical regulations in this country. Dr. A. in common, we believe, with every unprejudiced individual who has considered the subject

with

with attention, reprobates the system of *anything*, as being completely "calculated to arrest the arm of industry in agriculture, and check the production of corn;" he is a warm advocate, in opposition to Dr. Adam Smith, and other economists, for bounties on exportation. So much stress indeed is laid on the policy of this system, that our author seems to attribute the scarcity in a great measure to the want of such encouragement. "Our legislature," says he, "without formally abolishing the bounty, did so virtually, by so modifying it, that it could by no means answer those purposes in regard to the farmer, for which it was originally granted: no corn, therefore, could be then reared by him for the purpose of exportation in good years; of course, when a bad season occurred, the deficiency became very great, and, instead of exporting corn to the amount in some years of not much less than one million and a half of quarters, which brought in better than two millions sterling per annum, the quantity imported soon came to exceed the exports; which has gradually increased till the present moment, when the balance of imports beyond exports amounts to nearly one million of quarters, the value of which cannot be less than four millions sterling per annum." This correspondence, on a subject so peculiarly important at the present crisis, cannot fail of being generally interesting and generally useful. Under the head of

POLITICS,

we may with propriety class a work which well merits attention, under the title of "A modest Apology for the Roman Catholics of Great Britain." The very ingenious and public-spirited author of this work, is eager to promote peace on earth, and good-will towards men of every religious denomination. The object of the present publication is, to prove that there is no just reason for inflicting on the Roman Catholic subjects of this kingdom any exclusive disabilities, but that they ought to enjoy all the privileges of other dissenters. He asserts, that his brethren have been misrepresented, and that they hold no doctrines inimical to the government under which they live. He disclaims both for himself and brethren, the tenet which has been imputed to them, *that no faith is to be kept with heretics*; and, of course, that *swearing* is no sure criterion of their sentiments, no secure bond for their allegiance, be-

cause the Pope may dispense with any oath which they may take to government. That this hateful and impious doctrine has been taught, the apologist admits as indisputable; but that English Catholics of the present day reject it, is sufficiently obvious, from the circumstance of their perseverance in refusing to take the oaths of *Supremacy* and the *Test*, and by these means enter into their British birth-rights. The author of the present work maintains, that the Catholic doctrine of the *Pope's supremacy*, which excites so much alarm, does not at all affect the civil allegiance and submission of his brethren; but that this supremacy "when stripped of all its usurped appendages, and reduced to its primitive simplicity, is nothing more than a bare primacy of honour, rank, and precedence, which is not more dangerous to the Christian church in general, than the primacy of Lyons is to the liberties of the Gallican, or that of Canterbury to the liberties of the Anglican church." We recommend this work to the perusal of Protestants of every description, and ardently hope that it may produce the effect which was intended by the liberal and enlightened author.

"Morality united with Policy; or, Reflections on the Old and New Government of France, and on various important Topics of Civil and Ecclesiastical Reform. By ROBERT FELLOWES, A.B." In this well-written pamphlet, the author apologises for the old government, on the principle, that as no political systems are precisely in practice what they are in theory, the government of France was more an imaginary than a real despotism. Mr. Fellowes takes occasion to pronounce his own political creed, and makes a variety of sensible and pertinent observations on the state and circumstances of his own country. We wish that Mr. Fellowes could look upon the *existence* of arbitrary power, however numerous the checks which impede its operation, with half the horror that we do, and he would not have palliated the old government of France as he has done.

Mr. JOEL BARLOW, a gentleman of sufficient publicity some few years since, has addressed two "Letters from Paris, to the Citizens of the United States of America, on the System of Politics hitherto pursued by their Government, relating to their Commercial Intercourse with England and France, &c." Mr. Barlow displays much ability in this pamphlet,

pamphlet, and more moderation as to politics than we expected. The constitution of America excites his warmest approbation; he inveighs, however, against its funding system, and the military marine recently forming there. On the subject of commercial liberty, Mr. Barlow has made some sensible observations, and, for the support of it, he proposes some plausible plans. He suggests the establishment of a maritime convention, in order to declare and guarantee the rights of commerce; and proposes, that under this convention into which all commercial states shall be invited to enter, there shall be constituted in one of the Hanseatic towns a *Chancery of Commerce*, invested with powers to determine all commercial differences between the contracting parties: the chancery to consist of delegates from the several states, each sending one. The powers of this chancery, Mr. Barlow conceives might be advantageously extended to all other branches of the rights of nations; in which case, a new code of public law, or law of nations, would be agreed upon, and the conservation of it be committed to the body of delegates.

Mr. DALLAS has published, with a translation, the "Correspondence between M. Bertrand de Moleville and Mr. Fox," upon his quotation from the 'Annals of the French Revolution.' This correspondence took place in consequence of an assertion made by Mr. Fox, in a debate in the House of Commons, that Louis XVI. had entered into negotiation with foreign powers, to compel France, by force of arms, to renounce that system of internal government which she had thought proper to adopt; and in consequence of Mr. Fox's reference to M. Moleville's Annals for the truth of his assertion, M. de Moleville denies that any passage in his Annals justifies this charge against the French King; Mr. Fox maintains the contrary, and several letters passed between these politicians without any satisfactory conclusion.

The pamphlets which have appeared *pro* and *con*, on the subject of the present war, are numerous: Count Zenobio has written "A Letter" to Mr. Fox, on the present state of Europe, the restoration of the House of Bourbon, and peace with the French Republic, for which latter he is an ardent advocate. Mr. Annesley is desirous of a few more campaigns, and has given the public some "Observa-

tions on the danger of a **PREMATURE Peace!**" The author of "Forethoughts on the General Pacification of Europe," talks very stoutly of refusing pacification till there is an order of things in France capable of giving security, that peace shall be permanent: the pamphlet is poor and declamatory.

The "Substance of the Speeches of Lord Auckland in the House of Lords, May 16 and 23, 1800," is published, in Support of the Bill for the Punishment and more effectual Prevention of the Crime of Adultery. Zealous as we are for the punishment and more effectual prevention of the crime of adultery, we cannot by any means accord with the noble Speaker in favour of this bill, the merits of which were fully investigated; and the arguments of Lord Auckland we think fully confuted in the speeches of Lord Mulgrave, the "Substance" of which is also before the public.

We know nothing of the authenticity of the following publication, the contents of which, if genuine, are highly curious and interesting, "Congress at Rastadt. Official Correspondence between his Excellency Count Metternich, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor, the Deputies of the Empire, and Citizens Treillard, Bonnier, Roberjot, and Jean de Bry, Ministers Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, assembled at Rastadt for the Purpose of Negotiating a Peace between these Powers; containing the Whole of the State Papers from the Commencement of the Negotiation in December 1797, to April 1799, the Period of its Dissolution. From the Original Papers; with an English Translation."

IRISH POLITICS.

As the Union between the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland has now actually taken place, we shall neither take up our own time or that of our readers with expatiating on the contents of any controversial publications which have appeared on the subject. As an eloquent composition, we may recommend to perusal Mr. Grattan's "Answer" to the Earl of Clare's speech. "The Speech of Lord Hawkesbury in the British House of Commons, on the Incorporation of the Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland," does honour to the noble orator's abilities and elocution. The same must be said of the "Speech" of Lord Yelverton, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer. Mr. GOULD's "Speech" against the Union,

is a very ingenious and animated composition. GEORGE COOPER, Esq. has published some "Letters on the Irish Nation, written during a Visit to that Kingdom, in the Autumn of 1799." These letters impart a great deal of information, relative to the real character of the inhabitants of Ireland, which is conveyed in a polished and highly ornamented diction. "The Doctrine of an Appeal to the People, and the Right of Resistance," as laid down by Mr. SAURIN, in the Irish House of Commons, considered and confuted by the Rev. Dr. CLARKE. We like not the agitation of so idle a question, as the right of a people to resist the irruption of despotism: suppose it were resolved by King, Lords, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that in no extreme case whatever, the people have this right; and suppose, for sake of argument, that a Nero or a Robespierre should ascend the throne of Britain, and attempt the subversion of its constitution—of what use would this resolution be? Mankind will not be reasoned out of the feelings of humanity, nor will sacrifice their liberty, by a scrupulous adherence to those political maxims which were originally established to preserve it. So says Sir William Blackstone, who elsewhere observes, after having laid down the LAW of redress against public oppression, that "in these or other circumstances, which a fertile imagination may furnish, since both law and history are silent, it becomes us to be silent too; leaving to future generations, whenever necessity and the safety of the whole shall require it, the exertion of those inherent, though latent powers of society, which no climate, no time, no constitution, can ever destroy or diminish*,"

THEOLOGY.

"A Call for Union with the Established Church, addressed to English Protestants, &c. by ISAAC HUNTINGFORD." The learned Warden of St. Mary's College is laudably anxious to close those religious schisms which most christians have lamented: he is anxious to bring dissenters of every denomination within the pale of his own church, but seems to forget that concessions must be made as well on one side as the other. The present publication contains very little original matter from Dr. Huntingford's pen; it is chiefly a compilation from various authors, Sherlock, Hascard, Hoad-

ley, Beaufobre, Tillotson, Stillingfleet, Wilberforce, &c. Dr. Huntingford's merit, therefore, consists entirely in the judgment of his selection. An octavo volume is published of "Practical Observations on the Revelation of St. John, written in the year 1775, by the late Mr. BOWDLER." The explanations here given of the prophecies are always ingenious, but not always satisfactory: the work evinces much piety and good sense.

The Rev. Mr. MILNER has continued the controversy which his late Civil and Ecclesiastical History of Winchester has excited, by the publication of a quarto volume of "Letters to a Prebendary, being an Answer to Reflections on Popery, by Dr. Sturges, &c. &c." In the course of these letters, Mr. M. renews with unabated violence, his former attack on Dr. Hoadly, and on those characters who were concerned in effecting the reformation. If this work raises Mr. Milner in our estimation as a man of learning and laborious research, it certainly gives us no very flattering idea of the mildness of his temper, or the moderation of his principles.

An anonymous author has written some serious and candid "Observations," on that part of the Bishop of Lincoln's Elements of Christian Theology, which contains his lordship's exposition of the 17th article of the church of England. The object of our author is to prove, in opposition to the learned prelate, who asserts that the articles of the church of England are not calvinistic, that the seventeenth, respecting predestination and election, contains no other doctrine than that of the purest calvinism.

Mr. FRENCH has also addressed in a series of Letters to his lordship, some shrewd and very acute "Animadversions" on the Bishop of Lincoln's Elements of Theology.

The Rev. GEORGE RICHARDS has published the Sermons which he preached in the year 1800, at the Bampton Lectures. The learned divine has, in a most able and perspicuous manner, illustrated and defended in this series of sermons, the divine origin of prophecy: the subject selected is of the highest importance; and Mr. Richards has treated it in a way which does honour to himself, and will be extremely useful to the younger branches of the clergy.

The Rev. ROBERT ROBERTS has published a "Vindication of Christianity,"

* Com. B. i. ch. 7.

ity," in a series of letters addressed to M. Volney, in answer to his book called *Ruins, or a Survey of the Revolution of Empires*. Although this philosophic infidel had brought no arguments against christianity which the many able defenders of our religion had not oftentimes refuted, still the celebrity of M. Volney, as a writer, seemed to demand attention, and the shrewdness of his sophistry to require detection. This task has been undertaken by Mr. Roberts, and executed with considerable ability.

The author of "*Apeleutherus*," a work which we noticed in our last retrospect, has received a severe and well-merited castigation in some "*Cursory Remarks*" which an anonymous writer has thought it worth his while to make on his performance.

We are happy to announce a new edition, revised and enlarged, of Mr. COWES's "*Sermons*," to which are added, *Philanthropic Tracts*, consisting of,
I. An essay on the state of the poor, and on the means of improving it by parochial schools, friendly societies, &c.
II. Rules for forming and conducting friendly societies, to facilitate their general establishment.

The Rev. SIDNEY SMITH has presented to the public "*Six Sermons, preached in Charlotte Chapel, Edinburgh*;" they possess much vigour of thought, and display uncommon powers of eloquence: some of them are on political subjects, and here we think the author makes less allowance for those who think differently from him than is consistent with an enlightened liberality. The text of the third sermon is taken from Luke vii. 48. "*Daughter, thy sins are forgiven thee*:" it was preached before the Scotch Magdalen Society, and is one of the most pathetic and affecting compositions that we have read for many a day: the picture exhibited to the congregation, of a forlorn and houseless female, sinking with her broken spirit to the grave, is a highly-finished painting, and must have excited the most lively sensibility. We hope to have many opportunities of noticing the productions of this eloquent divine.

Mr. HAMILTON REID has given to the public an account which makes us shudder, of the "*Rise and Dissolution of the Infidel Societies in the Metropolis, &c.*" That attempts were made to disseminate the principles of democracy in the years 1795, 1796, and 1797, by va-

rious lectures, debating societies, &c. we knew full well, but that efforts should have been made to propagate atheism in these societies, would have exceeded our belief, if the gentleman who has subscribed his name as the author of this pamphlet had not declared himself to have been an eye-witness to most of the proceedings of these societies, and an ear-witness to their miserable impieties. Mr. Reid, it seems, was seduced, and for a time involved in the dangerous delusion which he here explodes: most heartily do we felicitate him on his escape, and congratulate the public on the annihilation of these odious assemblies, all the members of which we hope may be brought to see and confess the enormity of their former proceedings.

JOSEPH GURNEY BEVAN has published, "*A Refutation of some of the more modern Misrepresentations of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers: with a Life of James Naylor.*" To this work is added, a well-drawn summary of the history, doctrines, and discipline, of the Friends.

Mr. JERNINGHAM has translated "*Select Sermons*," from the French of Bossuet, to which he has prefixed, an essay on the eloquence of the pulpit of England. The eloquence of the original is well transfused into the translation.

Mr. HORNE's "*Brief View of the Necessity and Truth of the Christian Revelation*," is a little work which may very advantageously be intrusted to young persons. Mr. FELLOWES' "*Anti-Calvinist, in two plain Discourses on Redemption and Faith*," must by every sensible unprejudiced man, by every man who loves pure and rational christianity, and abhors religious cant, be read with the utmost pleasure. Mr. BREWSTER's "*Meditations of a Recluse*," chiefly on religious subjects, evince the author to be a zealous christian, and a good man. The same may be said of Dr. NAPLETON, whose "*Sermons for the Use of Schools and Families*" are well calculated to the end which the writer had in view. The first volume has appeared of "*The Publications of the Religious Tract Society.*" The volume contains twenty-seven tracts by various authors. We question not the excellent motives of the members of this institution, but the gloomy tenets which are inculcated rob religion of half its usefulness, by robbing it of all its loveliness.

Numerous single sermons have been published; among the best of them are Dr. FOSTER's "*Visitation Sermon*,"

Mr.

Mr. CLAPHAM's, "On the Sinfulness of with-holding Corn," in this season of scarcity; Dr. REES', "On Economy;" Mr. WELBELOVED'S, "On the Principles of Catholics and Unitarians," and Mr. DENNIS'S, "On the Necessity of Religious Education."

BIOGRAPHY.

The late President of the American republic has hitherto had no biographer worthy to record his character as a politician, a general, and a citizen. Scarcely, indeed, has time sufficient elapsed since the lamented death of that great man, for a collection to have been formed of those various and ample materials which are necessary to write a history of his life. We must confess ourselves to have been a little vexed, that a Mr. CORY should have presumed in a three-and-sixpenny pamphlet to give the "Life of General Washington." In fact, his work is little more than an abbreviated account of the American War; an event which has certainly had its full share of historians.

We ought to have noticed before, the publication of "Memoirs of Mark Hildesley, D.D. and Bishop of Soder and Mann," by the Rev. WEEDEN BUTLER. The life of this pious prelate afforded but few subjects for history: the great objects of his life seem to have been the translation of the Old and New Testaments, together with the Common Prayer, into the Manks language. This work was begun by Bishop Wilson, and was completed under the auspices of Bishop HILDERSLEY, who had scarcely received the last part of the translation, when he was seized with a stroke of apoplexy, which in a short time carried him into another world. In the bulky appendix to this Biographical Memoir, are numerous letters which will illustrate the character of this worthy prelate.

Dr. WATKINS has published in one large octavo volume, "An universal Biographical and Historical Dictionary, &c." The best authorities appear to have been consulted, and the compiler has incorporated in his volume, an account of the Revolutions which have taken place in states, and the succession of sovereign princes, ancient and modern. It may be considered as an useful and respectable performance, and will doubtless be placed in every library, beside the geographical gazetteers, to which it is a proper supplement and companion.

NATURAL HISTORY.

On the subject of this interesting science, Dr. SHAW has commenced a work

which is likely to be a valuable addition to our libraries; it is entitled "General Zoology, or Systematic Natural History," with plates from the first authorities, and most select specimens. Two volumes only of this work, which will probably extend to eight or ten, have yet made their appearance. Dr. SHAW commences his series with the history of quadrupeds, and proposes to proceed in a systematic order with birds, amphibia, fishes, insects, vermes, testacea, zoophytes, &c. &c. The adoption of the Linnean arrangement may be thought by some persons to have given the author an advantage over the valuable works of Pennant and Buffon, as unquestionably has the introduction of several new species, particularly from New Holland, which have lately been made known to European Naturalists. The figures which adorn this work are drawn with a spirited and faithful pencil, but the descriptions which are given of the different animals are not so entertaining as they might have been, had the author more frequently interspersed those little anecdotes which illustrate the habits and manners, and afford, as it were, a *biography* of the animals.

Mr. HULL'S "Elements of Botany" is a very elegant, and a very accurate work; he has introduced the discoveries of HEDWIG, respecting the fructification of mosses, the various improvements of Gartner and of Persoon. Thunberg referred the plants in the classes gynandria, monœcia, diœcia, polygamia, to the classes and orders pointed out by the number of stamina and pistilla. This innovation Mr. HULL has rejected. It will be recollected, by those who have read Mr. DARWIN'S *Phytologia*, that that gentleman has suggested a plan for disposing part of the vegetable system of Linnæus into more natural classes and orders. He considers those *classes* of plants which are distinguished by the properties and situation of the stamina, to be more natural than those which are distinguished by their number: for the sexual organs are in this respect subject to much variation from the luxuriant growth of many cultivated flowers; and several of the *species* also of plants have but half the number of stamina, which other *species* of the same genus possess. Nor are the pistilla more certain as criteria of orders, than the stamina are as criteria of classes. Dr. DARWIN reasons ingeniously to show that the proportion and situation of the stamina are less subject to variation than their number. The characters of orders

he conceives might be advantageously deduced from the length of the style, the curvature of it, its attitudes, the varieties of its figure, as cylindric, angular, capillary, &c. Dr. DARWIN properly deprecates those idle attempts which have lately been made, to add those classes already deduced from situation and proportion, to those which are simply numerical. He is of opinion, that should the system of the great Linneus ever be intrinsically improved, the plan which he has proposed of using the situations, proportions, or forms, with or without the numbers of the sexual organs, as criteria of the orders or classes, must lay the foundation—"but that it must require a great architect to erect the superstructure." Should the doctor himself turn architect, our hopes would be sanguine of success.

The indefatigable Dr. MAJOR has published a volume of "Natural History, for the use of Schools, founded on the Linnean Arrangement of Animals, with proper Descriptions, in the Manner of Goldsmith and Buffon, illustrated by 46 copper plates, representing 166 of the most curious objects." The plan of this work is good, and the execution equal to it: Dr. MAJOR has given a general account of each class, and described some of the most striking objects comprised in it: in the selection of them he has shewn great judgment, and the descriptions are interesting. The plates are of unequal merit.

PHYSICS.

Mr. ROBERT HERON has published in one octavo volume, "The Elements of Chemistry," &c. &c. We cannot think so highly of this work as the author himself does, who seems to consider it by far the best and most important publication of the kind which has hitherto made its appearance.

Dr. SCHERER's "Short Introduction to the Knowledge of Gaseous Bodies" has been translated from the German. This is to be considered as a sort of text book for those who attend the doctor's lectures at Weimar. The translator, who has subjoined some excellent notes, has prefixed to the work a Sketch of the History of Chemistry, in which he has by some unaccountable accident omitted the name of PRIESTLEY!

"The Chemical Pocket Book, or Memoranda Chemica, arranged in a Compendium of Chemistry, according to the latest Discoveries, with BERGMAN's Table of Elective Attractions, as improved by Doctor G. PEARSON, by JAMES

PARKINSON." This is a concise, and elegant performance, and may be put into the hands of chemical students, with the highest advantage. The same may be said of the "Elements of Natural History, and Chemical Analysis of Mineral Substances, for the Use of central Schools; translated from the French of MATHURIN JAMES BRISSON, Member of the National Institute."

The first number is published, of "Journals of the Royal Institution of Great Britain." We have repeatedly expatiated on the objects, and related the proceedings of this excellent establishment, concerning the success and utility of which we cannot for a moment suffer ourselves to doubt.

ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, Esq. of Madras, has published "An Essay on the Nature and Connection of Heat, Electricity, and Light." In contemplating the phenomena of heat, Mr. A. was unable, satisfactorily, to account for them on the common hypotheses; he sought, therefore, for some other agent, and every thing, says he, pointed out electricity, as the active power to whose exertion, in combination with heat, all these phenomena are ascribable. Mr. Anstruther endeavours to show that light, heat, and electricity, are modifications of the same principle: his observations are philosophical and striking, and his arguments, though not often conclusive, are always ingenious.

We ought to have mentioned in a former retrospect that Mr. NICHOLSON has translated from the French of Pajot Des Charmes, "The Art of Bleaching Piece-goods, Cottons, and Threads, of every Description, rendered more easy and general by Means of the oxygenated muriatic Acid, with the Method of rendering painted or printed Goods perfectly white or colourless: to which are added, the most certain Means of bleaching Silk and Wool, and the Discoveries made by the Author in the Art of bleaching Paper." Des Charmes confirms the opinion which has been entertained, that the exhausted bleaching liquor accelerates the vegetation of plants: he affirms from repeated experience, that it possesses peculiar qualities in this respect; that those plants which he has watered with it, have not only grown more quickly than others of the same kind, planted in the same bed, and watered with river water, but have likewise acquired double the size. This surely is a very important fact, and gives strength to the hint which one of our correspondents

respondents has thrown out, that the maltster might find his advantage in communicating to his heap of *grown barley*, such a portion of oxygen as would stimulate into action its injured and faint principle of vitality. It is of the utmost consequence, however, to remember, that in proportion as the small quantity of oxygenated muriatic acid diffused through the exhausted water is of advantage to vegetation, so is it noxious to plants when in the form of gas or vapour: plants, says Des Charmes, which are exposed to this elastic fluid instantly fade and perish. It is probable that if turnip seed were steeped in water impregnated with this oxygenated acid, it might vegetate so vigorously and so rapidly as to resist the ravages of the fly: it might probably be of use to steep *seed-wheat* in this water of life, as it may not improperly be called, particularly that seed which is to be deposited late in the season on heavy lands. We must digress no farther, but proceed to

PHILOSOPHY.

“Outlines of a Philosophy of the History of Man, translated from the German of JOHN GODFREY HERDER, by T. CHURCHILL.” A subject of more difficult investigation than that which occupies these pages can hardly be contemplated: Mr. Herder has entered upon it with caution, but with that proper degree of confidence which a well-informed mind must ever inspire, and which was absolutely necessary to the completion of so laborious a task. In this valuable volume, the author has endeavoured to compress a history of animated nature, and chiefly of man in his various forms and situations, either as a natural being, or as a gregarious and civilised one: he enters into a philosophical enquiry into the causes of the variations observable in different races of the human species, and brings forward an immense collection of the most curious and interesting facts. The work opens with a general history of the earth as a planet, and as the habitation of animated beings: the author next considers the structure of vegetables, and by gradation proceeds to that of man, whose organization as a rational creature capable of attaining arts and languages is next treated of. Throughout the whole of this work, on the contents of which we are sorry to be restricted from expatiating, the author seems sincerely earnest to promote the purest religion and the warmest benevolence. It is but justice

to say, that the task of the translator is executed with great ability.

Mr. PEARSON has published some profound and ingenious “Remarks on the Theory of Morals;” in which he has entered into a severe examination of the theoretical part of Dr. Paley’s “Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy,” and has shewn, we think almost demonstratively, that the definition which that moralist has given of virtue is objectionable in all its parts, and that *general utility*, as the rule and criterion of virtue, is little less exceptionable than the definition itself. The works both of Dr. Paley and Mr. Pearson are in many respects truly excellent, but there are parts in both of them which are not likely to obtain general approbation. The style of the present work is not very inviting, the investigation is dry and minute, and has not received that polish, and those ornaments of diction, which might have made it a popular performance.

In the advertisement to his *Botanic Garden*, Dr. DARWIN told us that the principal object of his work was to “instil imagination under the banners of science:” the youthful recruit is so well pleased with her commander that she still continues the service; Dr. Darwin’s “*Phytologia, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening*,” is a work in every page of which some curious hypothesis, some fanciful theory, startles and amuses us: the author has now reached a venerable old age, and we are happy to see that his imagination is yet lively as ever, and his intellectual faculties clear and unclouded as the morning of May. The *Phytologia* is divided into three parts: the first treats of the physiology of vegetation; this is subdivided into sections, in the *first* of which, the author endeavours to prove the individuality of the buds of vegetables; in the second, their absorbent vessels; iii. Their umbilical vessels; iv. Their pulmonary arteries and veins; v. Their aortal arteries and veins; vi. Their glands and secretions; vii. Their organs of reproduction; viii. Their muscles, nerves, and brain: the *second* part discusses the economy of vegetation, the sections of which treat; i. Of the growth of seeds, buds, and bulbs; ii. Of manures, or the food of plants; iii. Of draining and watering lands; iv. Of aeration and pulverization of the soil; v. Of light, heat, and electricity; vi. Of the diseases of plants. The *third* part treats of agriculture and horticulture; in
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the subdivisions are considered, i. Production of fruits; ii. Production of seeds; iii. Production of roots and barks; iv. Production of leaves and wood; v. Production of flowers; vi. Plan for disposing a part of the system of Linnæus into more natural classes and orders. An appendix, containing an improved construction of the drill-plough, closes this instructive and entertaining—this fanciful and philosophical volume.

JAMES JACQUE, esq. has translated M. LAMBERT's "Letters on Cosmogony," and digested them, with the assistance of an extract which was inserted in the French *Encyclopédie*, into a more complete and intelligible form. The work, as it is now published, is entitled, "The System of the World;" it evinces the author to have been a man of clear understanding and sound judgment.

The first part is published of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for the year 1800, containing, as usual, various matter of various merit.

FINE ARTS.

The musical amateurs will be highly gratified with the perusal of two publications which have made their appearance on the subject of that enchanting science. Mr. SHIELD, a gentleman of the first professional talents, has written "An Introduction to Harmony," which is said to display a very complete knowledge of his subject, and to contain, perhaps, more useful information on the art of composition, and on the practice of almost every species of instrument most in use, than any extant work.

"A general Treatise on Music, particularly on Harmony, or Thorough Bass, and its Application in Composition; containing also many essential and original Subjects, tending to explain and illustrate the whole; by M. P. KING:" this treatise has also the character of being well digested and well written; it is likely to be of considerable use to the students in harmony.

Mr. TAYLOR has collected and published, as a sort of substitute for an historical account of gothic architecture (which is a desideratum in English literature), "Essays on Gothic Architecture," which he has extracted from the works of Mr. Warton, Captain Grose, and Mr. Milner: the latter gentleman has addressed, in a letter to the publisher, some observations on the means necessary for further illustrating the ecclesiastical archi-

ture of the middle ages. This work, which is a judicious compilation, is illustrated with ten plates of ornament, &c. selected from ancient buildings calculated to exhibit the various styles of different periods.

Mr. RICHARDSON has published seven numbers of his "Collection of Plans and Elevations of Modern Buildings, public and private, erected in Great Britain by the most celebrated Architects:" this elegant publication, which is to be completed in ten numbers, is intended as a supplement to the *Vitruvius Britannicus*, a work which has long been highly valued as a collection of the principal buildings in this country. As many years have elapsed, however, since that collection was formed, and many noble mansions have since arisen, it was justly thought that such a continuation as the present would be favourably received by the public.

Mr. LAING, architect and surveyor, has published some "Hints for Dwellings; consisting of original Designs for Cottages, Farm-houses, Villas, &c. plain and ornamental, with Plans to each; including some Designs for Town-houses." This work shows the author to be a man of taste and judgment in his profession: he has added to the value of it, moreover, in a practical view, by consulting economy, as well as elegance and convenience, in his designs.

Mr. CHAMBERLAINE has at length completed his very elegant and valuable "Imitations of original Drawings by Hans Holbein (in the Collection of his Majesty), for the Portraits of illustrious Persons in the Court of Henry VIII. with biographical Tracts." This splendid work consists of thirteen numbers, large folio, the price of each number to subscribers, two guineas, and to non-subscribers, two guineas and a half. We have noticed this work in its progress, and now that it is brought to a conclusion, have only to observe that the engraver, far from having remitted his exertions, has rather surpassed himself in each successive number.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

We are happy to announce the appearance of the first volume of the "Asiatic Annual Register; or, a View of the History of Hindûstan, and of the Politics, Commerce, and Literature, of Asia, for the Year 1799." This work, rendered so particularly interesting by the present

state of Indian affairs, is conducted after the manner of the English Annual Register: it exhibits to us, in a small compass, and at an easy expence, the principal transactions, civil and military, which have occurred in India during the year, together with the state-papers, and an account of the proceedings of the British parliament, as well as those of the India-house. Biographical sketches follow: the subjects of those in the present volume, are the late Sultaun, Behader Shah, Asoph Shah, Ahmed Shah, Governor Holwel, Mr. Hugh Boyd, Sir William Jones, Lieutenant-colonels Montague and Hartley, and Mr. Lambert. We are next presented with miscellaneous tracts, accounts of voyages, travels, poetry, reviews of publications relative to India, &c. &c. The editors have also followed the example of the New Annual Register, by prefixing a history of India, which is brought down to the year 1603. The work, on the whole, is conducted with great judgment and ability, and without doubt will receive a very extensive patronage.

Mr. ROBSON's "Persian Diary" was in all probability penned in London.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND TOURS.

"An Account of an Embassy to the Court of the Teshoo Lama in Tibet; containing a Narrative of a Journey through Bootan, and part of Tibet. By Captain SAMUEL TURNER. To which are added, views taken on the spot, by Lieutenant SAMUEL DAVIS; and observations, botanical, mineralogical, and medical, by Mr. ROBERT SAUNDERS." This is a most curious and interesting work: it introduces us to the acquaintance of a people and a country, respecting both which we have hitherto had no other authentic information than that partial account which appeared in the Philosophical Transactions, of the journey of Mr. Boyle, who was sent thither from Bengal, in the year 1774, by the Governor-general Mr. Hastings. Mr. Hastings, in order to explore an unknown region, and ascertain whether any of its productions might be serviceable to European commerce; in order, moreover, to facilitate, if possible, a communication with China, the western frontier of which is contiguous to Tibet; directed thither a mission, which was favourably received by the Lama. These objects, however, were for a time defeated by the death of Mr. Boyle, and of Teshoo Lama, which happened at about the same time; a se-

cond deputation to the court of Tibet, however, was determined on by the governor-general, so soon as the Grand Lama, who in the opinion of the people never dies, had reanimated the body of a successor, and Mr. Turner was the gentleman deputed to conduct it. In the year 1783, he accordingly left Calcutta, accompanied by Lieutenant Davis, as draftsman and surveyor, and by Mr. Saunders, a surgeon of celebrity. Bootan is the name of the country which lies directly in the way to Tibet: the embassy arrived at Tassigudon, the capital of Bootan, on the first of June, and it was not till the beginning of September that a messenger arrived from Tibet, with permission to the English to enter that country. In consequence of this delay, Captain Turner had abundant opportunity of studying the character of the Bootecas, and of becoming acquainted with their country and its productions. This was facilitated by the courtesy and kindness with which the raja received him. The knowledge thus obtained, Mr. Turner has imparted to us in a very elegant and very interesting manner. Teshoo Lama, at the time of the embassy, was only eighteen months old; Captain Turner's messenger was introduced to the regent, a man of benevolent disposition and strong natural capacity, who expressed great friendship for the governor-general and the British nation. The embassy has not been immediately productive of any commercial advantages, but there is reason to believe that it may prove beneficial to the British interest in Asia, and at any rate it has much enlarged our limited knowledge of the eastern world.

A translation has appeared of "A Voyage to the Isle of France, the Isle of Bourbon, and the Cape of Good Hope, by J. H. B. ST. PIERRE." This elegant and accomplished writer has here presented us with those "observations and reflections upon nature and mankind," which could only have suggested themselves to an acute observer, a man of correct taste, lively genius, and refined sensibility.

Captain WHITE has published his "Journal of a Voyage performed in the Lion, extra Indiaman, from Madras to Columbo and Da Lagoa Bay, on the Eastern Coast of Africa, in the Year 1798." This work, which contains only seventy pages of letter-press, is not without interest and entertainment; it gives some account of the manners and customs

of the inhabitants of Da Lagao Bay, and a vocabulary of the language.

“Journal of a Route to Nagpore, by the Way of Cuttae, Burrofumber, and the Southern Bunjare Ghaut, in the Year 1790, with an Account of Nagpore, and a Journal from that Place to Benares by the Soohagee Pass, by DANIEL ROBINSON LECKIE, esq. illustrated with a Map.” The writer of this journal accompanied the late Mr. Forster on his embassy to Nagpore; it was kept by the author when very young, and, as it appears from the advertisement to the volume, was intended only for the perusal of his brother, who has been induced to publish it, from the consideration that, as the route lay through a part of Hindûstan left blank in Major Rennel’s map, and little known to Europeans, the information which it furnishes might, in some measure, fill up the chasm. This volume will, unquestionably, be serviceable in this respect, and will, moreover, be eminently useful to those who traverse the country described by the author.

Mr. JOHNSTON has translated from the German “A Voyage to the East Indies by Fra Paolino da San Bartolomeo; with Notes and Illustrations by Dr. RHEINHOLD FORSTER.” Fra Paolino, a bare-footed Carmelite, resided thirteen years in districts of India little frequented by Europeans. The present work contains an account of the manners and customs of the natives, and affords a geographical description of the country, which, though by no means free from errors, is, on the whole, valuable.

We are indebted to Mr. BINGLEY for the publication of his “Tour round North Wales in the Summer of 1798.” It is one of the most useful journals that have appeared. The author has collected a great deal of information in this excursion, and has imparted it very liberally to the readers of his volumes. We are not fatigued with monotonous and laboured descriptions of the scenery of the country: it is prudently passed by, unless the prospect is uncommonly striking, and then Mr. B. by the minuteness and particularity of his description, has presented a picture to us without glare, and without confusion. Mr. Bingley travelled as a naturalist and philosopher, and his botanical enquiries were pursued with unremitting ardour and success, for he has given an account of the habitudes of above 400 of the more rare native plants. The manners, customs, and superstition, of the

Welsh, are illustrated by a variety of little anecdotes and histories; and the work is, on the whole, one of the most amusing and instructive that we have read for some time.

TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

That indefatigable antiquarian, Mr. NICHOLS, has completed the first part of the third volume of the “History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester.” Of the present part we can only say, that it is in every respect equal, and in some superior, to the former: the author’s investigations are equally diligent and minute; his materials are selected with equal judgment; and Mr. Nichol’s recovery of the long-fought volume of Burton’s History of Leicestershire (which had been copiously interleaved and enlarged, with various marginal notes, for a second edition), and of a long second preface, has materially enriched the present volume. Burton’s preface is here given at large, with all his intended prolegomena; “all his additions also to the hundreds of Tremland, Gastre, and East Goscote, will be found either in their proper places, or at the end of the present volume.” A work of more various and more curious information than the present scarcely ever made its appearance: the antiquarian, the topographer, the genealogist, the biographer, and the naturalist, will each find instruction and amusement.

By some accident we have too long omitted to notice, that Mr. KING has published the first volume of “Munimenta Antiqua; or, Observations on Ancient Castles: including Remarks on the whole Progress of Architecture, Ecclesiastical as well as Military, in Great Britain, and on the corresponding Changes in Manners, Laws, and Customs, tending both to illustrate Modern History, and to elucidate many interesting Passages in various ancient Classic Authors.” Of this work, which from its title page appears to be extremely comprehensive in its plans, the first volume only is yet published, referring solely to the earliest periods of British History, to the days of druidism and of patriarchal manners. The second will relate to the works of the Romans in this island, and the improvements which they introduced; to such works as were British imitations of Phenician and Syrian architecture, to those which were mere imitations of Roman architecture, and also to such as were but imitations of those imitations.

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The third volume will be devoted to the Saxon times; and the fourth will give "The History of the strenuous Efforts of Norman Genius, and of the Preparations which their sturdy and violent Endeavours were permitted to make for better Times." Mr. King has some whimsical notions interspersed through his work, which, however, do not by any means detract from its curiosity or interest. One cannot help smiling at his dreadful apprehensions lest we should relapse to the idolatry of our pagan ancestors, if we become too intimately acquainted with its captivating solemnities! Speaking of Stone Henge, "It is an *happy* circumstance," says he, "that we do not, at this distance of time, with precision, understand what the abominations here practised, in the latter most corrupted ages of druidism, were;" and again, "It is not to be lamented that we are so far ignorant, *and it would be serving but an ill purpose to endeavour to bring them to light again*, or to strive to catch ideas of them by the wild guidance of conjecture." Mr. King is of opinion, that all the improvements of human life, in architecture, &c. &c. are rather the result of immediate inspiration from the Deity, than of the unaided efforts of human reason!! With all its whimsicalities, however, this work is extremely curious, and will be considered as a valuable addition to the literature of the country.

The four first numbers are published of the second volume of Mr. BYRNE's "Antiquities of Great Britain." The first volume of this very elegant work was published, many years ago, by Mr. Hearne and Mr. Byrne in conjunction; the second, which is in no respect inferior to the former, is carried on by Mr. B. alone, from drawings made by Mr. Hearne for that purpose. Each number (price 13s.) contains four plates, ten inches by seven, and the volume will be completed in thirteen numbers. Each plate is accompanied by a short and correct description in English and in French. The part already published exhibits views of the following antiquities: St. Peter's, Oxford; St. Botolph's Priory, Colchester; Newark Castle, Nottinghamshire; Lanthony Abbey, Monmouthshire; South Gate, Yarmouth, Norfolk; Gloucester Cathedral; Hereford Cathedral; Church of St. James, Dunwich, Suffolk; Salisbury Cathedral; Ludlow Castle, general view; Ditto, interior view; Chepstow Castle, Monmouth-

shire; Barnard Castle, Durham; Caister Castle, Norfolk; Episcopal Palace at Wells; and the Market-Cross at Glastonbury.

MEDICINE, &c.

Mr. PEARSON's "Observations of the Effects of various Articles of the Materia Medica in the Cure of the Lues Venerea, illustrated with Cases," are compressed into a small but valuable volume. Mr. Pearson is senior surgeon of the Lock Hospital, the Asylum, and Public Dispensary: his opportunities, therefore, of trying experiments in the cure of syphilitic affections are almost innumerable. Soon after the venereal disease made its appearance in Europe, mercury was discovered to be effectual in curing it: by ignorant and unskilful practitioners, however, it was frequently administered in such merciless quantities as to produce other complaints scarcely less fatal than that which it was intended to remedy. In consequence of this, it began to lose its popularity, and various vegetable productions, guaiacum, the China and sarsaparilla roots, mezereon, opium, &c. &c. were introduced as substitutes for this dangerous remedy. Some of these medicines having been found serviceable in removing some of the consequences of the disease, and in counteracting the ill effects of the mercury, were supposed to be useful remedies in the syphilis itself: in a short time, however, it was discovered that too sanguine expectations had been formed of these pompous specifics, and the mercury, which had *sunk* several degrees, now *rose* to its former station. Mr. Pearson gives a concise history of each of these medicines, showing the circumstances to which they owed their popularity, and those by which they lost it. He is of opinion, that practitioners have been no less rash in relinquishing altogether these once popular remedies than they were in extolling them beyond their merit; for, although none of them, unassisted by mercury, were specifics against the venereal poison, yet almost all of them have been found useful in relieving certain symptoms of the disease. This ingenious volume concludes with an enquiry into the efficacy of the various acids which have, of late years, been so celebrated for their antisyphilitic virtues. Mr. Pearson considers the muriated barytes, and two of the mineral acids, as possessing the power of *suspending*, for a limited time, the progress of the disease, and of removing

many secondary symptoms, but asserts that they are not equal to the subduing the virus, and freeing the constitution entirely from the effects of the malady. The nitric and nitrous acids have removed both the primary and secondary symptoms of the syphilis; in some instances also the former have not recurred, nor the latter, at the usual period, when the cure has been imperfect. Still Mr. Pearson's experiments tend to prove, that a permanent cure has never been accomplished by these acids, where secondary symptoms have been present. Mr. P. however, is far from being desirous to banish the nitrous acids from venereal cases; he considers that, in many instances, they may be eminently useful, and particularly where an impaired state of the constitution renders the introduction of mercury into the animal system inconvenient, or evidently improper. "My opportunities," he adds, "of administering mercury have not extended to less than twenty thousand cases, and I feel myself fully authorized to assert, that it is a remedy always to be confided in under every form of lues venerea; and, where we have only that one disease to contend with, that it is a certain antidote, and as safe in its operation as any other active medicine, drawn from the vegetable or the mineral kingdom." Mr. P. however, explains himself to mean (what, indeed, scarcely required an explanation), that mercury is as safe as any other active medicine in the hands of practitioners who are acquainted with its operation and effects, not that it is to be administered with impunity by every ignorant empiric.

Mr. BLAIR has published the second part of his "Essays on the Venereal Disease, and its concomitant Affections; containing additional Evidence, with critical and practical Remarks, on the new Saline Antisyphilitic Remedies; and an Answer to some Objections made against the former Part."

Doctors DUNCAN have published a fourth volume of their "Annals of Medicine," which contains a larger proportion than usual of original essays.

A fourth volume is also completed of the "Medical and Physical Journal," which, as it is supported by most of the eminent practitioners in the kingdom, is a valuable and unequalled repository of professional knowledge.

Dr. MOSELEY has published a second edition of his "Treatise on Sugar, with

considerable Additions." Dr. M. has introduced a great deal of collateral matter into his volume; he digresses *ad libitum*, but his digressions are always ingenious and amusing. We ought to mention that the doctor's wonted good humour forsakes him when he mentions the cow-pox, which he reprobates with unmerited severity.

Dr. BEDDOES' "Essay on Pulmonary Consumption" has also reached a second edition. Many recent cases have confirmed Dr. B. in his opinion concerning the efficacy of the fox-glove.

The following publication will be useful to young professors: "The Edinburgh Practice of Physic and Surgery, preceded by an Abstract of the Theory of Medicine, and the Nosology of Dr. Cullen, and including upwards of Five Hundred authentic Formulæ, from the Books of St. Bartholomew's and the other Hospitals in London, and from the Lectures, &c. of the most eminent public Teachers; with Plates of the Instruments used in Surgery."

"Medical Jurisprudence; or, A Code of Ethics and Institutes adapted to the Professors of Physic and Surgery." This excellent little tract (which is not sold) was composed by Dr. PERCIVAL for a beloved son, who, we understand, has been summoned to an early grave: at present it is incomplete; but we trust the Doctor will soon resume his pen, and promulgate for medical students that code of ethics which is so admirably calculated for the object he had in view.

Mr. BELL's "Memorial concerning the present State of Military and Naval Surgery" was addressed, it seems, several years ago, to the first lord of the Admiralty; who not having taken that notice of it which the author, in full imagination of its importance, expected, the latter has thought proper to submit it to the public. The pamphlet contains some hints which may, perhaps, be worth attending to for the improvement of naval and military surgery; but they are addressed in so cavalier and supercilious a manner, that we should have been surprised indeed had the right honourable earl, who presides at the Admiralty, condescended to notice them.

Mr. RENWICK's "Memorials on the Medical Department of Naval Service" are written in a far more respectful style.

Mr. WEBSTER's "History of Pestilential and Epidemical Diseases" is reprinted in England: we noticed this
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work in our last Retrospect of American Literature.

Mr. KENTISH has published "A second Essay on Burns;" in which an attempt is made to refute the opinions of Sir James Earle and Sir William Farquhar, lately advanced, on the supposed benefit of the application of ice in such accidents. In his former essay, Mr. Kentish directed the application of *stimulants* to burns: in the present he pursues the principle of treatment then recommended, though in the detail of practice he has been induced to make some alterations.

Mr. PARKINSON's "Hospital Pupil" is an essay intended and well calculated to facilitate the study of medicine and surgery.

Dr. FOWLER's "Practical Treatise on the different Fevers of the West Indies" is very ingenious, and serves, in a great measure, to reconcile the discordant accounts of medical authors who have written on the subject. Dr. Fowler observed, that persons who have been attacked with fever, in almost any situation, very generally became yellow: he was soon led to conjecture, therefore, that this yellowness was merely a concomitant symptom, and by no means such as could be sufficiently characteristic of any one fever, to give it a particular denomination. This circumstance also led him to discover the cause of the various symptoms attributed by different authors to the yellow fever, and to account for successful methods of cure which were often diametrically opposite to each other. Dr. Fowler divides the fever of the West Indies into intermittents, remittents, ardent fevers, and the malignant or jail fever; he enlarges on the diagnostic symptoms of each of the varieties with much discrimination.

Mr. NOBLE has published the first part of "A Treatise on Ophthalmy, and those Diseases which are induced by Inflammation of the Eyes; with new Methods of Cure."

Dr. SAUNDERS has published "A Treatise on the Chemical History and Medical Powers of some of the most celebrated Mineral Waters; with practical Remarks on the Aqueous Regimen: to which are added, Observations on the Use of Cold and Warm Bathing." In this work the knowledge of the physician is happily united to that of the philosophical chemist. Dr. Saunders, as it was impossible that he should make himself

personally acquainted with the composition and medicinal efficacy of the various mineral waters mentioned in his work, has, of course, consulted a number of publications on the virtues of particular springs, and, by this means, has brought into a comparatively small compass much scattered but valuable information. The following is a list of the mineral waters of which Dr. Saunders has given an account: Malvern, Holywell, Bristol, Matlock, Buxton, Bath, Sedlitz, Epsom, Sea, Seltzer, Tunbridge, Spa, Pyrmont, Cheltenham, Scarborough, Vichy, Carlsbad, Hartfell, Harrogate, Moffat, Aix, Borser, and Barege.

A number of publications are continually issuing from the press on the interesting subject of the cow-pox: each, perhaps, throws some new light on the nature of the disease, and all contribute to assure us of its mildness, and to convince us of its complete efficacy. Dr. WOODVILLE, Mr. HENRY JENNER, Mr. FERMOR, Mr. DUNNING, &c. &c. have all presented the public with the result of their various observations and experience. Mr. CHARLES AIKIN has united all that is at present known on the subject, in his "Concise View of the Origin and present Practice" of this species of inoculation.

AGRICULTURE AND HUSBANDRY.

A short "Treatise on the Culture of Wheat," by Mr. DALRYMPLE, will repay the perusal: in a small compass the author has conveyed much useful information, as to the management of this important crop. The application and qualities of different manures are treated of with considerable ingenuity.

Dr. FALCONER, of Lichfield, is the author of some "Observations on Agriculture," which the practical farmer may read with pleasure and advantage.

A society of practical farmers have written "A Letter" to Lord Somerville, with a view to show the inutility of the plans and researches of the Board of Agriculture, and how it might be employed in others more beneficial. This pamphlet contains some excellent observations on the management of crown lands, the high price of provisions, and various fancied improvements of the new husbandry: it required but little evidence, in addition to our own observations, to convince us that the Board of Agriculture is an institution, the expenses of which have not been overbalanced by any advantages

vantages which the country has reaped from it.

Mr. STACEY, in his "Observations on the Failure of the Turnip Crops," is of opinion, that the fly has not been so injurious as the want of moisture: he recommends, therefore, that the seed should be put deeper in the ground than it usually is. We have frequently remarked, that the fly is more destructive to the turnip crop in dry weather than in wet; rainy seasons are probably ungenial to this formidable little animal, many of which are perhaps washed into the earth and rise no more: the young turnips grow vigorously in moist seasons, and at any rate are better able to resist its ravages. On this principle, we think it likely that Mr. Stacey's proposition is a good one.

LAW.

Dr. CROKE has published an important "Report" of the case of Horner against Liddiard, on the question of what consent is necessary to the marriage of illegitimate minors. The circumstances of this case are very interesting, but it would take more room than we can spare to relate them; we can merely state, that it was determined in the Consistorial Court of London, on the 24th of May, 1799, by Sir William Scott, Chancellor of the diocese, that the consent of the parents, in the case of illegitimate minors, is not the consent required by the act of Parliament (26 Geo. II. c. 3.), *that* extending to legal parents alone; but that the consent of a guardian appointed by the Court of Chancery was necessary, in all instances circumstanced like the present, to give validity to the marriage. To this report Dr. Croke has prefixed an introductory essay, which displays deep and various learning, on the theory and history of laws relating to illegitimate children, and to the encouragement of marriage in general.

Mr. WATKIN's "Principles of Conveyancing" is a small but judicious work, designed for the use of students; with an introduction on the study of that branch of law, which displays a very competent knowledge of it.

The first volume, and the first number of the second volume, have appeared of Messrs. BOSANQUET and FULLER's "Reports" of Cases in the Court of Common Pleas and Exchequer Chamber, and in the House of Lords, from Easter Term 1796, to Trinity Term 1799.

They are digested with great judgment and great accuracy.

"The Modern Practice of Levying Fines and Suffering Recoveries, in the Court of Common Pleas," by Mr. HANDS, is a volume which gives a distinct view of the mode in which these fictitious actions are maintained, in order to enable the practising lawyer to conduct this part of his business with ease and accuracy.

"The Law of Executors and Administrators, by SAMUEL TOLLER, Esq." The non-existence of any modern work of reputation, treating exclusively of the duties of personal representatives, induced the author to endeavour to supply the deficiency; which he has done in the present volume in a very able manner. It must be observed, however, that his work is too technical for the purpose of common readers.

Dr. ROBINSON has published the second part of the first volume of his "Reports of Cases argued and determined in the High Court of Admiralty, commencing with the Judgment of the Right Hon. Sir William Scott." This valuable work is continued with the same accuracy and precision which distinguished it at first.

"Reports" have been recently published, too many to be enumerated, of Cases upon the validity of Sentences, under various circumstances, of the condemnation of vessels: the arguments that we have chanced to read, have generally been learned, ingenious, and fair.

POETRY.

Every lover of true genius and taste will feel himself indebted to Dr CURRIE, for the accurate and elegant edition which he has given us of the "Works of Robert Burns," the desolate, the unfriended Robert Burns!

Applause, poor child of Minstrelsy,
Was all the world e'er gave to thee:
Unmov'd, by pinching penury

They saw thee torn,
And now, kind souls! with sympathy
Thy loss they mourn!

Dr. Currie has enriched this edition, which is published for the benefit of the author's widow and family, with one of the most elegant pieces of biography and criticism that we remember ever to have read. The selection and arrangement of the materials of these volumes were entrusted to this gentleman, whose knowledge of the Scottish dialect, whose poetic

enthusiasm

enthusiasm and refined taste, peculiarly qualified him for the task. Many poems are inserted hitherto unpublished; and the numerous letters of Burns and his friends, which Dr. Currie has judiciously incorporated and made the basis of his biography, assist us in acquiring a complete knowledge of the poet's character, and in tracing the growth of his genius, and the confirmation of his intellect.

We are happy to announce the publication of a new edition, corrected and enlarged, with a glossary, extremely minute and copious, of the delightful "Poems of Allan Ramsay." The anonymous editor of these volumes has prefixed a "Life" of the author, from authentic documents, and "Remarks" on his poems, which evince a very correct taste, a very sound discriminative judgment.

The second, and, we regret to add, the last volume is now published of Mr. WAY's "Fables," in English verse. This most elegant and most accomplished writer has paid the debt of nature; and the public is under obligation for the appearance of the present volume to his friend Mr. GEORGE ELLIS, the gentleman who wrote the preface and notes to the former volume of this work, and to whom the present owes not merely its preface and its valuable notes, but an appendix, in which some tales are continued with much spirit, which had been left unfinished by Mr. Way. Mr. Ellis has in the press a work on the history of English poetry; and the editor of these fascinating volumes has displayed so much taste and so much knowledge, that we may be allowed to form high expectations concerning his own original and we understand elaborate performance.

We are sorry to say, that the Oxonian Professor of Poetry, Dr. HURDIS, in his poem "The favourite Village," has not afforded us that unmixed delight which we did hope to have received from this effort of his muse. Many passages which occur, do honour to the author's feelings as a man; and some of his simple unornamented descriptions do credit to the correctness of his taste; but, when the bard attempts to sweep the 'indignant chords of the lyre,' his rage is oftentimes ridiculous. Dr. Hurdis must not attempt the sublime and lofty strains of poetry: he has been remarkably unsuccessful on the present occasion, at least, where his images are frequently incongruous and extravagant, and his *similes* as *unlike* as possible.

The elegant and spirited translator of Oberon, one of the most polished poems of modern times, has done well in devoting his talents to the translation of Virgil's Georgics, without exception perhaps the most polished poem of antiquity. Of the Georgics we have numerous versions, such as they are, in the English language; those of Dryden and Warton stand foremost, without any other competition than that between themselves. Dryden's, being anterior of the two, had undergone various criticisms when Dr. Warton wrote; who from that circumstance, and the additional one of being himself a critic of much taste and acuteness, avoided those gross mistakes, those many incorrect lines, and wild deviations from the original, which detract from the merit of his predecessor. Dr. Warton's version, however, excellent as it is in many respects, dignified, elegant, and energetic, is far, very far behind the original in dignity, elegance and energy. Room, therefore, was still left—and room, alas! is yet left for competition with the Master of the Roman lyre. Mr. Sotheby, sensible of the respective excellences of these two translations, and sensible doubtless of their defects, has offered his own version, not without diffidence; and justly observes, respecting the difficulty of the task undertaken, that "the grace, the spirit, and dignity, of the versification of the most harmonious of our poets in the last century, combined with the learning, the refined taste, and correct judgment of the most eminent of our critics in the present, could alone have conveyed to the English reader an adequate sense of the perfection of the Latin original." The version of Mr. Sotheby discredits not the high applause he has earned by his transference of Oberon into the English language. It is not expected that we should enter into the comparative merits of Dryden, Warton, and Sotheby. Each has his excellences, and each occasionally surpasses both his competitors without rivalling the original. The characters of Dryden's translation are, perhaps, high spirit and unpolished strength: the version of Dr. Warton is far more faithful, elegant and equal: in suavity of versification and variety of cadence, the present translator will, perhaps, often bear away the palm.

The lovers of splendid typography and elegant engraving will be pleased with a beautiful edition which has just appeared of Mr. GRAY's Poems.

The public has long been acquainted with the poetical merits of Mr. BIDLAKE. "A Summer's Eve" has been the subject of incidental description by many of our best writers; Mr. Bidlake, unintimidated, has minutely delineated its various beauties in a poem replete with appropriate imagery. Aware, however, that mere imagery soon fatiates, Mr. B. has interspersed many domestic incidents and moral reflections, and has produced a poem which evinces a cultivated taste and a feeling heart.

It is now above thirty years since the English public became acquainted with the Dramas of Metastasio, by means of the elegant and classical version of Mr. HOOLE: this gentleman has continued to employ his pen in the translation of his favourite author, and has now published the substance of his labours in three octavo volumes. *Artaxerxes, the Olympiad, Hyppisphyle, Titus, Demetrius, and Demophoon*, are the six dramas which appeared in the old edition; Mr. Hoole has now added, *The Dream of Scipio, Achilles in Scyros, Adrian in Syria, Dido, Otis, The uninhabited Island, Zenobia, Themistocles, Siroe, Regulus, Romulus and Hersilia*, and the sacred drama of *Joseph*, besides the Cantatas. A short account is prefixed of Metastasio's life and works, taken chiefly from Cristini and Dr. Burney.

We are indebted to Mr. MOORE for a highly polished and luxurious version of the Odes of Anacreon. The idea which we should have formed of the old bard of Teos, from the translations which we have hitherto seen, would rather be that of a gross sensualist, a mere good-humoured bacchanalian, than an elegant and refined voluptuary, of warm imagination indeed, but of genuine taste. The easy versification, the attractive simplicity and conciseness of Mr. Moore's translation would have completely undeceived us: in his hands we hear the bard's own lyre, and, lulled with listening,

On his harp then sink in slumbers,
Dreaming still of dulcet numbers!

An introductory dissertation prefixed to this volume has given the recorded but questionable particulars of Anacreon's life, and an elegant and judicious criticism on his writings.

Miss ANNE BANNERMAN has published a volume of "Poems," in which are united vigour, harmony, and taste.

The publication of Mrs. HALE's "Poetical Attempts" was prompted by the ardent desire of extricating an amiable and worthy family from the difficulties in which they are involved: we cannot but wish her success in so laudable and humane a cause.

Mr. CHANDLER's "Sir Hubert" evinces some powers of poetry with very little judgment.

"Britannia's Tears, by A. PETERKIN."—Well may Britannia shed tears at the perusal of so pitiful a poem!

"Beaumaris Bay" is a poem, with Notes, descriptive and explanatory, particularly of the Druids, founders of some of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales, the Families descended from them, and Quotations from the Bards; with an Appendix, containing an Account of the Battle of Beaumaris in 1648, and the taking of the Castle. Although the author has by no means fulfilled the promise in his title-page, his poem is spirited, and his notes are entertaining.

Mr. COMTIE's "Pleasures of Solitude" is a poem which evinces the author to be a man of feeling and contemplation.

Mr. BOLLAND has obtained another Seatonian prize for his poem, "Saint Paul at Athens." The specimens which Mr. Bolland has given us of his rich poetic genius and correct taste, have raised high our expectations of his future fame.

The author of "An Epistle from the Marquis de la Fayette to Washington" has attributed to the marquis sentiments which it is possible he would not acknowledge: the author's poetical powers are by no means despicable.

A second volume has appeared of "The Annual Anthology," which, like the former, contains pieces of very unequal merit.

The loss of the American Colonies is the subject of a poem, which the author—an united Irishman probably—has called "Britain Preserved." The poem is a dull one: it is a mixture of rash panegyric, confused allegory, and exaggeration too extravagant even for the muses to pardon.

"Sappho Search's Poetical Review of Miss HANNAH MORE's. Strictures on Female Education" is a very sprightly and good-humoured *jeu d'esprit*: some handsome compliments are paid to the fair moralist, though many of her rigid orthodox tenets are held up to ridicule in a very lively satire.

Mr.

Mr. DUTTON's "Wise Man of the East" is a coarse and ill-tempered attack on Mrs. Inchbald, for her want of poetical taste in the alteration of a German Drama. In the Monthly Magazine we have often expressed our decided disapprobation of Mrs. Inchbald's dramatic alterations; but never, we trust, has our disapprobation, however decided, urged us to any violation of the laws of delicacy and decorum.

Dr. Geddes is the *reputed* author of "Bardomachia," a Macaronic poem, in *honour* of the inglorious contest between two bards of notorious irritability.

Numerous—very numerous and non-sensical are the poemata, which have issued from the press within the last few months, but we have neither time nor inclination to enumerate them. We have enlarged so much on the more important branches of literature, that we must solicit pardon from the readers of

NOVELS AND ROMANCES,

for the brief notice which we are compelled to take of them. "Leonard and Gertrude" is a popular story, written originally in German, translated into French, and now attempted into English with the hope of its being useful to the lower orders of society. The exalted object of this interesting story is to impress upon the minds of the poor a complete resignation to the will of Providence, whatever severity of affliction they may be called upon to suffer.

"Zimao the African, translated by the Rev. WEEDEN BUTLER," is a very interesting and pathetic little tale, illustrative of the deep horrors of the Slave Trade: an appendix consisting of extracts from the evidence delivered at the bar of the House of Commons, when that subject was under consideration, gives too much probability to the horrible events related in this heart-rending story.

Mr. IRELAND's "Rinaldo, or the Castle of Badajos," is a romance, in which ghosts and goblins are perpetually haunting us. Mr. I. is obviously a man of genius.

"The School for Fashion, by Mrs. THICKNESSE," is a novel exhibiting *in terrorem* the vices of the fashionable world.

"The History of Rinaldo Rinaldini, Captain of Banditti, translated from the German of Vulvius by Mr. HINCKLEY," might have excited considerable interest but for the foolish machinery of magic and ghosts.

"Selina," "The Neighbourhood," "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers," "Constantia Neville," &c. &c. compose the insignificant catalogue of Novels and Romances.

THE DRAMA.

"The Piccolomini; or, the first Part of Wallenstein," and "The Death of Wallenstein," which forms the second and concluding part, are the production of FREDERICK SCHILLER, whose dramatic muse has so often delighted us. She seems now to have lost a considerable portion of her spirit and fire: the violations, however, are far less frequent in these than in his former plays of the dramatic unities, and critics may, perhaps, on this account prefer them. They contain also some pathetic and impassioned scenes; but these are so rare, that we felt rather tired than pleased with the perusal. The plays are very affectedly and unequally translated by Mr. COLERIDGE.

Several numbers have appeared of "The German Theatre," a work conducted solely by Mr. THOMPSON, whose translations are at least equal in point of fidelity to those of any of his rivals.

"The Father's Revenge, a Tragedy: with other Poems, by Frederick Earl of CARLISLE." This is one of the most beautiful specimens of typography that ever issued even from the press of Bulmer: it is accompanied with prints from some exquisite drawings of Westall: nor are the contents of the volume altogether unworthy of the splendour and magnificence of its decorations. The subject of the tragedy is the tale of Sigismonda and Guiscardo; and it must be acknowledged that the noble author has evinced dramatic talents of more than ordinary excellence.

Lady BURREL's "Theodora" is entitled to considerable praise for the easiness and correctness of its dialogue, which, however, is destitute of the dignity and elegance necessary for tragedy: the same may be said of her "Maximian," a tragedy taken from Corneille.

Mr. BIDLAKE's "Virginia; or, The Fall of the Decemvirs," is written with considerable spirit. The "Orphans," by STEPHEN SHEPHERD, Esq. is an opera, published with the benevolent motive of contributing to the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell in Holland.

Mr. HOARE's "Indiscretion" is a dramatic performance of much merit.

Mr. GIBSON's "Streatshall Abbey; or,

or, *The Danish Invasion*," is a very spirited performance, in which the characters are consistently supported.

The plan and execution of the poet-laureate's "*Adelaide*" are alike insignificant.

An interesting work has been published on the subject of

EDUCATION,

translated from the German of M. Salzmann, entitled "*Gymnastics for Youth*," &c. The author deplores the degenerated stature and sluggish movements of the modern Germans, and attributes them altogether to the delicate treatment which they receive in infancy and youth. He gives an exaggerated account of the hardihood and robustness of his ancient countrymen, and attributes the strength and activity which distinguished them to the early hardships which they underwent: spare diet—the flesh of animals, sometimes roasted, sometimes raw—scanty covering and laborious exercise. The course which the author prescribes of exercise for young men is exceedingly good, but probably requires rather to be enforced in Germany than in England. The sports of school-boys in this country are sufficiently various and invigorating.

Mr. FRANKLIN's "*History of Ancient and Modern Egypt*," &c. &c. is a cheap and very useful compilation. We believe we may say the same of Mr. SALMON's "*Historical description of Ancient and Modern Rome*."

The author of "*Scientific Dialogues*" has most successfully levelled to the capacity of children of ten or eleven years of age, the first rudiments of natural and experimental philosophy. This excellent little work consists of two volumes; in the first of which the general principles of philosophy, together with the structure and use of the mechanical powers, are elucidated: in the second is given a very intelligent and familiar account of the most interesting subject of astronomy. The ingenious author proposes, if the present work should be encouraged (of which there can be but little doubt), to publish four other volumes of a similar kind, comprising optics, hydrostatics, pneumatics, chemistry, electricity, and magnetism.

The Abbé GAULTIER has published the first part of his "*Method of making Abridgments, or Easy and certain Rules of analysing Authors*:" the second part is to contain the application of those rules

to various selections from the best authors. This work, from the novelty of its nature and the felicity of its execution, will be highly useful. A translation has also appeared from the French, of the same author's "*Amusing and instructive Conversation for Children*."

The title of the following book will best explain its nature and contents, "*The World in Miniature: containing a curious and faithful Account of the Situation, Extent, Climate, Productions, Government, Population, Dress, Manners, Curiosities, &c. of the different Countries of the World, compiled from the best Authorities; with proper References the most essential Rules of the French Language prefixed to the Work, and the Translation of the difficult Words and idiomatic Expressions.*"

Mr. DRUMMOND, a gentleman who has devoted many industrious years to the too unprofitable task of tuition, has published for the use of young persons a little work of considerable merit, entitled, "*The young Ladies' and Gentlemen's Auxiliary in taking Heights and Distances, containing the Use of Gunter's Quadrant, and the Pocket-case of mathematical Instruments for the Solution of right-angled Triangles, preparatory to the Study of practical Astronomy.*"

Dr. MAJOR's "*Selection of the Lives of Plutarch abridged*," &c. is an useful work: Plutarch's lives are too long a compilation for the use of school-boys, and the present abridgment is very judiciously executed.

The public is indebted to Dr. GREGORY for "*The Elements of a polite Education, carefully selected from the Letters of the Earl of Chesterfield*." This work, in its integral state, has been justly and universally objected against for the laxity of its morals. Dr. Gregory has carefully suppressed any sentiments which might injure or pervert the morality of youth; and has by this means presented the rising generation with a book from which more practical and beneficial knowledge may be derived than from almost any book of its size with which we are acquainted.

"*The School-room Party, out of School-hours*," is a little work which (as the title page justly observes) will be found, for young ladies and gentlemen of every description, a most pleasing companion to the Leverian Museum.

The "*Memoirs of Dick the little Poney*"

"Poney" are entertaining and instructive; the same may truly be said of "The Stories of Senex; or, Little Histories of Little People; by E. A. KENDAL."

Miss LUCY PEACOCK has published a translation of M. La Croze's *Abrégé Chronologique*, to which she has made an useful addition, in order to bring down the chronology to the present time.

MISCELLANIES.

Mr. MALONE, the pattern of editorial industry, has collected "The critical and miscellaneous prose Works of John Dryden" into three clumsy volumes; a very copious account is given of the life and writings of the author, grounded on original and authentic documents, together with a collection of his letters, the greatest part of which has never before been published. However we may smile at or yawn over the prolixity of Mr. Malone's narrative, the literary world is undoubtedly under considerable obligations to him for having corrected the many erroneous accounts which have been given by different writers of the life of Dryden, and for having thus collected the scattered productions of one of the greatest geniuses of his age, of a man who improved the style of his native language no less by his prose than by his poetic compositions.

Mr. DUNSTER's "Considerations on Milton's early Reading, and the *Prima Stamina* of *Paradise Lost*," are addressed in a letter to Dr. Falconer, a medical practitioner under whose excellent and friendly care the author placed himself in a lingering illness, from which if he has not yet, we sincerely hope that he soon may completely recover. "Among the various obligations," says Mr. Dunster in the commencement of his letter, "which I owe to your friendship, the advice you gave me, when I first became an invalid, to have always some literary object in pursuit, but not of a fatiguing kind, is not one of the least. I have found the best effects from it; and in forming from desultory reading collections for illustrating the works of our great classic and divine poet, I am confident, that I have passed through many hours of invalid languor and morbid oppression with infinitely less sensibility of them, than I should have done if devoid of some mental occupation." We are almost too selfish to deplore the circumstance which gave rise to the present publication, in which we think Mr. Dunster has most clearly traced the *prima stamina* of Mil-

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ton's *Paradise Lost* to Sylvester's *Du Bartas*: very strong are the circumstances which make it probable that Milton *must* have been acquainted with the English translation of that work, and very numerous and striking are the parallel passages which evince that Milton *must* have retained in his memory many thoughts, passages, and expressions, which occur there.

"Memoirs relative to Egypt, written in that Country during the Campaign of General Bonaparte, in the Years 1798 and 1799, by the learned and scientific Men who accompanied the French Expedition." This expedition we hope will at least be productive of one advantage, namely, that of rendering the European literati acquainted with the natural productions, the antiquities, state of society, &c. in Egypt. The present volume contains many interesting memoirs; but from the scantiness of its contents, scanty, that is to say, when compared with the expectations which had been formed of it, our curiosity is rather excited than allayed. Most of the subjects treated of in these papers relate to the arts, and to natural history. There are memoirs on the manufacture of gunpowder—on the wing of the ostrich—on Arabian horses—on the prevailing ophthalmia of Egypt—on a new species of nymphæa—on the dying of cotton and flax by means of the carthamus—on the Coptic monasteries, &c. &c. which altogether render the volume both instructive and amusing.

M. NORRY, one of the architects attached to the expedition, has published a very entertaining and spirited account of it. The public has also been favoured with a translation of citizen Ripaud's "Report" of the Commission of Arts to the first consul Bonaparte on the antiquities of Upper Egypt, and the present state of all the temples, palaces, obelisks, statues, tombs, pyramids, &c. of Philæ, Syene, Thebes, Tentyris, Latopolis, Memphis, Heliopolis, &c. &c. from the cataract of the Nile to Cairo. The present Report (which, though called an abridged description, is yet more particular in its details than the publication we have just noticed) prepares us to expect a most magnificent and valuable work, which is now preparing under the auspices of the chief consul, on the antiquities of Egypt.

Mr. DRYANDER has prepared "*A Catalogue*," in three octavo volumes, of the

the library of natural history belonging to Sir Joseph Banks : this, as may well be supposed, is not a mere dry catalogue ; on the contrary, it not only shows the extent and value of the collection, but from the new and judicious arrangement points out to the student numerous sources of information under each head, where it would with difficulty be discovered, and in works where it might not be expected to exist.

Mrs. CAPPE'S "Account of two charity Schools for the Education of Girls, and of a female friendly Society," does the highest honour to herself and her female coadjutors for their active benevolence.

A translation, said to be the performance of Miss H. M. WILLIAMS, has appeared in two volumes of Mercier's "New Picture of Paris."

Dr. AIKIN has published a second volume of "Letters from a Father to his Son, on various Topics relative to Literature and the Conduct of Life." It is impossible to speak more highly of this volume than by saying that it evinces the same strong and discriminating judgment, the same chaste and cultivated taste, and the same liberal turn of thinking, which combined to stamp so high a value on the former.

Mr. WAKEFIELD has employed the hours of his confinement in Dorchester-gaol as would naturally be anticipated,

namely, in the pursuit of classical literature. Within the walls of his prison he has produced a translation of some "Selected Essays by Dio Chrysostom;" the selection is judicious, and the translation at once elegant and faithful.

The work with the notice of which we shall conclude our retrospect for the present half year is from the classical and learned pen of Dr. VINCENT, whose illustration of the "Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates" we noticed on a former occasion. "The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea, part the First, containing an Account of the Navigation of the Ancients from the Sea of Suez to the Coast of Zanguebar." The present volume contains only that part of the Periplus which has relation to Africa and its coast ; the remainder of the Periplus, relating to the Arabian and Indian coast, and the commerce carried on with them, Dr. Vincent intends to publish at some future time, should health and leisure permit him to prosecute his arduous undertaking. Our readers will be very highly gratified to learn that an elegant and accurate translation into the French language, by M. Billecocq (under the patronage and by the order of Bonaparte), has lately been most splendidly published of Dr. Vincent's Voyage of Nearchus. M. Billecocq is at present employed upon the translation of the present volume.

RETROSPECT OF THE PROGRESS OF GERMAN LITERATURE DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS.

WE have not for many years witnessed so abundant a harvest of *new* literary productions, as the last Easter-fair of Leipzig yielded ; nor is it the number only of new publications, but likewise their intrinsic value, that distinguishes this fair, at a time when it might have been expected that the effects of a ruinous war would, more than ever, produce a stagnation in the book-trade. For, by the invasions of the French, the usual commercial intercourse with all Switzerland and one half of South Germany has been almost entirely interrupted ; and since the publication of the formidable *Ukase* in April, 1800, the German booksellers have been entirely excluded from the markets of Russia, whither they used to export large quantities of books for the supply of the numerous German settlers ; but where at present not a single print-

ed sheet is allowed to be imported ; the *Ukase* being executed with such strictness, that whole pages of the Hamburg Newspapers are blacked over and rendered illegible, before they are distributed to the subscribers. The space appropriated in our magazine to the Retrospect of German Literature would not be sufficient to allow us to characterise, in an ample manner, each of the more important publications of last Easter fair ; we must therefore content ourselves with giving a summary notice of them.—In

THEOLOGY,

an important work has been completed : STAUDLIN'S "Grundriss der Tugend und Religionslehre." S.'s Principles of Morality and Religion.—2d section of part ii. (Götting. Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht, l. 8vo.). It contains the second and

and third principal sections of the elementary doctrine of religion, viz. the doctrines of free-will and of the immortality of the soul, &c. the history of the church before and under Jesus and his apostles, an account of the sacraments, and, finally, an address to the reader, in which the author explains some passages of his System of Morality, which seemed liable to be misunderstood.

Another professor of the same university (of Göttingen), Mr. AMMON, has published a "Neues Lehrbuch der Religiösen Moral und der Christlichen be-sonders"—A new elementary Book of Religious, and in particular of Christian Morality (l. 8vo. Göttingen, Thomas); which has, for the most part, the same scope as the preceding work, and is possessed of no small merit. The same author, who is preacher to the university of Göttingen, has published a second collection of his sermons: "Predigten zur Beförderung eines reinen moralischen Christenthums"—Sermons for promoting pure moral Christianity (vol. ii. l. 8vo. Erlang. Palm); which are commendable and praiseworthy on account of their moral tendency, and of the judicious selection of subjects the best adapted to the circumstances of the present times, and most conducive to the forming to virtue the hearts of his hearers.

Mr. SCHUDERO has favoured the public with the first volume of his "Predigten für Freunde der reinen Sittenlehre"—Sermons for the Friends of pure Morality (l. 8vo. Jena, Gabler); in which he has endeavoured, with much, though not always with equal, success to exhibit in a clear and intelligible manner the fundamental doctrines of Kant's moral philosophy.

A classical work, unique in its kind, has now likewise been brought to a conclusion, viz. PLANK's "Geschichte der Entstehung und Veränderung unsers Protestantischen Lehrbegriffs"—History of the Origin and Changes of our Protestant System of Theology (Leipsc, Crusius, vol. vi.)

PAULUS, in his "Philologisch-kritischer und historischer Kommentar über das Neue Testament"—Philologico-critical and historical Commentary on the New Testament (Lubec, Bohn, vol. i. l. 8vo.), has made a judicious selection from the works of preceding commentators, and, beside placing under one point of view every thing of importance that has been written towards elucidating the

New Testament, has added many new and acute remarks of his own. The Gospels are placed together synoptically; and this first volume goes as far as Matth. xi. 19. Marc. v. 43. Luke xi. 1—4.

The abbot HENKE continues to publish his valuable "Magazin für Religions-philosophie, Exegetik, und Kirchengeschichte"—Magazine for the Philosophy of Religion, Exegesis, and Ecclesiastical History; and likewise his "Eusebia" (Helmstädt, Fleckeisen); of the former the *tenth*, and of the latter the *third*, number has appeared. Beside these works, he has begun to publish "Religions-Annalen"—Annals of Religion (l. 8vo. Brunswick, Vieweg); which must be considered as a continuation of his "Annalen der Kirchengeschichte"—Annals of Ecclesiastical History—which had before appeared at Weimar.

The science of

MEDICINE,

although not in new acquisitions, has at least gained considerably in point of method and systematical arrangement, by various manuals for the use of public lectures; such as ARNEMANN's "Handbuch der praktischen Heilkunde"—Manual of practical Medicine (l. 8vo. Göttingen, Vandenh. and Rupr.); GÖTTLING's "Handbuch der Pharmazie"—Manual of Pharmacy (l. 8vo. Jena); and STARK's "Handbuch zur Kenntniss und Heilung innerer Krankheiten"—Manual towards the Knowledge and Cure of internal Disorders (part ii. l. 8vo. Jena, Gopferdt).

Among the productions of this class we may likewise reckon a "System der praktischen Heilkunde"—System of practical Medicine (l. 8vo. Jena, Frommann), by HUFELAND, the celebrated author of the Art to prolong human Life; and a "Handbuch der Toxicologie nach Grundsätzen der Brownischen Arzneylehre und der neuern Chemie"—Manual of Toxicology, according to the Principles of the Brunonian System of Medicine and of modern Chemistry (l. 8vo. Vienna, Schaumb.) by JOSEPH FRANK, a son of the celebrated physician of the same name, formerly professor at Pavia, but now chief superintendent over the hospitals and other institutes for the benefit of the sick at Vienna.

At Vienna, where the Brunonian system is studied with eagerness, and attacked and defended with great animosity, ULRICH has stepped forth as peacemaker between the contending parties

with his "*Analysis des Brownischen Systems der Heilkunde zur möglicher Uebereinkunft darüber*"—*Analysis of Brown's System of Medicine, &c.* (l. 8vo. Vienna, Camelfina).

The science of botany had sustained a severe loss by the death of HEDWIG, of Leipzig: but we are happy to find that his "*Descriptio Filicum*" (fasc. 11, fol. Lips. Schäfer) is continued by his son.

HOFFMANN (of Göttingen) goes on with his "*Plantæ lichenosæ delineatæ et descriptæ*" (fol. maj. Lips. Crusius), the 4th number of the 3d volume having appeared.

Of the botanical journal of the same author, entitled "*Deutschlands Flora*," the first part of the third year, containing 12 plates, has been published (12mo. Erlang. Palm).

Of importance to the student of anatomy and the obstetric art, is WRISBERG's collection of his treatises on these subjects: "*Commentationes medici, physiologici, anatomici et obstetricii argumenti*."

M. HARLES, junior, of Erlangen, has furnished a valuable contribution towards the history of medicine in his "*Versuch einer vollständigen Geschichte der Hirn- und Nervenlehre im Alterthum*"—*Essay of a complete History of the Doctrines and Systems of the ancient Physicians relative to the Brain and Nerves* (vol. i. l. 8vo. Erlang. Schub.), and towards a more accurate knowledge of practical medicine founded on experience, LENTIN's "*Reisebemerkungen in Hinsicht auf die klinische Praxis in einigen Deutschen Hospitälern*"—*Medical Tour, containing an Account of the present clinical Practice of Medicine in some of the Hospitals of Germany* (8vo. Berlin, Rottmann).

In the "*Beiträge zur medizinischen Länderkunde*"—*Contributions towards medical Geography*," of which the first number has appeared (Coburg, Sinner)—much information is furnished.

We now proceed to the sciences so nearly connected with medicine and with one-another: viz.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

The boundaries of these sciences have not been much extended by new discoveries; they have, however, been illustrated in many points.

HERMBSTADT's "*Systematischer Grundriss der allgemeinen Experimental-Chemie*"—*Systematical Outlines of experimental Chemistry* (vol. i. l. 8vo.

Berlin, Rottmann); and SCHERER's "*Handbuch der Chemie*"—*Manual of Chemistry* (l. 8vo. Tübingen, Cotta); give a clearer and more comprehensive view of the systematic connection of the different parts of the science than any preceding work. In the latter of these manuals is given a complete history of chemistry; and another work of the same author, "*Neueste Untersuchungen über die Mischung der Blasensteine*"—*The latest Researches relative to the component Parts of the Stones in the Bladder* (l. 8vo. Jena, Göpferdt)—has also much merit.

SCHELLING, in his "*Erster Entwurf eines Systems der Naturphilosophie*"—*First Sketch of a System of Natural Philosophy*; and also in his "*Einleitung zu seinem Entwurf*"—*Introduction to his Sketch* (8vo. Jena, Gabler); attempts to apply the principles of the new philosophy to chemistry; but on account of his paradoxical and dogmatical assertions he meets with much opposition; and on account of the abstractedness and obscurity of his manner of expressing his ideas, finds but few readers, and fewer competent judges of his work.

RITTER, of Jena, continues to illustrate the doctrine of Galvani, in his "*Beiträge zur nähern Kenntniß des Galvanismus und der Resultate seiner Untersuchungen*"—*Contributions towards a more accurate Knowledge of Galvanism, &c.* (3d number of vol. i. l. 8vo. Jena, Frommann).

The same author's "*Darstellung der neuern Untersuchungen über das Leuchten des Phosphorus im Stickstoffgas*"—*Exhibition of the latest Experiments on the Shining of Phosphorus in Azotic Gas* (Jena, Fromm.); gives an agreeable view of what has been most recently said on that interesting subject.

To Physiology, in the more restricted sense of the word, belong VON ECKARTSHAUSEN's "*Neuestes System über Licht, Wärme und Feuer durch Entdeckung des wesentlichen Natursubstrats*"—*Newest System on Light, Heat, and Fire, &c.* (Ratisbon, Montag and Weiss); and J. J. ENGELS's "*Versuch über das Licht*"—*Essay on Light* (8vo. Berlin, Mylius).

JURISPRUDENCE.

The "*Constitutio Carolina*" has found a new expounder in Chancellor KÖCH, of Gießen, a gentleman eminently qualified for such a task: "*Kaiser Karls V. peinliche*

peinliche Halsgerichts-Ordnung, mit Anmerkungen, herausgegeben von K. KOCH"—The Emperor Charles V.'s Constitution relative to capital Punishments, with Annotations, by Ch. K. (l. 8vo. Gießen, Krieger).

To foreigners unacquainted with the German language, a Latin translation of the Prussian code of laws, entitled, "Jus Borussiae-Brandenburgicum commune, ex Germanico Latine versum" (4 tom. 8 maj. Berolini, Nauck.), must be highly instructive.

Of the criminal law at present in force in the German empire, a new view has been exhibited in "Hodermanns Lehrbuch des Deutschen peinlichen Rechts (vol. i. l. 8vo. Leipzig, Klesfeld).

More abundant and valuable have been the productions on

MORAL PHILOSOPHY, METAPHYSICS, &c.

which at the last Easter fair were ushered into the world. Here we shall first mention the continuation of an important and interesting work, the fifth volume of BUHLE's "Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Philosophie"—Textbook, or Compendium, of the History of Philosophy (Gött. Vandenh. and Ruprecht); together with its sequel, entitled, "Geschichte der neuern Philosophie seit der Wiederherstellung der Wissenschaften bis zu Ende des 18ten Jahrhunderts"—History of modern Philosophy, from the Time of the Revival of Letters to the Close of the 18th Century (vol. i. l. 8vo. Götting. Rosenbusch). We shall not here say any thing either in praise of the excellences of this work, nor point out its defects, which latter are perhaps chiefly owing to the rapidity with which the author sends forth one volume after another; but refer our readers to our former Retrospects,

The same learned writer has also favoured the public with two other philosophical works. viz. "Ideen zur Rechtswissenschaft, Moral und Politic"—Thoughts on Subjects of Jurisprudence, Morality, and Politics (Collection ii. Götting. Schröder); and "Sextus Empiricus, oder über den Scepticism der Griechen"—Sextus Empiricus, or on the Scepticism of the Greeks (vol. i. l. 8vo. Lemgo, Meyer).

Of GARVE's "Versuchen"—Essays—the fourth part has appeared; and, like the preceding, is recommendable for the just experimental observations which it contains, and for its pure classical style.

FULLEBORN has concluded with the 11th and 12th number his important and copious "Beiträge zur Geschichte der Philosophie"—Contributions towards the History of Philosophy; which are richly stored with interesting matter.

After waiting twelve years, we have at last been favoured with the *third* part of ENGEL's "Philosoph für die Welt"—Philosopher for the World (Berlin, Mylius); a truly classical work, and completely answering to its title.

PLATTNER, too, a worthy philosopher of the school of Leibnitz and Wolf, has continued the publication of his Philosophical Aphorisms, which had been interrupted since 1793, in a second volume, entitled "Moralphilosophie, oder philosophische Aphorismen (Leipzig, Schwickart).

Whilst from all quarters a number of hostile quills are still brandished against HERDER's "Metacritic;"* the learned author continues to attack with vigour the Kantian philosophy. His "Kalligone: Von Angenehmen und Schönen (2 vols. 8vo. Leipf. Hartknoch), which is directed against KANT's "Kritik der Urtheilskraft"—Criticisms of Judgment, abounds with more refined and beautiful observations, and is written in a more modest and genteel style, than his "Metacritic," although even here we could wish that there had been less of a polemical spirit.

EBERHARD likewise continues his dispute with the Kantians, in a publication entitled, "VON EBERSTEIN über meine Partheylichkeit, vorzüglich einen Widerspruch des Hn. Kant betreffend (Halle, Ruff.)

Whilst these and the abovementioned writings of Plattner guard against partial uniformity in philosophy; and, by exhibiting the systems of preceding philosophers, either give rise to new proofs and various views of the system of Kant, or point out to the notice of the public some weak parts of it; FICHTE and his partisans contribute towards effecting the same purpose by carrying speculation to the utmost point of abstraction.

FICHTE, who since his removal from his professorship at Jena resides without any

* The last Easter fair brought forth no less than eight replies to the "Metacritic," of which KIESEWETTER's "Prüfung der Herdeschen Metakritik"—Examination of Herder's Metacritic (Berlin, Quen), contains the most solid and pointed objections.

public employment at Berlin, and there enjoys the esteem of the first statesmen and literati, of which his profound understanding and upright character render him so well deserving, has in his "*Bestimmung des Menschen*"—The Destination of Man—(Berlin, Voss), given us, in a language throughout dignified, beautiful, and comprehensible, a view of the results of his own system, which captivates and warms the reader by a number of excellent heart-exalting thoughts, conceived with animation, and expressed with glowing eloquence.

The same is the subject of SCHELLING's "*System des transcendentalen Idealismus* (Tubing. Cotta); a work, which, though it gives ample testimony to the author's talents and learning, will, we fear, deter most readers by its dryness, obscurity, and subtilty.

Among the productions written in the spirit of the Kantian school, the following are worthy of notice, on account of their superior merit: JACHMANN's "*Prüfung der Kantischen Religionsphilosophie, mit einer Einleitung von Kant*"—Examination of Kant's Philosophy of Religion, with an Introduction by Kant (8vo. Königsb. Nicolov.); PÖRSCHKE's "*Briefe über die Metaphysik der Natur*"—Letters on the Metaphysics of Nature (8vo. Königsb. Nicolov.); and TIEFTRUNK's "*Religion der Mündigen*"—Religion of Adults (Berlin, Acad. Bookf.). To works which have a relation to the Kantian philosophy, we may likewise add "HEYDENREICH "*Über die Realität des Völkerrechts, mit besonderer Hinsicht auf Kant's Behauptung über dasselbe*"—On the Reality of the Law of Nations, with a particular Reference to Kant's Doctrine on that Subject (l. 8vo. Leipz. Martini).

In SCHMIDT's "*Physiologie philosophisch bearbeitet*"—Physiology treated philosophically; of which the third and last part have been published (Jena, Bookf. to Un.), the author has given us a specimen of the manner in which the principles of the new philosophy should be applied to other subjects, and in particular to medicine.

An important part of the history of moral philosophy has been published by MEINERS, with his usual erudition, in his "*Allgemeine kritische Geschichte der ältern und neuern Ethik*"—General critical History of ancient and modern Ethics (vol. i. Götting. Dieter). In the second volume, he will enter into an examination of Kant's system of ethics, the

result of which will probably be a disapprobation of that philosopher's principles.

HISTORY.

We observe with pleasure the progress of this branch of literature among the Germans: instead of dry compilations, valuable indeed in other respects, and collected with great labour and diligence, but interesting only to the learned, their historians begin to write in a style and manner more tasteful and instructive to every class of the public. Among works of this description, we reckon in particular WOLTMANN's "*Geschichte von Großbritannien*"—History of Great Britain—of which the second volume has appeared (Berlin, Unger). The author has not only consulted the most esteemed English historians, but has had recourse to the original sources; from both he has made a judicious selection: and his narrative is written in an appropriate, though sometimes too sententious a style.

The same writer is publishing "*Historische Darstellungen*"—Historical Views; of which only the first volume has yet appeared (octavo, Altona, Hämmerich), containing the first part of the History of the Reformation in Germany, down to the death of Luther, which, we are confident, will be read with pleasure in this country.

Another acceptable historical present is DENINAS "*Geschichte des Sardinischen Staates bis zum Jahr 1796, aus der Italiänischen Handschrift übersetzt von Prof.*" STRAS. D. s. History of the Sardinian State down to the year 1796, translated from the Italian MS. by Prof. S. (vol. i. l. 8vo. Berlin, Lagarde).

MEISSNER, the esteemed author of the Life of "Epaminondas," and of "*Sketches of the Lives of Bianco Capello and Alcibiades*," has enriched the biographical department of German literature with a "*Life of Julius Cæsar*," of which the second vol. has appeared (l. 8vo. Berl. Frölich.)

In his "*Sparta: ein Versuch zur Aufklärung der Geschichte und Verfassung dieses Staates*"—Sparta: an Essay towards elucidating the History and Constitution of that State (vol. i. l. 8vo. Berlin, Frölich); MANSO has given us the result of former researches relative to Sparta, with many new observations and much genuine historical criticism.

To BAUER we are indebted for the first useful "*Handbuch der Geschichte der Ebräischen Nation von ihrer Entstehung bis zur Zerstörung ihrer Staaten*"—Compendium

Compendium of the History of the Hebrew Nation, from its Origin to the Dissolution of its Political Constitution (vol. 1. 1. 8vo. Nürnberg, Monath & Kufsler); and to SÖRGEL, for a "Geschichte des Hauses Oesterreich von seinem Entstehen bis zu Ende des 18ten Jahrhunderts"—History of the House of Austria from its Origin to the Close of the 18th Century. (8vo. Gera, Ilgen).

HÜBLER has added a third volume to his valuable "Handbuch der allgemeinen Völkergeschichte alter Zeiten"—Compendium of the General History of Ancient Nations (1. 8vo. Freyberg, Cruz.).

Of ADELUNG's "Versuch einer Geschichte der Cultur des menschlichen Geschlechts"—Essay of a History of the Culture of the Human Race—a new edition, augmented with an Appendix, has been published at Leipzig, by Hertel.

KINDERLING has published his excellent "Geschichte der Niedersächsischen oder sogenannten Plattdeutschen Sprache."—History of the Lower-Saxon Language (1. 8vo. Magd. Keil); which obtained the prize from the Göttingen Academy of Sciences; a book containing much important information with respect to the Teutonic dialects, and indispensably necessary for acquiring a knowledge of the language of the Germans; who will soon, on the appearance of the second edition of ADELUNG's "Wörterbuch*," possess a better Dictionary of their native tongue, than any other nation can boast to have obtained from the labours of one man.

We may likewise add to our notices of German historical publications, the work of an Hungarian, entitled, "Historia litterarum bonarumque artium in Hungaria, e probatissimis scriptoribus synoptice deducta (8vo. maj. Pestini; Lipf. ap. Weingand in comm.).

GEOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Of GEORGI's interesting "Geographische, physicalische und naturhistorische Beschreibung des Russischen Reichs"—Geographical, Physical and Physiological Description of the Russian Empire—the fourth and fifth section of the third volume has been published (1. 8vo. Königsb. Nicolov.).

VON LIECHTENSTERN's "Skizze einer Statistischen Schilderung des Oesterreichischen Staates"—Sketch of a Sta-

tistic Description of Austria (Vienna, Doll, 8vo.), will, it is to be hoped, remove much of the obscurity in which the statistics of that monarchy have hitherto been involved.

The changes which had for some time past gradually taken place in the German body politic, called for such a work as "HÖCK's Statistische Uebersicht der Deutschen Staaten, in Ansehung ihrer Grösse, Bevölkerung, Produkte, Industrie und Finanzverfassung"—Statistical View of the States of Germany, with regard to their Extent, Population, Products, Manufactures, and Finances (4 nos. fol. Basle. Decker); and the violent revolutions with which the Empire seems to be threatened, render it peculiarly interesting at the present moment.

Among the books of Travels "NEMMICH's Reise von Hamburg nach England (Tubing. Cotta, 8vo.) is particularly worthy of attention, on account of the view which it gives of the English manufactures, which Mr. N. of Hamburg, author of a very valuable "Waarenlexicon, in 12 Sprachen"—Dictionary of Merchandize, in 12 Languages—examined with the eye of a competent judge.

Of KARAMSINS' "Briefe eines reisenden Russen; aus dem Russischen von Joh. Richter"—Letters of a Russian Traveller, translated from the Russian into German, by J. Richter—the third and fourth volumes have appeared (16mo. Leipzig, Hartknoch).

L. von BACZKO's "Reise durch einen Theil Preussens"—Journey through a Part of Prussia (2 vols. Mentz and Hamb. Vollmer), is an instructive work, and makes us better acquainted with a part of Northern Europe which had hitherto been but imperfectly known.

In LENZ's "Bemerkungen auf Reisen in Dänemark, Schweden, und Frankreich"—Remarks during his Travels in Denmark, Sweden, and France (2 vols. Gotha. Ertinger, 8vo.), we find much interesting information relative to the present state of the arts, sciences, and education, in a considerable Northern Kingdom, and in the French Republic.

SCHRÖTER's "See- und Landreise nach Ostindien und Egypten in den Jahren 1795-99"—Travels by Sea and Land to the East-Indies and Egypt, in the years 1795-99. (Leipz. Wolf), are remarkable in this respect at least, that few German travellers have hitherto had an opportunity to give an account of what was to be seen in these remote countries.

HEINZMANN'S

* The fourth volume of the improved edition of this valuable work is now in the press.

HEINZMANN's "Frühstunden in Paris"—Morning-hours in Paris (Winzhethur), contain many striking remarks on the character of the present race of Parisians; and "Das Tagebuch einer Reise durch die Oestliche, Südliche, und Italiänische Schweiz"—Diary of a Journey through Eastern, Southern and Italian Switzerland (Copenhagen, Brummer), from the pen of the ingenious poetess FREDERICA BRUN, wife of one of the first merchants in Copenhagen, are full of romantic descriptions.

ZACH's "Geographical Correspondence," and the "General Geographical Ephemerides," continue to be repertories of the newest information in Statistics and Geography.

PHILOLOGY.

Although in this department of science no new works of importance, or editions of the classics, have been published; yet the contributions which we have received from the pens of several learned men, towards the elucidation of ancient authors, well deserve our warmest thanks.

Of SCHÜTZ's "Æschylus" there has appeared a new edition, and at the same time a smaller one, containing the original corrected text, a very useful Latin version, and a list of various readings at the end.

HERRMANN, to whom we are indebted for an important and well-founded analytical explication of the Metres of the Greek and Roman Poets, has been employing his critical acumen on Euripides, and has favoured the literary world with "Euripidis Hecuba, Græce. G. Herrmanni in eam et in Porsoni et Wakefieldii notas observationes" (8vo. maj. Lips. Feind).

The same learned author has applied his metrical principles to the illustration of one of the plays of Plautus, viz. "Plauti Trinummus; recensuit et præfatus est GODOFR. HERRMANN" (8 maj. Lips. Fleischer); and in the preface he lays down the principles according to which he purposed to prepare for the press a new edition of that comedian.

One of the most important of the Philological works published last Easter-fair, is "Simplicii Commentarius in Epicteti Enchiridion, ed. SCHWEIGHÄUSER (2 tomi, 8 maj. Lips. Weidmann).

SCHMIEDER has given us a very useful small edition of Lucian: "Luciani Samosatensis Opera omnia, maxime ex fide codd. Parisiensium recentia, edidit

Dr. Fr. Schmieder (8vo. maj. Halz, Gebauer).

Of the edition of Herodotus, the first part of which was published under the care of REIZ, in the year 1778, the second part has at length made its appearance: "Herodoti Historiarum libri IX. editionem Friderici Volfgangi Reizii morte interruptam continuavit GODOFR. HENR. SCHÄFER" (vol. i. pars posterior, Lips. Schwickert, 8vo.) Mr. S. has also given another edition of the same author, which, if not in usefulness, at least in typographical beauty, greatly surpasses the former; the title is "Herodoti lib. IX. ex optimis exemplaribus emendavit et notas criticas adjecit G. H. Schäfer" (8 maj. Lips. Sommer).

An edition of Diodorus Siculus, like Reiz and Schäfer's edition of Herodotus, has been long a desideratum: but Professor EICHSTÄDT has begun to supply this want by publishing "Diodorus Siculus ex rec. P. Wesfelingii ed Eichstädt (vol. i. 8vo. Lips. Wolf and Co.)

Of BÖTTIGER's "Griechische Vasengemälden"—Explanations of Tischbein's Engravings of Hamilton's new Collection of Greek Vases—the third number of the first volume has been published (Magdeb. Keil), and, like the former numbers, is distinguished by much learning and very ingenious illustrations of the mythology and other antiquities of Greece.

From the papers of the late learned Garve, Professor FÜLLERORN has published the translation of Aristotle's Politics; and added notes and illustrative dissertations; the title is, "Aristoteles Politik, übersetzt von Pr. Chr. Garve; herausgegeben und mit Anmerkungen und Abhandlungen begleitet von G. G. Fülleborn."

SCHNEIDER has published a very useful "Auctarium" to his Theophrastus, in which he has given valuable excerpts from Coray's edition.

Of BÜHLE's Aristotle, the fifth volume has made its appearance, containing the Rhetoric and Politics, and at the end most useful extracts from all preceding commentators.

JACOBI has favoured the public with an additional volume (the fourth) of his "Animadversiones in Anthologiam Græcam;" and another learned critic has given a valuable contribution towards the critical elucidation of the Greek Anthology; viz. HUSCHKE, "Analesta critica

tica in Anthologiam Græcam, cum supplemento epigrammatum maximam partem ineditorum (Jenæ, et Lips. Frommann).

The Homeric Hymns, which since the publication of Ruhnkenius's *Ep. Crit.* have engaged the attention of a number of learned commentators, have again been treated of by MATTHIÆ, in his "*Animadversiones in Hymnos Homericos, cum Prolegomenis de ejusdem consilio, partibus, ætate* (Lips. Weidm.)." In the Prolegomena, the acute and ingenious author enters into an examination of the different hypotheses concerning the author of these hymns. The Commentary contains a series of happy emendations and learned explanations.

Of the new editions of Latin authors, that most deserving of notice is the excellent one of Vitruvius, by the same learned gentleman to whom the public were already indebted for a masterly translation of, and commentary on, that writer, in two vols. 4to. The title of the new edition is, "*Vitruvius ed. Rhode* (4 maj. Berol. Mylius)."

Other contributions towards the elucidation of Vitruvius have been communicated to the literary world by GENELLY, in his "*Exegetische Briefe über Vitruvius Baukunst*, an Aug. Rhode." *Exegetical Letters on the Architecture of Vitruvius*, addressed to Aug. Rhode (vol. i. with cuts, l. 4to. Brunswick, Vieweg.)

Of RUHKOPF's esteemed edition of Seneca the second volume has made its appearance: "*Senecæ Philof. Opera omnia quæ supersunt, recognovit et illustravit F. E. Ruhkopf* (vol. ii. 8 maj. Lips. Weidm.)."—GIERIG, the learned editor of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, is now employed about a new edition of the *Letters of the younger Pliny*, of which the first volume has been published: "*Plinii Epistolarum libri X, recensuit notisque illustravit Gierig* (8 maj. Amstel. & Lips.)." The last Easter-fair likewise brought forth a new edition of Apicius: "*Apicii de opsoniis et condimentis s. de arte coquinaria libri x. cum lectionibus variis atque indicibus* ed. Dr. BERNHOLD (8vo. Anspach. Haueisen)." It likewise deserves to be mentioned, that since the last Easter fair, the highly finished and long expected edition of Horace, by Prof. MITSCHERLICH, of Göttingen, was published, in 2 vols. l. 8vo. (Leipzig, Crusius). These two volumes contain the five books of odes, with a learned commentary, written in classical Latin. A third volume will contain the critical remarks separately.

MONTHLY MAG.

BELLES-LETTRES.

Of works of this class there has been, as usual, a very rich supply: and in the crowd we notice some valuable productions. To these works of the first rank belong SCHILLER's "*Wallenstein, ein dramatisches Gedicht*"—*Wallenstein*, a dramatical poem (Tübingen, Cotta), which is already so well known, that we need not say any thing farther on the subject; and his "*Gedichte*"—*Poems* (Leipz. Crusius, 8vo.)—which had already appeared in several "*Almanachs of the Muses*," and whose merit has long been acknowledged: there is only one new poem, addressed to Göthe, and containing a friendly expostulation relative to the latter's translation of Voltaire's "*Mahomet*" into blank-verse for the Weimar theatre.

WILL. AUG. SCHLEGEL has likewise collected his "*Poems* (l. 8vo. Tübing. Cotta)," which, though not distinguished by a high poetic flights, excel in purity and harmony of language.

The works of two other deceased poets of distinction have made their appearance in a new elegant dress, with corrections and additions; viz. HAGEDORN's "*Sämmtliche poetische Werke, herausgegeben von Eschenburg*." All the poetical Works of Hagedorn, a new edition, by E." (2 vol. l. 8vo. Hamburg, Bohn); and the "*Poëtische Werke*," Poetical Works, of RAMLER, the German Horace (vol. i. l. 8vo. Berlin, Sander). His translation of the Odes of Horace, "*Horaz Oden übersetzt und erläutert von Carl Wilh. Rammler*," is published as a separate work (vol. i. l. 8vo. Berlin, Sander).

MÜLLER, the ingenious author of *Alfonso* and of *Richard Cœur-de-Lion*, has presented to the public his "*Lyrische Gedichte und Episteln*"—*Lyric Poems and Epistles*—(Carlsruhe, Müller); and "*Gedichte an den Erzherzog Carl*"—*Poems to the Archduke Charles*—(ibid. id.). F. DELBRÜCK develops the rules of fine writing from the works of German poets, rendering them more generally intelligible by his illustrations: "*Lyrische Gedichte, erläutert von Ferd. Delbruck*, vol. i."—*Klopstock's Odes* (8vo. Berlin, Sander).

Among the romances and novels published last Easter fair, the most distinguished is "*Titan*," by JEAN PAUL (RICHTER) with an Appendix (Berlin, Matzdorf), in which the original vein of humour of that admired, but little understood, poet shines forth with greater lustre than ever.

The amiable LAFONTAINE likewise continues to increase the already very considerable series of his novels. Last Easter fair, he favoured the public with "Karl Engelmann's Tagebuch"—Charles Engelmann's Diary—(Berlin, Sander), which exhibits an enchanting picture of interesting scenes from domestic life; and "Theodore (Berl. Sander)." Both these productions contain additional proofs of the author's inexhaustible fund of invention; and evince the lively interest he takes in promoting the weal of mankind, and in diffusing morality, though his morality, it must be owned, be not always the best.

KDSEGARTEN has likewise presented to the public a novel well worthy of perusal, entitled "Ida von Plöffen (2 vol. Dresden, Gerlach);" and ANTONY WALL a pleasing romance, called, "Adelheid und Aimar (2 vol. Altenburg, Richter)."

HUBER's "Erzählungen"—Tales—1st collection, Brunswick, Vieweg); the "Pfauenfedern"—Peacocks' feathers—(Hamburg, Perthes); by SOLTAN, author of the excellent translations of Hudibras and Don Quixote; MERKEL's "Erzählungen"—Tales—(Berlin, Sander); and BECKER's "Erholungen"—Recreations (vol. i. and ii.); are agreeable specimens of the kind of compositions, called *contes* by the French; executed in a manner that reflects honour on German taste and literature.

The following continuations of works already advantageously known to our readers from our last Retrospect: "LINDEMANN's "Kleine Erzählungen und Gemälde aus dem häuslichen Leben"—Short Tales and Sketches drawn from Scenes of Domestic Life (12mo. Frankfurt, Guilhauman); RÖCHLITZ's "Karaktere interessanter Menschen"—Characters of interesting Persons (vol. ii. Züllichau, Darnmann); and TIKOK's "Dichtungen"—(vol. ii. Jena, Frommann).

We shall conclude our retrospect of the belles-lettres, with the agreeable intelligence, that the poet GÖTTE has himself collected his newest poems dispersed in various publications. This collection now forms the 7th volume of his latest Works (Berlin, Unger).

NATURAL HISTORY AND ECONOMICS.

The Industrie-Comtoir, at Weimar, which has so well deserved of the German public by ushering into the world

so many works of general utility, acquires fresh claim to gratitude for their merit in extending the knowledge of natural history, by undertaking the publication of BAISCH's "Beiträge und Entwürfe zur pragmatischen Naturgeschichte der 3 Naturreiche"—Contributions and Sketches towards a pragmatical Natural History of the three Kingdoms of Nature; of which the first part has appeared, exhibiting, of the mineral kingdom, the various kinds of earth and stones in neat plates, accurately drawn and coloured, and accompanied by suitable explanations (in 4to).

The learned philologist and natural historian SCHNEIDER has again merited well of this branch of science, by his edition of BLOHII "Systema Ichthyologiae.—Post obitum, auctoris recensuit et auxit J. G. Schneider, cum 108 tabulis aeneis (8vo. maj. Berl. Sander)."

An acceptable contribution towards the science of mineralogy are KARSTEN's "Mineralogische Tabellen"—Mineralogical Tables—(fol. Berlin. Röttmann).

In botany, a veteran in this walk of literature, P. S. PALLAS, has favoured us with his "Species Astragalorum descriptæ, et iconibus color. illustratæ; cum Append. (fascic. i. & ii. fol. maj. Lips. Martini).

The following continuations of long-esteemed works have appeared: The tenth volume of HERBST's "Naturgeschichte der bekannten in-und ausländischen Insekten, als eine Fortsetzung der Büffon'schen Naturgeschichte der Schmetterlinge"—Natural History of all known Insects, being intended for a Continuation of Buffon's Natural History of Papilio—(Berlin, Pauli); and the fourth number of the same author's "Naturgeschichte der ungeflügelten Insekten"—Natural History of apterous Insects—(l. 4to. Berlin, Lange.)

In the economical department, ANTON has given us a continuation of his "Geschichte der Deutschen Landwirthschaft"—History of Rural Economy in Germany—in a second volume (Görlitz, Anton, l. 8vo.); and GEISSLER has communicated "Allgemeine Beiträge zur Beförderung des Ackerbaues, der Künste, Manufakturen und Gewerbe"—General Contributions towards the Improvement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, &c. (vol. i. with three plates, 8vo. Zittau, Schöps).

EDUCATION.

In a country, where there are 40 universities, and about 1200 large schools and institutions for education, and where so much

much is written on pedagogics as in Germany, a repertory for the various publications on that interesting subject was much wanted, such as Mr. GUTSMUTHS, of Schnepfenthal, has begun to publish, viz. "Bibliothek der pädagogischen Literatur, herausgegeben von Gutschmuth"—Library of pedagogical Literature, edited by G. (vol. i. l. 8vo. Gotha, Perthes.)

The venerable, and now deceased, BÜSCH, wrote, not long before his death, "Ein Wort über die Nichtachtung gelehrter Kenntnisse in der Erziehung der Söhne und den daher stührenden Verfall der öffentlichen Lehranstalten, besonders in Rücksicht auf Hamburg"—A few Words on the Disregard of classical Education in the Education of Boys, and the consequent Decline of the public Schools, &c. (Hamburg, Hoffman); which, though originally, like almost all his writings, it was originally calculated for the meridian of Hamburg, will be read with advantage every where else.

LOSSIUS, author of "Gumal and Lina," has communicated pedagogical instructions, in the pleasing form of a novel, entitled "Meister Liebreich" (vol. i. 8vo. Gotha, Perthes.).

MATHEMATICS.

Here we particularly recommend to the attention of our readers the late celebrated KASTNER'S "Geschichte der Mathematik"—History of Mathematics—the fourth and concluding volume of which has appeared (Göttingen, Rosenbusch).

MISCELLANIES.

We shall first notice, as a most acceptable present to the public, LICHTENBERG'S "Vermischte Schriften;" of which the first volume has been published by the brother of the deceased author, and by Professor KRIES, of Gotha. Those who can relish amiable simplicity of character, joined to penetration and sprightly humour, will find a rich fund of entertainment in these remains of the author of the "Illustrations of Hogarth's Caricatures."

SCHILLER has collected his smaller æsthetical tracts, which were dispersed in various journals. These tracts, no less distinguished by the acuteness and novelty of the thoughts than by the beauty of the style, now form the *second* volume of his "Kleinere prosaische Schriften"—Smaller Prose Writings—of which the *first* volume made its appearance so early as 1792.

Not less valuable, although in a different department of science, are VELTMEIN'S "Sammlung einiger Aufsätze his-

torischen, antiquarischen, mineralogischen und ähnlichen Inhalts"—Collection of Essays on historical, antiquarian, mineralogical, and the like subjects (2 vols. Helmstadt, Fleckeisen, l. 8vo). They are equally acceptable and interesting to the antiquary and the mineralogist.

The "Propylæen," an artificial Journal published by GÖTTE, continue to disclose the secrets of ancient and modern art.

Finally, the "Allgemeine Repertorium der Literatur"—General Repertory of Literature, by Dr. ERSCH, of which the second quinquennium, comprehending the years 1790-95, in three quarto volumes, with a portrait of Herschel on the title-page, has appeared, deserves to be noticed as a most praiseworthy publication.

View of the new German Publications advertised in the Catalogue of the Leipzig Michaelmas-Fair.

THE three Faculties, which Kant has lately (in his work "On the Faculty") placed under the control of the fourth, or the philosophical, usually only take breath in summer, that they may be the better able to wield the pen in winter. The already well known theological journals of a HENKE, a TELLER, an EICHHORN, a FLATT, STAUDLIN, AUGUSTI, BAYER, SCHMIDT, &c. go on their measured step, and have unexpectedly received a new colleague. Nor do we look in vain in the Michaelmas Catalogue for the names of EWALD, STOLZ, AMMON, NIEMEYER, RIBBECK, SCHÜDEROF, ZERENNER. The excellent Abbot SALFELD, who has so well deserved of the Hanoverian church by the reformations which he has promoted without noise or disturbance, rapidly continues his "Contributions towards the Knowledge of these Improvements" (for four numbers have already appeared, which contain very useful information to those who wish to become acquainted with the present state of ecclesiastical affairs in the electorate of Hanover); and the now finished "Exempel-buch über den Hanoverischen Katechismus;" as likewise the much improved edition of the exemplary "Popular Hymns," by HOPPENSTÄDT, sufficiently evince, that they are not content with merely wishing to introduce a better state of things.—From the catholic part of Germany, a BONAVENTURA MÜLLER sends forth bitter threnodies on the prevalence of irreligion;

gion; and in Prague, new editions of the life of the renowned patron saint of Bohemia, are published, with cuts, &c. KOKE's "Dissertation on the re-appearance of the Messiah," which obtained the prize from the theological faculty in the university of Göttingen, is likewise advertised for sale in the Catalogue. It often happens that a second augmented and corrected edition of a work of importance is of more value than a dozen spick-and-span new ephemeral productions in the theological department of science. This is undoubtedly the case with respect to the new editions of the venerable REINHARD's "Moral"—Moral Divinity, and the frank and liberal-minded HENKE's "Kirchen-geschichte"—Ecclesiastical History.

The gentlemen of the law will certainly set it down as an agreeable acquisition, that the acute FEUERBACH, of Jena, has favoured us with a "Lehrbuch des Criminal Rechts"—Textbook of Criminal Law; and the very learned REITEMEYER, of Frankfort on the Oder, with an "Allgemeines teutsches Gesetzbuch"—General Code of German Laws.—ZERBONI's "Process," relative to which the opposite party are now publishing some curious documents, has brought forth a counter-piece in Hungary, under the title of "Majestät's Prozeße"—Trials for High Treason.—The Kantian system of jurisprudence, to which even such professors of the law, as had many years ago finally determined upon their plan of instruction, and made a fair copy of their lectures, are forced to direct their attention, on account of the noise made by the partizans of the new school, has been rendered more palatable by the diligent MELLIN, as far as in him lay, by adding marginal notes and indexes. Finally, it likewise deserves to be mentioned, that we may expect soon to see published a separate "Transrhenan Code of Laws," for the German-French citizens in the provinces dismembered from the Germanic empire, towards which much preparatory matter is liberally furnished from Berlin and Coblenz through the medium of journals and magazines.

The *Medical Faculty* may boast of proportionably by far the greatest number of important new productions at the Michaelmas-fair; which, indeed, must not always be estimated according to their bulk and the number of sheets; as for example the two little tracts containing valuable information to the prac-

tioners of the *Obstetric Art*; entitled, "MARTEN's (of Jena) Kritik der neuesten Geburtszange, nebst Abbildungen einer neuen"—Critical Observations on *Obstetrical Forceps* of the newest construction, with a representation of one invented by the author; and WIGAND's (of Hamburg) "Beitrag zur Theoretischen Geburts-hilfe"—Contribution towards the *Theory of Midwifery*.—Not less interesting, in another department of the *Science of Medicine*, is WARDENBURG's (of Göttingen) Inaugural Dissertation on the "Yellow Fever."—Two Observations, which we found completely confirmed on perusing this new Catalogue, enable us to make various conclusions and conjectures relative to the course which the study of medicine will probably take in Germany. The one is, that, to the great advantage of the science in general, comparative anatomy and general zoonomy continue more and more to gain ground; and, in conjunction with animal chemistry, render broader and broader the basis on which alone the healing art can acquire a firm footing, without endangering its own existence and that of others.—Citizen CUVIER's grand work on *Comparative Anatomy*, becomes more interesting and valuable to the Germans, by the excellent translation and additions of his disciple and friend, FISCHER of Mentz. Of WIEDEMANN's "Zoological and Zoonomical Magazine" the second number has appeared, to the great satisfaction of those who are accurately acquainted with the excellent plan of the work, and the extensive connections of the Editor; and more numbers will soon follow, as the journal now thrives immediately under his own eye.—As a consequence of these exertions, and of the study of natural history being every where pursued with ardour and activity, we may reckon likewise the more diligent application to the improvement of the *veterinary art*, of which several proofs appeared in this Catalogue; as for instance, STOLLS' (of Switzerland) "Beobachtungen über die Rindvieh-Pest"—Observations on the *Murrain*;—ZWIEREIN's new edition of EXLEBEN's "Lehrbuch über die Vieharznei"—Manual of the *Veterinary Art*; which, with respect to the excellent plan, has not been surpassed by any succeeding one;—and the *economico-veterinary* publications of RIEM and REUTER (both of Dresden).—TENNECKER (lieutenant of cavalry in the service of the Elector

Electors of Saxony), continues to dedicate his leisure hours to the promotion of farriery, and the knowledge of the horse;—and the experienced BOUWINGHAUSEN has provided for next year likewise instruction and entertainment for his numerous readers in his “*Taschenbuch für Pferde-Liebhaber, Pferde-Züchter, &c.*”—Pocket-book for Amateurs of Horses, Horse-breakers, &c.—The second observation is, that the Brunonian System of Medicine daily gains more proselytes; and many a one, who still hesitates openly to declare his desertion to the standard of excitability, is already in writing and deed a Crypto-Brunonian. The medical schools of Vienna, Bamberg, and Würzburg; seem now to be joined likewise by the younger school of Göttingen; and the orthodox adherents of the old school in Halle, Jena, and Berlin are daily more and more closely pressed by their antagonists. From Vienna, CHARLES WERNER, supported by contributions from others, has sent forth the second volume of his “*Apology for the Brunonian System*,” RÖSCHLAUB, the doughty champion of Brown’s Theory, has completed the third volume of his “*Pathogeny*,” and from Göttingen, CAPPELL gives us ingenious “*Beiträge zur Beurtheilung des Brownischen Systems*”—Contributions towards an Examination of the Brunonian System; and LIFFMANN endeavours to exhibit it in a new point of view. The “*Journal for Speculative Medicine*,” by SCHELLING of Jena, goes on; and of RITTER’s (of Jena) “*Galvanism*,” the fourth number is announced in the Catalogue. Even HUFELAND, in his “*System of Practical Medicine*,” which was distributed last summer, sheet by sheet, to the students attending his lectures, and completed at Michaelmas, seems to consider it no dishonour to him to approach with gentle steps towards that system.—Mixed with these serious researches, there are not wanting various medical publications of the lighter kind. Dr. REICH, who received a pension from the King of Prussia, for his universal remedy for the fever, and now constantly resides at Berlin, begins to disclose to the world his theory of the fever: and the veteran BALDINGER sends forth a *jeu d’esprit* “*On the Gunpowder of the Cannoneers, and the Emeric powder of the Physicians*.” HUFELAND’s “*Macrobiotic*,” continues to be served up in dishes of various sizes, forms, and tastes. At this

Michaelmas-fair, TIELITZ gives us a Cue thereto; and a “*Temple of Health*” is opened to Ladies and Gentlemen, once a month, in Altenburg.

To the Science of Chemistry, of whose rapid progress, according to the new system, the small Catalogue published at last Michaelmas-fair, likewise furnishes various proofs, it will be of great utility, that of the Tables of the System of Fourcroy, which were drawn up in the year 1799 for the use of the French normal schools, have appeared in two translations, one at Vienna, and another at Coblenz. As every thing here depends upon making the nomenclature correctly correspond in both languages, the edition published by Camolina, in Vienna, is in particular to be recommended for having the German translation and French original printed opposite to one another. At the same time, the so long expected edition of all Fourcroy’s Works is announced from Basle.—The best and last views of Physiology, are furnished by GILBERT’s “*Annals*,” and of Natural History, in VOIGT’s new Magazine, which is continued according to the original plan.—With particular pleasure will the naturalist observe announced in this Catalogue the continuation of BECHSTEIN’s Translation, &c. of Lacepede’s Amphibia, and the second number of RATSCH’s “*Beiträge zur pragmatischen Naturgeschichte*”—Contributions towards a pragmatical History of Nature; which still continues to treat of mineralogy; as likewise the rapid progress of SCHRADER’s “*Botanical Magazine*,” which is very comprehensive and well-conducted, and promises to furnish lasting advantages for the science of Botany.—The greatest activity likewise prevails in promoting practical economy, the knowledge of trades and manufactures and technology; for above one-fourth of the works announced in the Catalogue may be reckoned to belong to this extensive department of political economy. On ACHARD’s Beet-Sugar alone, there appear here again no less than three articles by the inventor himself: and MEDICUS’ “*Pseudo-Acacia*,” sprouts out already in a fifth volume, producing likewise many layers and off-sets towards the physiology of plants.

The armistice, which, to the relief of suffering humanity, held, during a considerable part of the summer, confined in its sheath the sword of the warrior, seems likewise to have somewhat deprived

deprived of their usual activity the pens of political writers. Except some publications relative to Switzerland, *e. g.* "On the former State of Switzerland, by an Eye-witness," and the usual heap of slovenly compilations about Bonaparte, &c. &c. there is hardly any thing announced towards the recent history of the war, and of the cabinets of princes; unless we should reckon as such the "Zwei Einfälle ins Südliche Frankreich, als Vorbereitung zum Studium des wieder-eröffneten Feldzugs"—The Two Invasions of the the South of France, being an Introduction to the Study of the New Campaign that has been opened—which, it is pretended, had been composed, by way of amusement, by a Prussian Officer.—Nor is the prospect more consolatory for the history of States and of Statistics in general. Prussia alone has received some illustration in this respect; the journals of KLEIN and STENGEL continuing to extend the knowledge of the laws and police of that country. A History of the Prussian Monarchy, from the time of its origin, by REITMEYER, is likewise announced, from whom we may expect to receive something better than a mere compilation, such as are sent forth in such abundance every fair by the book-makers.

Of Travels and Geographical Works there is likewise but a scanty supply; for the tourists by profession, who made excursions during the summer, had not yet been able to get their precious journals ready for the press. One very remarkable and curious journey is announced in the Catalogue, and has since been published by Martini, in Leipzig, viz. DAMBERGER's "Travels in the Interior of Africa," &c. with coloured plates, and a new map, of which very interesting work two English translations have already appeared.—Some doubts having been started about the authenticity of parts of this work, the traveller has been closely examined by some German Literati, who have since publicly sanctioned his narrative.

LINK's "Observations during a Journey through France, Spain, and Portugal," are both instructive and entertaining, and in particular disclose to the public the treasures of nature and art in Portugal.

An important contribution towards the modern History of the Arts, the late learned Bookseller BREITKOPF's "Inquiry concerning the Origin of Playing-cards, the Introduction of Paper made from Linen, and the Art of Engraving

upon Wood," has, quite unexpectedly, made its appearance. Ten sheets of the work had been printed before the author's death: these and his manuscripts have been purchased by the intelligent Mr. ROCH, Bookseller, in Leipzig, and are published by him, with a continuation by himself.

Whilst the public are still waiting with impatience for the fourth volume of the new much enriched and corrected edition of ADELUNG's "Dictionary," the completion of which had been announced in the Leipzig Catalogue several fairs back, they had the satisfaction to receive the fifth part of EBERHARD's "Essay of a General Dictionary of German Synonymes;" a work replete with learning and critical acumen, and whose equal no other language can boast to possess. SCHÜTZ's "Holfsteinisches Idioticon," will be considered a valuable acquisition by those who wish to investigate the various Teutonic dialects.—Towards ancient philology the Michaelmas-fair would have yielded nothing at all, had not the second volume of the new edition of SCHÜTZ's "Æschylus" made its appearance, and if the Dutch had not sent some notices to Weidmann (the publisher of the Catalogue); viz. of RÜHKENIUS' improved edition of "Scheller's Lexicon," RAU's two interesting "Discourses on the Poetry of the Arabs, of Homer, and of Ossian;" and NIEUHOF's "Treatise on the best Mode of Studying."—In Archæology, BÖTTIGER's "Dissertation on the Masks representing Furies," with coloured plates, seems to promise some entertainment to those who are fond of such enquiries.

Some excellent materials are provided for SCHLICHTEGROLL's "Necrology," in several Biographies which appeared at the Michaelmas-fair.—HEYNE has given us, in his pithy manner, "Eulogies on two venerable deceased Members of the Göttingen Academy of Sciences, Gattener and Kästner." A sketch of the "Life and Merits of BÜSCH has appeared, taken in part from his own Confessions." A Vienna literato has published an "Eulogy on Count Hartig;" EGGERS, a "Delineation of the Merits of the great Bernstorff; ZIEGERLEIN, a "Character of Feronce, Prime-minister of the Duke of Brunswick; and MEYER has erected a literary Monument to the Memory of Hess, the celebrated Swiss Painter.—HIRSCHING goes on with his "Necrology of the 18th Century;" and LANDE with his "Portraits of eminent Danes."

Most

Most numerous again are the productions in the field of the Belles-Lettres. But we fear there are many tares and empty ears mixed with the good corn.—The most valuable production, however, in this department of literature is not mentioned in the Catalogue; and yet it is the work to which we might venture to promise a longer existence than to any other whose title is there recorded—and even true immortality, as far as the language of Germany can ensure immortality to one of her classical writers. GÖTSCHEN, a Bookseller in Leipzig, whose splendid editions are in the hands of every book-collector in Europe, has published, last Michaelmas-fair, two volumes of WIELAND'S "Arifippus," either separately, or as the 35th and 36th vol. of all his Works. At the end of a literary career of almost fifty years, the venerable poet Wieland, blending with the full-grown strength of mature age the eternal youth of his inexhaustible fancy, transports us in these Letters, as by enchantment, into the most shining period of ancient Greece. There is nothing of fiction in these letters; yet a spirit of poetry pervades them; and the Germans may confidently venture to place them by the side of the celebrated "Travels of the Younger Anacharsis."—M. VON MEYER has favoured the public with a singular epic poem, entitled "Tobias;" and a Mr. LANGNER has at the same time sent forth "Winter and Spring,"—and "A Messiah long after Klopstock's Messiah." But we doubt whether the Messiahs after Klopstock will meet with a more favourable reception among the Germans than the Iliads after Homer did among the Greeks.—Not inconsiderable is the number of Poets who have converted their Muses into sheaf-binders; or, in other words, who have published collections of their dispersed poems. Besides SOPHIA MEREAU'S, which belong to an earlier period, there appeared collections of Poems by SEUME, by FREDERIKA BRUN, of Copenhagen, by MÜCHLER, with chalcographical decorations, and by VON WEISSENBURG. The last-mentioned are particularly deserving of notice. VOSS and SCHILLER'S poetical Almanacks no longer appear; and experience only can shew, whether the new Austrian and Westphalian "Calendars of the Muses" will, in some measure, indemnify us for the loss of their esteemed predecessors.—Of translations, likewise, there is no want.—

RHODE, of Berlin, has published a free rythmical translation of Ossian; and MÜLLER, of Leipzig, has transfused into German iambs the celebrated "Georgiques," of Delille; the twelve editions of which in French had in Germany likewise an incredibly rapid sale.

The 600 circulating libraries and reading societies in Germany had hardly been able properly to arrange on their shelves the excessive crowd of novels and romances which appeared last Easter; when a fresh troop of 106 new comers pour in upon them from the autumnal Fair; besides many others, which had concealed themselves among the main-body *. We have lately seen announced a *Letter-writer by means of dice*, teaching, how, with the assistance of 99 small cards, a person might compose most charming little ingenious epistles, without being under the necessity of stretching in the least the fibres of the brain. On reading this advertisement, incredulous folks shook their head: but they will soon be convinced of the unreasonableness of their incredulity, if they take a view of the wonderful swarm of novels and romances announced in the Catalogue; for if two-thirds of them have not been thrown together merely by the fingers, without the assistance of the head, surely blind chance itself is become invincible necessity, and—on the faro-table check is played. The words *as he is* and *as he should be* have become a fashionable addition to the titles of many of these ephemeral productions; and we might, in like manner, divide all the works announced under this head in the Catalogue into *such as they are*, and *such as they should be*. To the first class, alas! belong at least seven-eighths of the whole troop; and among them the terrorists and hectorists, or *ghost and robber-romances*, still take the lead, notwithstanding the keen shafts of ridicule aimed at them in the witty romance, entitled, "Kurt von Krötenstein," and even in defiance to an order issued by his Imperial majesty, on the 10th of January, 1800. Here again we have terrible *Apartments*, *Stone Statues of the Mother*, and *Twins of Wolfsmountain*. A Madame VON WAL-

* In the Leipzig Catalogue, novels and plays are arranged under a separate head: some authors, who are ashamed of this company, contrive, by giving a doubtful title to their works, to procure them a place among the other productions advertised, which are arranged alphabetically.

LENRODT, who has likewise written a continuation to Schiller's "Robbers," gives us likewise in "Charles Moor," a romance, "a picture of exalted human nature, being a counter-part to Rinaldo Rinaldini." At the side of the men of terror, the *Clowns*, or *Jack-puddings* range themselves; such as CRAMER's "Fat Jack;" "The Journey to the Wedding," and the "Lives and Sayings of celebrated Court Jesters." The Magazine of Literature in Leipzig, and other similar institutes, provide plenty of anti-vestal productions, such as "Celestina's Garters;" "Scenes of Exaltation," to which we may assign a place next to the Clowns. Now follow, with tearful eyes, the "Family-scenes," and the whole tribe of moral lamentations, of which this fair furnished a superabundant supply. There are "Boys and Youngs as they should be;" "Men, as they are;" "Mirrors for Princes," &c. &c. The above are specimens of the romances and novels *as they are*: but how insignificant is the number of those of the second class, or *as they should be*. With pleasure we here observe, "Murad," by ANTONY WALL; and "Zoffora, or the good Negroes," which was, till now, withheld from the reading world by an unlucky run upon the bookseller who had undertaken to publish them, having been sealed up among the rest of his effects. We are happy to be able to announce to the admirers of LAFONTAINE the publication of his "Life of a poor Country Curate, written by himself," in two parts—an excellent counter-piece to the Vicar of Wakefield. In the list of dramas, we already notice an "Antonio Caduti," in iambics, probably a forerunner of a whole host of similar works, which the example of two eminent dramatic writers, Schiller and Kotzebue, threatens to produce.

In these autumnal stubble-fields of German literature, the attentive gleaner may likewise pick up among the many empty straws of the fashionable Kantian philosophy some sound and full ears. Every thing indeed must submit to be stretched on the critical rack of the alone-saving philosophy; and consequently many most ridiculous blunders are unavoidable. From the "Kritik des Amicitien Ordens," to the "Ideal eines Katechismus zur kritischen Bearbeitung eines Katechismus," by a Roman-catholic clergyman, we observe many *fragmenta ideuncularum*, to borrow an expression from a title-page, which may be rec-

koned among the enigmas of the Michaelmas-catalogue now before us. The Jena "Doctrine of Science," continues to thrive and push forth fresh shoots in its native soil. The Ex-benedictine SCHAD has thence given us his "Sketch of the Doctrine of Science;" and SCHLEGEL opens his lectures with a dissertation on "Transcendental Idealism." From the pen of KANT himself, the Catalogue announces a "Manual of Logic;" and his indefatigable advocate RÄTZE defends the Kantian doctrine of free-will against the latest objections. Remarkable is the tendency of the Catholic part of Germany towards the critical philosophy. At Salzburg, HART has published an "Introduction to a general Science of Education," according to the principles of the Doctrine of Science; and HÖFER, "a Dissertation on the Kantian Hermeneutic, according to Meyer's Interpretation." Fichte has found in HEYNIG a very formidable antagonist indeed, if his weapons be as keen as the title of his book. But what we may pronounce the most valuable new production in this department of literature, though not mentioned in the Catalogue, is FICHTE's "Geschlossener Handelsstaat." The scope of this work, equally important for the wants of the present times, and for the improvement of the science, is to exhibit the principles on which commerce ought to be founded, in a state constituted according to justice and reason; and to point out the means, by which the existing states may place commerce on a footing conformable to these principles. If we take a view on the one side of the limitations of trade, and on the other, of the immense heaps of paper-money, and weigh well the causes of the long duration of the most destructive of all wars, it will be obvious that this work, published at this period at Berlin, may have some connection with the political schemes of the cabinets of some of the northern powers.

The titles of no less than 60 almanacks and pocket-books appear in the Catalogue. There are almanacks for every science, and for amateurs of every kind. And yet whole families of these Lilliputian productions of literature, as, for instance, the whole supply which is published at Berlin, by Unger, for the Prussian dominions. Though this rage for almanacks may be considered as a disease of the public mind, and is, in some respects, prejudicial to the cause of solid learning: yet, on the other hand, it must

be owned, that, in another point of view, this fashionable folly is entitled to indulgence. These pocket-books often communicate the results of long and laborious researches relative to scientific objects, and bring them from the inaccessible schools of the learned into the circles of common life. In proof of this assertion, we refer our readers to VON ZACH's excellent View of Astronomy, published in the Gotha Pocket-book, to the Almanack for Chemists and Apothecaries, to BÜSCH's Almanack for Inventions, to Dr. KILIAN's Pocket-book for Physicians and Non-physicians, &c. &c. In the belles-lettres, they have this advantage, that their very form and size is an antidote against the hereditary failing of the German writers, their all-exhausting prolixity and circumstantiality. This year too, the Tubingen Pocket Calendar for Ladies, Stampels Aglaia, the Göttingen Calendar of Romances, and a collection published at Prague, contain the sweetest floscules of the field of polite literature. These pocket-books might likewise be made to diffuse a better taste for the fine arts, if artists of eminence would take the pains to give us in so small a compass copies of the master-pieces of modern art, &c. such as in the pocket-book published by Vieweg, in Brunswick, we find some of the celebrated paintings by Raphael, Guido, Dominichino, Andrea Sacchi, and Annibal Caracci, which have been brought to Paris; and in the Pocket-book for the Arts and Humour, published by Cramer, in Cologne, of other celebrated pieces. This year, too, many a speculating bookseller has put his wits to the rack to cook up some high-

seasoned dish for the already overgorged almanack buyers, or at least to attract their attention by a tempting bill of fare. No less than ten such dishes have been prepared expressly for the ladies. Oehmigke, junior, of Berlin, besides the Almanack for Gamesters, furnished the Feast of Lovers, a pocket-book for young people, probably cooked up in the same clean kitchen whence he sent forth, at Michaelmas-fair, the fourth supplement to his Greek Gynæology. Sommer and Co. of Leipzig, of whose manufacture alone half a dozen of calendars appear, has likewise provided one for *billiard-players*; and Maurer, a pocket-book for *smokers and snuff-takers*. Nor is dear Love forgotten; to Love, too, an almanack has been dedicated. The whole motley train is closed by an *Apotheosis Almanack*!

Many, however, and some of them very valuable publications, which appeared last autumn, have, from various causes, have been omitted in the Catalogue. We shall mention here only the *second* volume of the "Commentary on the New Testament," by Dr. PAULUS, of Jena; TISCHBEIN's "Homeric Pictures," with explanations, by HEYNE; and a work unique in its kind, NEMMICH's "Dictionary of Manufactures and Merchandize;" the second and concluding volume of which has been published, to the great satisfaction of all those who know how to value so meritorious and indispensable a work. The learned bookseller NICOLAI's profoundly erudite "History of Wigs," with 60 plates, has likewise been omitted in the Catalogue.

RETROSPECT OF THE PROGRESS OF FRENCH LITERATURE DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS.

HISTORY.

"De Devoir de l'Historien de bien considérer le Caractère, &c." Of the Duty of the Historian to contemplate the Character and the Genius of every Age, while deciding on the great Men who have then flourished; a discourse which was *crowned* by the Royal Academy of Inscriptions, Belles Lettres, History, and Antiquities, at Stockholm, in March, 1800. By Portalis, junr. 1 vol. 8vo. Paris.

The author of this treatise is the son of a man who has long distinguished himself in the republic of letters, and he appears desirous of emulating his re-

spectable father. He begins by pointing out the importance of history.

"Without the memory of the past," says he, "man, a stranger to himself, remains ignorant of his own existence; day succeeds day, without being connected together, and his recollection alone contains the record of his whole life. History, on the contrary, is the record of the human race; it unites ages with ages, and preserves the filiation of nations; it is the common link of the great family of mankind; it instructs the nations relative to their origin, their progress, and their grandeur; in one word, it reveals to them all that they have

have been, the better to point out what they ought to be.

“What an important task is assigned to the historian! Placed on the limits of the two worlds, he waits until time and death shall have chosen their victims. —Yesterday that man did not exist; he shall disappear to-morrow, and yet his actions, which cease also to exist, are impressed with the seal of immortality.

“It belongs to the historian to pronounce on the merits of human actions; it is he who, in the first instance, holds as it were the balance of the divinity; equity ought, therefore, to preside at his decisions: it is his province to weigh the suffrages, to examine the witnesses, and to listen amidst the silence of the tombs, where the passions are buried, to the voice of virtue, which lives for ever.—”

The work now before us presupposes a long series of studies and reflections: While tracing the duties of the historian, the author himself has profoundly meditated on the subject. His style, which is elevated, reminds us of the manner of Thomas.

“*Histoire des principaux Evénemens du Règne de Frederic Guillaume II. &c.*” History of the principal events of the Reign of Frederick-William II. King of Prussia, and a Political Account of Europe, from 1786 to 1796 (4th year of the French Republic), containing a Summary of the Revolutions of Holland, of Brabant, of Poland, and of France. By L. P. Segur, the elder, ex-ambassador. 3 vols. 8vo. 1220 pages; Paris, on vellum paper, 24 livres.

The subjects and events discussed in this work are, perhaps, the most important that ever occurred in the annals of the universe. In the first volume, Segur, after an excellent introduction, presents his readers with an interesting comparison between the occurrences of ancient and modern history. He then exhibits a picture of the manners of the inhabitants of Germany, and having taken a view of the princes of the house of Brandenburg, he gives a brief analysis of the reign of Frederick the Great.

The work itself commences with an account of the political state of Europe, when Frederick-William ascended the throne. Having drawn his character, and noticed the intrigues of his court, he recounts the particulars of the celebrated journeys of Catharine and Joseph into the Crimea, and also of the war which, according to him, took place between the

Turks and Russians, in consequence of the arts resorted to by the courts of London and Berlin. He then passes on to the troubles in Poland, and concludes by an abridged relation of the revolution in Holland.

The second volume embraces the events which ensued immediately after that memorable epoch, particularly the negotiations of France with Russia, Austria, and Spain, in order to form a coalition that might counterbalance the league of the Prussians, Dutch, Turks, Poles, and Swedes.

After giving an account of the Anglo-Prussian league, of the war between Gustavus III. and Catharine, of the first revolution of Poland, and of the preparations for war on the part of the King of Prussia against the Emperor, the author conducts his readers back to France, whose situation at this epoch he describes; and having examined the causes which produced and annihilated the feudal system, as well as engendered the revolution, he explores the most memorable events that have occurred since that epoch, as well as the struggle between the various parties, until the acceptance of the constitution of 1791.

In the course of the following chapter he recounts the particulars of the revolution in Brabant. He notices the influence of the French revolution, and the emigration of the nobility and clergy on the politics of Europe; he then develops the causes which changed the system of Frederick-William, and produced the convention of Reichenbach, as well as the treaties of Sistow and Warcla. Next ensues an account of the progress of the republican party in France, of the decadence of the constitutional party, of the negotiations at Pilnitz, &c. &c. This volume is terminated with the particulars of the revolution of the 10th of August, of the massacres of September, of the foundation of the French republic, of the invasion of the Prussians, and the ever memorable retreat of Frederick-William.

The history of the national convention, the trial of Louis XVI. the disputes between the Gironde and the Mountain, the revolution of the 31st of May, the tyranny and the subsequent punishment of Robespierre, the victories of the French, and their conquests, together with what is here termed “the intrigues and ambition of the English ministry:” these furnish sufficient materials for the last volume.

“Instruction

"Instruction sur l'Histoire de France & sur l'Histoire Romaine, &c." Instruction relative to the French and Roman Histories, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. Paris.

Both teachers and heads of families have been long acquainted with this abridgment, which is considered as one of the best elementary works in the French language; and the Germans, who are allowed to rival, if not to excel, any nation in Europe, in respect to writings destined for the education of youth, have repeatedly imitated it.

It has been asserted that there are no fewer than sixteen thousand publications on the history of France, a great portion of which are of no utility whatever; it is, therefore, a matter of considerable importance, to be able to point out a treatise worthy of the notice of parents, and the perusal of children.

"Notice historique, sur le Sauvage de l'Aveiron, &c." An historical Notice relative to the Savage of Aveiron, and some other Individuals who have been discovered in Forests, at different epochs. By J. B. BONNATERRE, Professor of Natural History in the central School of the Department of Aveiron. An 8vo. pamphlet. Paris.

This pamphlet contains the *process-verbal* relative to one of the most important facts that have occurred in the physical and philosophical history of man. J. B. Bonnaterra, a naturalist of considerable reputation, appears on this, as on former occasions, to sustain the character of an enlightened philosopher, equally averse from scepticism on one hand, and credulity on the other; we are inclined, therefore, to listen with greater confidence to whatever he relates respecting the history of the young savage: he also compares its customs, habits, and peculiarities, with those of the savages of Lithuania, Hanover, &c. and pleads the cause of truth, with his usual ability, before the tribunal of philosophy.

"Le Mont-Joux; ou, le Mont St. Bernard, &c." Mount-Joux, or the Mount St. Bernard, an Historical Discourse, read before the Philotechnical Society, on the 20th Messidor of the Year 8; to which is added a letter from M. MURITH, a monk residing on the mountain St. Bernard, describing the manner in which his brethren educate dogs, for the purpose of discovering the travellers lost in the snow. 8vo.

The most interesting part of this tract is that in which the monk describes the

daily peregrinations of his brethren in succession, during the prevalence of snow, and the sagacity of the dogs trained by them for the purpose of discovering such unfortunate travellers as may have lost their way during a storm.

LEGISLATION AND POLITICS.

"La véritable Constitution Française, &c." The real French Constitution deduced from the fundamental Principles which have governed France from the Reign of Charlemagne, until 1789; by a Deputy from the Clergy of Paris to the States General of 1789. 2 vols. 8vo. 1799.

The author of this treatise professes a wish to conciliate a regal government with public liberty, and for this purpose he allows that some changes are necessary in the ancient constitution. He is desirous to preserve, however, all the fundamental principles, or rather the *usurpations* of the monarchical government, more especially the monstrous absurdity of a king, the sole depositary of the legislative and the executive powers! He also stipulates for the hereditary descent of the crown from male to male, according to primogeniture, and the dominion of the catholic religion to the exclusion of all others, that alone "being capable of exercising public and solemn worship." There are to be three political orders: the clergy, the nobility, and the third estate, divided into three separate chambers, distinct and independent of each other, but the States General are only to be convoked every five years, for the purpose of fixing the ordinary imposts.

It is not a little remarkable, however, that with a strong bias on the part of the learned author to the ancient despotism, he yet proposes that every Frenchman, on attaining the age of manhood, is to take an oath to be faithful "to the nation, the law, and the king."

"Tableau Historique & Politique de la Dissolution, &c." An historical and political Description of the Dissolution and Re-establishment of the English Monarchy, containing the Period between the years 1625 and 1702. By the Citizen J. CHAS.

The author endeavours to trace a similarity between the revolutions of England and those of France, and wishes to deduce the rational expectation of an equal portion of liberty and happiness to the French republic, as has occurred to the English nation.

“Coup-d’œil politique sur l’Europe, &c.” A political Survey of Europe, at the Close of the Eighteenth Century, by J. B. a French citizen, 2 vols. 8vo. Paris.

The author of this political survey divides his work into two parts. In the first he sketches the situation of France, from the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle to the present period, and while reviewing the conduct of the other powers, he considers England and Austria as the cause of the present disastrous war. He afterwards examines the novel situation into which France has been thrown by the revolution, and points out the importance of that republic in the new system of Europe.

The second part contains a variety of remarks on the different states of Europe, so far as they may be connected with France, and also as to their relative situations in respect to each other.

It is the aim and intention of the author, in the present work, to disculpate France from all share in the origin of hostilities, and to throw the crimes of the revolutionary contest on the ambition of the two powers mentioned above. Whether this be the case or not, it is evident that the propositions for a general peace, contained in the project here announced, would leave all Europe at the mercy of the new republic, which would be thus rendered the arbitress of the destinies of other nations, in consequence of the preponderance she would necessarily attain.

While alluding to the times of Robespierre, the author descants with much eloquence “on those horrible days when the holiest of all ties were broken, and every thing that connected man with humanity was dissolved; when accusation was considered as a virtuous act, and perfidy a proof of *civism*; when our oppressors, while proclaiming their frightful principles, covered a country heretofore beloved by Heaven with a veil of blood, and consecrated their destructive *dogma* by means of an equality of ruin and misfortunes. What a disastrous period, when the number of victims wearied out the arms of the executioners, and when man, amidst our most populous cities, was more alone than in the recesses of a desert; when the solitude, the terror, and the silence of the tomb reigned every where around; when it was dangerous to lament the death of a father or of a son, and the young widow

dared not to weep at the untimely fate of her late husband! Ah! let us efface, if possible,” adds he, “the remembrance of those calamitous times!!!”

“Idée des Abus existans dans l’Ordre de proceder en Matière criminelle, &c.” An Idea of the existing Abuses, in respect to criminal Proceedings, and of the Means of remedying them; by G. * * *, Substitute to the Commissary of the Government of the Criminal Tribunal of the Seine; 12mo. Paris.

The ancient criminal jurisprudence of France was administered in so unbefitting and shameful a manner, that its glaring defects, added to its notorious partiality and injustice, contributed not a little to bring about the revolution. Accordingly, when that event took place, the cry of the whole nation resounded in favour of a new code, and new forms of proceeding; juries were, therefore, appointed in imitation of similar tribunals in this country, and it was hoped that the day had arrived, when the life and property of a Frenchman would be so fenced in by just and wise laws, that innocence should remain inviolable, and crime be alone punished.

This indeed, has, in some degree, taken place, but yet it appears, from the work now before us, that the institution of juries has not been, as yet, organized in a proper manner; that the choice of the jurymen depends too much on the discretion of the officers of government; and, in short, that the police of this department is so badly regulated, that instead of vice being subject to immediate punishment, it too often escapes with impunity, and returns to the commission of new crimes.

“Partage de l’Europe, &c.” The Partition of Europe, or moral, geographical, and political Observations on the Situation of the natural Limits and the Interests of all the States of Europe, which may serve as the Basis to a Treaty of Peace. By an Inhabitant of the Banks of the Rhine. Paris.

The author of this pamphlet considers “the course of great rivers and chains of mountains as the barriers which nature has placed between the different countries of the universe.” He accordingly wishes, that in the negotiations for a general peace, this grand distinction may not be overlooked.

“Aux Helvétiques, sur leurs Malheurs, &c.” To the Helvetians, on their Misfortunes,

Misfortunes, and the Means of terminating them. By AUGUSTUS MONNIER. 1 vol. 8vo.

This is an address from a Helvetic patriot to his countrymen, in which he exhibits the most marked detestation to tyranny, and the authors of the ills that desolate his now unhappy country.

"Examen politique sur les Emigrés, &c." A political Examination of the situation of the Emigrants, in which it is proved that a solid peace cannot be made, without an amnesty in their favour, and also that their return would be highly politic.

This pamphlet, which is published at Paris, appears to be the production of some unfortunate emigrant, who attempts to prove that France cannot exist without its ancient nobility and clergy.

MEDICINE.

"Experiences sur la Circulation observée, &c." Experiments on the Circulation observed throughout the Vascular System; on the Phenomena attendant on the Circulation of the Blood, independently of the Action of the Heart; on the Pulsation of the Arteries, &c. A work translated from the Italian of Professor SPALLANZANI, with notes, and also an account of the literary life of the author. By J. TOURDES, Doctor of Medicine in the University of Montpellier.

The only original part of this work is the life of Spallanzani, which is prefixed, in the manner of a preface. The author possessed the inestimable advantage of knowing, and living in intimacy with, the abbé himself.

England boasts of the honour of the discovery of the circulation of the blood. Haller attempted to explain the *phenomenon*, and regulate it by means of fixed laws; but it was Spallanzani who exhibited the completest theory of the mechanism. The professor of Pavia repeated his experiments under every possible form, in order to ascertain the *modus operandi* on the part of nature, and these, in the present instance, amounted to no less than 332, a number which would have affrighted any ordinary man.

"Traité des Fièvres et des Inflammations," &c. A Treatise on Fevers and Inflammations, by JOSEPH QUARIN, Physician to the Emperor Joseph II. &c. translated from the Latin, by J. B. EMONNOT, Doctor of Physic, with Notes by the translator. Paris. 2 vols. 8vo.

This work, after enjoying the highest reputation both in Germany and Italy, is now translated into the French language, and will undoubtedly be consulted by students as a book containing established principles on the science of medicine. Perhaps the highest eulogium that can be paid to it, is the mention that it was always on the table of Vic. d'Azir.

"Dissertation sur les Fièvres pernicieuses," &c. A Dissertation on malignant Intermittent Fevers; by J. L. ALEBERT, Physician, and member of several learned societies.

Dr. Alebert, on the present occasion, has imitated the improved analytical method of citizen Pinel in his "*Noûveau Traité de Médecine, ou Méthode de l'Analyse appliquée à la Médecine.*" While he has omitted nothing essential in the history of the present disease, he has at the same time pointed out, with great precision, the nature, the causes, and the cure, of intermittent malignant fevers.

"Traité des Maladies Veneriennes," &c. A Treatise on Venereal Maladies, by ANDREW VACCA BERLINGHIERI, Doctor of Medicine, and Professor of Anatomy at Pisa. 1 vol. 8vo.

This work, which is divided into eight chapters, may be considered as a manual for young surgeons.

"Avis aux Mères," &c. Advice to Mothers, relative to the most important Points in the Physical Education of Children during their tender Years. Translated from the German of HUFFELAND, Professor of Medicine in the University of Jena. Frankfurt on the Mein.

Huffeland has already distinguished himself by another work, entitled "The Art of prolonging Human Life," a circumstance which will, of course, dispose the public to think favourably of the present.

"De la Peste, ou les Epoque's mémorables de ce Fleau, &c."—Of the Plague, or the memorable Epochs of this Scourge of Humanity, with the Means of guarding against its Effects; 2 vols. 8vo.

These two volumes contain the history of the most dreadful calamity to which mankind is subject; as also the best means of cure hitherto discovered.

"Mémoire sur la Péripleumonie Chronique, &c."—A Memoir on the Chronic Peripleumony; or, the *Pthipsis Pulmonalis* which affects the Cows kept in the Cow-houses of Paris. By J. B. HUYARD, Veterinary Surgeon, Member of the National Institute of France,

of the Council of Agriculture, to the Minister of the Home Department, &c.

It is a fact well ascertained, that the cows of Paris are attacked with a pulmonary consumption, of which this work indicates the symptoms and the cure; while the author at the same time animadverts on the consequences arising from the use of milk, proceeding from diseased cows, by the sick, &c. The whole is terminated by an advertisement, and regulations of the society of agriculture.

"De l'Influence des Passions, &c."—Of the Influence of the Passions of the Mind, in Diseases of the Body, and the Means of correcting their bad Effects. By C. J. TISSOT, Physician, superior Officer of Health to the French armies. 1 vol. 8vo, about 300 pages. Paris, Strasbourg, and Frankfurt on the Mein.

This work, which is divided into three parts, is the production of a physician, who holds a high situation in the medical department of the French armies, and is preceded by an introduction.

Part I. Contains a moral table, with correspondent remarks relative to a state of health and sickness: the author then treats of the passions which usually appertain to a certain specified age, sex, temperament, condition, and mode of life.

In Part II. he considers the effect of the passions in general, in respect to maladies; then, of each malady in particular: and in

Part III. he gives a dissertation on the means of either correcting or anticipating their bad effects.

In respect to the science of medicine, this must be allowed to be a useful work; and it is still more interesting in a moral point of view, as it holds out an inducement to watch over the passions, and to regulate them by the most powerful of all considerations which can possibly affect a man—that of his own preservation.

This work has been already translated into German, by J. G. Breiting.

FINE ARTS.

"Iconologie Elémentaire, &c."—Elementary Iconology, adorned with 208 engraved figures, 4 vols. 12mo. and 4 vols. 4to. Paris.

This elementary treatise, on the science of images, figures, or statues, is highly necessary, not only to artists, but to all who are desirous of being acquainted with the explanations of the monuments, the medals, and the engraved stones of antiquity.

Previously to the appearance of the present publication, the work of CÆSAR RIPA, an Italian author of some note, on the same subject, was generally consulted; but the author was deficient in point of taste, and did not seem to be aware, that in order to render allegory the universal language of all nations, it ought first to be rendered intelligible. At length the ingenious GRAVELOT, after studying the works of Raphael, Rubens, Le Poussin, and Lebrun, formed the plan of a new treatise on "Iconology," but death prevented him from finishing his work, which, however, is now completed under the superintendence of M. Cochin, heretofore perpetual secretary of the Royal Academy of Painting.

"Elémens de Perspective pratique, &c."—Elements of practical Perspective, for the Use of Artists; to which are added, Advice and Instruction to a Pupil, relative to Painting and Landscape. By P. H. VALENCIENNES, Painter, and Member of the Polytechnical Society, of the Society of Sciences and Arts at Paris, &c. 1 vol. 4to. of 700 pages, with 35 plates. Paris.

This elementary treatise is unlike those which are calculated to fatigue and disgust the mind of the student, by a reference to a multitude of geometrical operations.

The first and second chapters contain preliminary notions relative to geometry and perspective; and the third, fourth, and fifth, treat of the operations necessary for assigning to plans and elevations their proper points of perspective. In the sixth we are presented with an abridged method of operating in perspective; and the seventh contains observations on the reflection of objects placed in water. The application of linear perspective to painting is the subject of the eighth chapter; and the four last treat of the perspective of theatres and gardens.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Leçons d'Anatomie comparée, de G. Cuvier, &c."—Lessons on Comparative Anatomy, by G. Cuvier, Member of the National Institute, Professor in the College of France, and the Central School of the Pantheon. Collected and published with the consent and assistance of the author, by C. DUMERIL, Chief Assistant in the Anatomical Laboratory of the Medical School of Paris, 2 large vols. in 8vo. of about 700 pages each, with 8 plates, containing the classification of the

the mammiferæ, the birds, reptiles, fishes, molluscæ, insects, &c.

The first volume of these very popular lectures contains an account of the organs of motion; the second is dedicated to the organs of sensation. The author treats in succession of the bones and muscles which compose each portion of the body; the brain, the nerves, and the organs of sound, which are comparatively estimated with regard to man, and all the various classes of animals. In that lesson which has the eye for its object, Cuvier examines each of the membranes, and all the humours, as well as the nerves, the muscles, the glands, &c. Every lecture is preceded by a physiological dissertation on the particular organs, &c. while, on the other hand, the anatomist takes occasion to enter into general views relative to the animal economy and its laws.

The facts contained in these two volumes exceed, in point of number, all those hitherto collected on the science of comparative anatomy. The first volume is terminated by a variety of synoptic tables of the various classes of animals, and the *genera* are arranged according to the author's own peculiar method.

“*Connoissance de la Mythologie, &c.*”

—A Mode of obtaining a Knowledge of Mythology, by question and answer, 1 vol. 12mo.

This is the tenth edition, and therefore merits notice on account of its popularity.

Voyage dans l'Empire de Flore, &c.”

—A Journey through the Empire of Flora; or, Elements of Botany; 2 vols. 8vo.

The first volume contains a description of the various systems of Tournefort, Linnæus, and Jussieu: and the second presents us with an account of the immense collection to be found in the national garden of plants.

“*Dictionnaire Raisonné de Physique, &c.*”—A Dictionary of Natural Philosophy, by M. J. BRISSON, Member of the Natural Institute of Sciences and Arts, and Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the Central Schools of Paris: second edition, revised, corrected, and augmented by the author, 6 vols. 4to. with one 4to. volume of plates. Paris.

This is a work of great reputation, and is now rendered still more valuable than before, in consequence of the recent augmentations and corrections of the author.

“*Encore un Tableau de Paris, &c.*”

—Another Picture of Paris, by HEN- ZION: 1 vol. 12mo.

We are told that Paris is an immense city, shapeless in respect to figure, abounding with whatever is marvellous; imposing, on account of its extent, and possessing all the majesty of chaos:—it is an abridgment of the universe, and a monstrous mixture of sublime beauties and revolting defects. The present volume contains forty-eight chapters, some of which are very short, and the whole is destitute of either order or arrangement. It may be considered as a sentimental journey through Paris; but the author is not always lucky enough to equal our Sterne. While speaking of Madame Tallien, he observes quaintly enough, that “the resembles oil, which always swims at top!”

“*Traité élémentaire et complet d'Ornithologie, &c.*”—An elementary and complete Treatise on Ornithology; or, the Natural History of Birds. By F. M. DAUDIN, Member of the Society of Natural History of Paris: 3 vols. 4to. with plates.

Of this splendid work, which appears in numbers, three volumes have been already published, containing no less than one hundred and forty engravings. The author, F. M. Daudin, proposes a new plan of arrangement to Naturalists, by which the classification is made to depend on the conformation of the organs, as pointed out by him in a preliminary discourse. Paris.

“*Procès de François Duval, &c.*”—

The Trial of Francis Duval, born deaf and dumb, who was accused of a Burglary, and tried and acquitted for the same. Taken literally in short-hand, by J. B. J. BRETON, Stenographer.

Francis Duval, who was brought up under the care of the celebrated Sicard, defended himself by means of a friend on the following grounds:

- 1st. That his conduct, in general, was irreproachable; and
- 2d. That he was ignorant of civil institutions.

This acquittal occasioned a general expression of joy.

“*De l'Esprit des Choses; ou, Coup-d'œil Philosophique sur la Nature des Etres, et sur l'Object de leur Existence, &c.*”—On the Spirit of Things, and the Object of their Existence; a work in which man is considered as the resolution of all enigmas. By the Unknown Philosopher.

This

This "unknown philosopher" has interlarded his publication with such a profusion of new words, and quaint phrases, that it is extremely difficult to comprehend either his sentiments or allusions.

After combating atheism, in such a superficial manner as to be but little formidable to atheists, he contemplates the melancholy situation of the human race, in consequence of the fall of Adam, and describes all the actions of mankind as a perpetual labour to attain that perfection which we should otherwise have a right to aspire to.

This visionary considers the existence of woman as a proof of our degradation, and affects to be extremely piqued that he should have been born of one. Nay, he supposes that at the day of judgment the females must change their sex before they are admitted to participate in our happiness!

While treating of dancing, he observes "that the dance is an image of that liberty which man would enjoy provided he were disengaged from those material trammels to which he is subjected; the motions that result from this exercise, are so many efforts in order to attain a region less inert than the earth, and enjoy that perpetual agility for which he was destined."

"De l'Homme."—On Man; a detached chapter belonging to a work on the different modes of social organization. Paris.

The history of this "biped" is no other than the history of his passions, his vices, and his errors, which being amalgamated with the composition of man in society, enter into the formation of the social organization, whatever mode may be adopted for that purpose. This chapter contains only thirty-two pages, which by some will be considered as a very small portion of matter, on so vast a subject!

The author begins by comparing men to animals; and asserts, that the former, with all their power, are unable to attain any thing equal to the instinct of the latter. Animals according to him are perfect; man only perfectible: he possesses no state of nature, and his life is naturally artificial."

"Nouveaux Dialogues des Morts, &c."—New Dialogues of the Dead, between the most famous Personages of the French Revolution, and several celebrated Men, both ancient and modern, who died before

that Epoch. To which are added, other Dialogues, between great living Personages, who have either remained in France, or emigrated from it, &c. By F. PAGES. Paris.

This volume contains eighteen dialogues between the dead, and eight more between the living. The *Dramatis Personæ* of the first, are Demosthenes and Mirabeau; Charles I. and Louis XVI.; Catiline and Robespierre; Danton and Couthon; Bailly and Malesherbes; Racine and Roucher; Barnave and Brissot, &c.

The living personages consist of Pitt and Fox; the Cardinal Mauri and the Grand-Master of Malta; Lafayette and Dumouriez; Pichegru and Suwarrow, &c. &c.

"Dictionnaire Universel de Géographie," &c.—An Universal Dictionary of Commercial Geography. By JACQUES PEUCHET, author of the Dictionary of Police, of the Methodical Encyclopædia, &c. 5 vols. 4to. Paris.

This extensive work is intended as a manual for the commercial men of France. The introduction contains a very excellent historical description of the progress of navigation, commerce, agriculture, manufactures, &c.

"Histoire Naturelle des Salamandres de France," &c. The Natural History of the Salamanders of France, to which is prefixed a Methodical Table of other indigenous Reptiles; by P. A. LATREILLE, associate-member of the National Institute, of the Philomatic Society, and the Society of Natural History of Paris, as well as those of Sciences, *Belles Lettres*, and Arts, at Bourdeaux. 1 vol. in 8vo. 120 pages, adorned with seven illuminated plates. Paris.

This work, which is the first of the kind, consists,

1. Of a correct synonymical description of the lizards, serpents, frogs, and toads, of France;

2. A general and particular history of all the salamanders. Every different species is figured with great precision, and the whole is printed and finished with elegance and correctness.

"Histoire Naturelle de la Rose," &c.—The Natural History of the Rose, in which its different species, culture, virtues, and properties, are described; to this is added, *The Basket of Roses*, or a choice Collection of whatever the Ancients and Moderns have written on that Subject. By GUILLEMEAU, jun. 1 vol. 12mo. Paris.

In this publication a fresh mark of homage is paid to the Rose, one of the most brilliant productions of our modern flower gardens. While distinguishing the various species, the author, on the faith of Lemery and Dorbessan, includes the *rose with blue flowers*, in opposition to the opinions of the most famous botanists, more especially of Allioni, in his *Flora of Piedmont*, and Scopoli, a native of the very district in which this rare production has been said to have originated. Another, and a still more ridiculous assertion, is the *regeneration* of a rose, like that of the fabled phoenix of old, from its own ashes!

In the more amusing portion of the work, entitled "The Basket of Roses," Guillemeau has collected a number of passages in honour of this flower from Anacreon, Aristot, Catullus, &c. &c.

"*Reflexions sur les Etablissmens de Bienfaisance, &c.*"—*Reflexions on Charitable Institutions*, containing Observations on the Means of perfecting the Administration of public Benevolence. By the Citizen GERARD DE MELEY, formerly a lawyer. A duodecimo pamphlet. Paris.

This little pamphlet forms a species of code for the purpose of regulating public beneficence. Every thing is treated of in a methodical manner, and it is peculiarly calculated for such as are concerned or employed in the administration and distribution of charity.

"*De l'Esprit des Choses, ou Coup-d'œil Philosophique sur la Nature, &c.*"—Of the Spirit of Things, or a Philosophical Survey of the Nature of Things, and the Object of their Existence; a work in which man is considered as the solution of all enigmas; 2 vols. 8vo. Paris.

The author of this work assumes the name of "the Unknown Philosopher," and adopts the following motto in his title-page:

"*Quia mens hominis rerum universalitatis speculum est.*"

The same person has also published the following books, viz. "*De l'Erreur & de la Vérité*"—Of Truth and Error. "*Le Tableau Naturel*"—The Natural Picture. "*L'Homme de Desir*"—The Man of Desire. And "*Le Crocodile*"—The Crocodile: all of which, like the present, are dedicated to the discussion of metaphysical subjects.

"*Annuaire de l'Instruction Publique,*"

&c.—*Almanack of Public Instruction*, for the ninth Year of the New French Æra, and the year 1801 of the Christian Æra. Paris.

The author of this almanack undertakes to present a yearly account of the state of public education, not only in Paris and the provinces, but in Germany and foreign parts. He also gives an account of all the public institutions in the capital of the Republic.

"*Sur la Liberté de l'Imprimerie, &c.*"—On the Liberty of the Press, and of Commerce; by the Citizen CAMUS. Paris.

This little pamphlet, consisting of no more than twenty pages, contains a complete refutation of the memoir of Citizen CAILLEAU, entitled "*Moyen sûr & infalible de rendre l'Imprimerie à son ancienne Splendeur.*" He had proposed in that memorial to limit the number of master printers to fifty! each of which was to pay down ten thousand franks! (about 450l. sterling). To adopt such a plan as this, says Citizen Camus, would be to destroy all confidence in government, and aggravate the misfortunes of many citizens who would thus be deprived of the hope and the means of remedying their misfortunes.

"*Nouveau Synonymes Français,*" &c.—New French Synonymes, by the Abbé ROUBAUD, a new edition, drawn up in alphabetical order, and carefully corrected and augmented, 4 vols. 8vo. Paris and Hamburg.

On the publication of the first edition, the Abbé Roubaud was crowned by, and obtained the prize of utility from, the French Academy, in 1786. Notwithstanding this flattering mark of distinction, he laboured to polish this work until the day of his death, which occurred some time since.

"*Amusemens Physiques & Moraux, &c.*"—Physical and Moral Amusements; or, Adventures in Private Life; 2 vols. 12mo. Halle, in Saxony.

These "Physical and Moral Amusements," are no other than the gallantries of an abbé, who appears discontented with a profession to which he is a disgrace.

"*Plan General, en quatre feuilles, &c.*"—A General Plan, on four sheets, forming a single chart of the battles and engagements that have been fought in Italy during the campaign of 1799, beginning from the 26th of March of the

said year, between the coalesced armies and those of the French Republic; to which are added, the battles that preceded the blockade of the city of Genoa.

This plan includes all that portion of Italy between the gulph of Venice and the city of Turin on one side, and from the neighbourhood of Sargano to that of Genoa on the other.

DRAMA.

“*Les Mœurs du Jour, ou l'Ecole des Jeunes Femmes, &c.*”—The Manners of a Day, or the School for Young Women, a comedy in five acts, in verse, by COLIN d'HARLEVILLE.

To write an indifferent comedy is still more difficult than to compose an indifferent romance; a good one, therefore, must possess no small share of merit. The “Manners of a Day” not only deserves, but has already obtained great applause. The style is pure and elegant, the verification correct, the incidents are interesting, and in short worthy of the author of “*L'Optimiste, et le vieux Célibataire.*”

The following is an account of the plot. Madame Derval, the wife of a military officer, detained a prisoner with the enemy; leaves the country seat of her brother on purpose to pay a visit to one of her uncles who had become suddenly rich, and whose house was the rendezvous of all the fashionable people in town. The daily sight of the frivolity, the dissipation, and the bad morals that prevailed every where around her, soon began to weaken those notions of honour and virtue with which she had been impressed during her infancy. After a short residence there, she is on the very point of being seduced by d'Hericourt, a gay dissipated young man, who hopes to catch her in the snares which he had spread for her innocence.

Happily for Madame Derval, there were others more attentive to her honour than herself. Madame Euler, a young widow, who lived by the exercise of those talents which had embellished her better days, gives her much good advice, which makes but little impression. Fortunately, however, at this period, Formond, her brother, arrives, and exhibits a fixed determination to carry Madame Derval back to the country. She is at first greatly affected by his discourse and his attachment, but she soon discovers a decided aversion to the idea of

interring herself, as she terms it, once more in the country, “Paris being the most suitable to her age and her inclinations.” Having said this, she retires to dress for the *Bagatelle*, where she is to meet her lover, and in the evening loses a sum of money, which she finds herself unable to pay, but which he readily advances, with the hope of being able to bend her to his purpose, in consequence of the gratitude likely to result from so generous and disinterested an action.

The catastrophe now approaches, and there is every appearance that the virtue of the heroine is about to give way, when her brother, hearing of her late distress, discharges the debt incurred at the gaming-table, and her husband entering at this critical moment, the repentant wife, convinced of her errors, renounces Paris and all its allurements, and retires with her family to enjoy the pleasures arising from the innocence of a country life.

The character of Madame Euler is exceedingly interesting; but the frank and open conduct of Fermond, who is a kind of French country squire, is something entirely new on the theatre of Paris.

This piece, to use the language of the stage, was *got up* in a splendid manner; and being performed by first-rate actors, notwithstanding its morality, was greatly applauded.

“*Pinto, Comedie historique, &c.*”—*Pinto*, an historical Comedy, in five acts.

This comedy, the production of Mercier, so well known in the republic of letters, was performed at the Théâtre de la République, on the 1st of Germinal (March 22, 1800), without, however, experiencing that success which the name and celebrity of the author gave room to expect. The subject is borrowed from the revolution of Portugal that changed the dynasty of its sovereigns, and if treated by the pen of a Shakespeare, or a Schiller, would undoubtedly have produced a grand effect.

Vasconcelles, the Spanish secretary, governed Portugal in the name of the vice-queen with an intolerable degree of oppression. His enactments at length became so cruel, that the dominion of Spain appeared odious, and the spirit of revolt occupied every head and heart in the kingdom. At this critical juncture, Pinto, the secretary of the duke of Braganza, conceives the daring project of placing
his

his patron on the throne, and asserting the independence of his country: but the court of Madrid having heard of the plot, the Admiral Don Lopez receives orders to seize the duke, and convey him to Spain.

Pinto, however, contrives to have the admiral himself arrested, in the place of Braganza, who, assembling the conspirators at midnight, overcomes the partisans of the vice-queen, seizes on the citadel, and obtains possession of Lisbon.

POETRY.

“Stratonice et son Peintre, &c.” Stratonice and her Painter; Phryne before the Areopagus; Pradon at the Comedy, or the Hisses; and Bonaparte in Italy. Paris.

This little collection of tales, &c. in verse, is written by M. DEGUERLE, who has exhibited more talent than delicacy. The praises of Bonaparte are, however, sung by a muse that seems to have risen with the subject, while treating of a victorious general who had, at that period, subdued all Italy, either by the arts of the negociator, or the arms of a conqueror. It ought to be remarked once more, that several of the verses will not stand the test of rigid criticism, on account of their deficiency in the essential article of modesty.

“Les Fleurs de Parnasse, &c.” The Flowers of Parnassus, containing a Variety of Poems, Odes, Tales, &c.

This is a collection of fugitive pieces, which have already appeared in France, such as “Remède d’Amour;” “L’Origine des Oiseaux;” “Le Temple de Paresse;” “Les Amours de Leandre et Hiero,” &c.

“L’Homme des Champs, &c.” The Man of Nature, or the French Georgics, by JACQUES DELILLE, 1 vol. in 18mo. with plates. Also in 12mo. 8vo. and 4to. Basse and Hamburg. A new edition.

This interesting work, the production of the celebrated Abbé Delille, after having been impatiently expected during two years, hath at length made its appearance; and a second edition is already called for, in a volume of four different sizes.

“These new Georgics,” says the author in his preface, “are totally dissimilar to the other French poems that have hitherto appeared under the same or similar titles, more particularly the “Seasons” of the Cardinal de Bernis,

the term being here employed in a more extensive degree than usual.

“This poem is divided into four cantos, which although all connected with the enjoyments of the country, have each a particular object in view. In the first, it is the sage, who possessing a more refined sensibility, and a more skilful eye than the vulgar, contemplates the rich decorations of the sylvan scenes, and multiplies his enjoyments, by multiplying his sensations; who knowing how to render himself happy in his country residence, labours also to spread happiness around him—happiness the more delightful, as it is the more general. The example of beneficence is presented by Nature herself, which appears to exhibit an eternal succession of benevolence. In his sublime endeavours, he associates all the constituted authorities of the neighbouring village, and by means of this concourse of humanity, ensures the happiness and the virtue of infancy and old age.

“The second canto paints the useful pleasures of the cultivator. But this is not the ordinary farmer, who reaps the productions of nature, obeys the impulse of obsolete rules, and follows the ancient practices of his forefathers. No; it is the enlightened agriculturist, who is not content with turning the benefits of heaven to his own advantage; it is one who triumphs over obstacles, renders home and foreign productions more perfect, improves the various breeds of animals, forces the rocks to give way to the vine, the torrents to manufacture silk and render metals malleable. He knows how to create, or to correct the soil, dig canals for the purposes of agriculture and commerce, fertilize the most arid spots by means of the stream, and either repress or take advantage of the inundations of rivers. In short, such a person appears in the country, sometimes like a deity who scatters his blessings, and sometimes like a fairy, prodigal of enchantments.

“The third canto is consecrated to the philosopher, who, surrounded by the prodigies of nature, endeavours to become acquainted with them, and thus takes a greater interest in every thing that he observes in the course of his walks, enjoys more charms in his dwelling, and more benefit from his leisure. Such a man forms to himself a cabinet of natural history, adorned, not with foreign rarities, but with those that surround him, and which being produced in his native

soil, becomes, on this very account, still more interesting. The subject of this canto is the most fruitful of any; never was a more vast or novel career opened to poetry.

"In short, the fourth canto instructs the rural poet to celebrate in verses worthy of his subject the *phenomena* and the riches of nature. While teaching the art of painting the beauties of the country, the author himself has endeavoured to seize the most majestic and affecting of her features."

The poem is preceded by a preface, whence we have extracted the above quotation. It also contains an eulogium on rural poetry; a defence of "Les Jardins" against the criticisms of an anonymous author; a notice of a new edition of that poem augmented; and the disavowal of several fugitive pieces published in different journals with the name of the author prefixed. This volume has more than one hundred pages of notes, in which will be found a variety of select passages from Latin, English, and French poems, analogous to the subject of the present.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

"Les Mères Rivales, ou la Calomnie, &c." The Rival Mothers, or the Calumny, by Madame de Genlis.

This is a new publication from the prolific pen of a lady of whom the French critics have remarked, with more ingenuity, we trust, than truth, "that she has produced many *volumes*, without ever having published a single *work*."

The story of the present romance is founded on the following incidents: A young married woman having repaired to Paris in search of her husband, who had made too long a stay there, owing to a variety of untoward circumstances, is obliged to return without seeing him. On the evening previously to her departure, she discovers a beautiful little infant in her bedchamber, with a note affixed to the basket in which it was contained, recommending the child to her care and attention. The artless innocence of the babe overcomes all her scruples, and she, at length, resolves to adopt it. This circumstance having become public, the heroine is accused of being the mother; whereas, in truth, it was her husband's. The husband himself, on his return to his family, actually gives in to this notion, and becomes very melancholy on the occasion. On the unravelling of the plot,

however, the real mother appears, discovers herself, and thus exempts the amiable lady who had adopted the foundling from all suspicion and reproach. The following motto chosen by Madame de Genlis, and inserted in the title page, is from our Dryden, and must be allowed to be apposite:

"Virtue and patience have at length unravell'd
The knots which fortune ty'd."

"Angelique et Saint Eugene, &c." Angelica and St. Eugene, or the Daughter exchanged.

The story of this, like that of the former romance, turns entirely on a foundling. A peasant having exchanged his own child with one of the Count de St. Eugene's, she is educated in that nobleman's family, and brought up with all the splendor and attention becoming the birth and fortune of her supposed parents. At length, however, the peasant repents, and discovers the whole mystery; notwithstanding which, the heroine, as usual, is rendered happy by means of an union with the man of her choice.

"Les Amans de Corinthe, &c." The Lovers of Corinth, an Episode imitated from the Greek, by CHARLES PERTUISIER, 2 vols. 8vo.

This is a novel of the ancient kind; at least, the customs, manners, &c. are supposed to have been such as existed in ancient Greece. The scene is supposed to be at the foot of Mount Erymanthus, one of the most celebrated in all Arcadia. An old man, named Amyntas, leaves his rural labours, and abandons his family on purpose to go in search of a happiness which he might have found at home. He soon finds a great many others still more unhappy than himself; and of these, Megares, Theacius, and Stephales, have rendered themselves miserable, from the most whimsical reasons it is possible to conceive.

"Mon Oncle Thomas, &c." My Uncle Thomas, by PIGAULT LEBRUN, 4 vols. 12mo. Paris.

"My Uncle Thomas" is an original in his way, for his life is replete with so many and such extraordinary incidents, that few men can be fairly supposed to have experienced similar vicissitudes. Born in the street called *la rue Fromenteau*, in Paris, his mother was well known in that neighbourhood on account of her *memory*, which however excellent it might be, did not enable her to recollect the name of his father. His early years were

were attended with all the disagreeable incidents that might be expected from such an origin. Having escaped from his miserable lodgings, he became successively page to a foreign ambassador, and drummer in an Irish regiment employed in the expedition which the Chevalier de St. George, better known by the name of the Pretender, projected against Great Britain at the instigation of the old government of France.

Having been, at length, taken prisoner, he saves himself in the most extraordinary manner imaginable, and we find him soon after at Dunkirk, where he fits out a privateer, takes several rich prizes belonging to this country; and having acquired considerable wealth, repairs to Paris, in order to spend his money, under the assumed name of M. de la Thomassiere, into which he had converted his own, by way of concealing the obscurity of his origin.

Having soon ruined himself by extravagance and bad company, he becomes a capuchin friar on purpose to avoid the scaffold. A convent, however, could not confine him within proper bounds; but on his committing a few peccadilloes, his brethren consigned him to a dungeon. There he remained during twenty years, and would have remained for life, had not the revolution intervened. Being delivered in consequence of this memorable event, instead of attempting to lead a virtuous and honourable life, he becomes a *massacreur* (murderer) under the government of the ever infamous Robespierre, and is of course rewarded and protected by the modern Nero.

The despot being on his side, he returns once more to Dunkirk, and fits out a privateer, on board of which he displays equal skill and valour. Having retired to a desert island with his booty, he declares himself *independent*, and constitutes a republican government in his new colony, the fundamental law of which states, that he shall always be *master*. The constitution imposed by "my uncle Thomas" contains many factitious animadversions on all the constitutions proposed to and adopted by the French nation, being a parody of the principal articles. At length, however, the ravages of the members of the new commonwealth attract the notice of the English and Spaniards, who fit out an expedition against the freebooters, and the chief being killed in an engagement, his associates submit to the victors.

The appearance of this work at Paris augurs favourably, at least, in respect to the renovated liberty of the press.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

"Cours d'Etudes Encyclopédiques, &c." A Course of Encyclopedic Studies, drawn up on a new Plan, containing, 1st. the history of the origin and progress of the sciences, belles-lettres, fine arts, and those called mechanical; 2d. the analysis of their principles; and 3d. a detailed account of the above objects, according to the best authors, and most recent authorities; six large volumes in 8vo. with an engraved frontispiece, and an atlas of sixty-four plates; second edition, revised, corrected, and augmented, with an analysis of the various subjects, &c. By FRANÇOIS PAGES, Paris.

It is the intention of the author to present the nation in general, and youth in particular, with a vast outline of human knowledge and attainment, in a clear, perspicuous, and methodical manner. The first edition was soon exhausted, and a second having been loudly called for, F. Pages has now endeavoured to gratify the wishes of the public, and has taken this opportunity to correct the errors that must of course have been committed during the composition and impression of a work so extensive in its nature.

"Encyclopédie de la Jeunesse, &c." An Encyclopedia for Youth of both Sexes, or a new Abridgment of the Elements of the Sciences and the Arts, extracted from the best Authors. By Madame H. T. 2 vols. 8vo. adorned with two geographical charts, coloured.

This work is arranged in a methodical manner, and the author has assigned a considerable portion of it to grammar, arithmetic, chronology, mythology, geography, and whatever else is requisite for the establishing the basis of a good education.

"Nouvelle Grammaire Française pour les Ecoles, &c." A new French Grammar for the Use of Schools. By S. DEBONALE, formerly advocate to the Parliament; second edition, Hamburgh.

M. Debonale, after entering into a variety of details relative to the pronunciation, reviews all the letters of the alphabet, one by one, in the same manner as De Wailly.

"Botanique des Enfants, &c." Botany for Children, or the Natural History of the

the vegetable Kingdom. Parts I. and II. in one volume, 8vo. Baudouin, Paris.

This work contains, 1. the elementary letters of J. J. Rousseau on botany; 2. a supplementary introduction to the study of this science; 3. a description of more than four thousand European plants, distributed after the manner of Linnæus, in classes, orders, sections, genera, species, and varieties. To which is added, a table, in Latin and French, of the *genera*: the natural families, and the trivial names, are also given in French, with a complete vocabulary of all the technical terms.

“Code de Morale, pour servir à l’Instruction de la Jeunesse, &c.” A Code of Morals, for the instruction of Youth, 1 vol. 12mo. Paris.

This little work is drawn up in the form of a dictionary, and is equally calculated to cultivate the memory and mend the heart.

“*Elémens, ou Principes Physico-chimiques, &c.*,” Elements, or Physico-chemical Principles, for the use of the central Schools. By MATHURIN JACQUES BRISSON, 1 vol. 8vo. Paris.

The venerable Brisson has devoted many years to the study of the sciences. While he resided with the illustrious Reaumur, during the last eight years of his life, he took advantage of the superb cabinet of the celebrated author of “*Mémoires sur les Insectes*,” and attached himself to the study of natural history. After attaining considerable eminence by his observations on birds and quadrupeds, he applied himself first to the study of chemistry, and then to the practice of experimental philosophy.

The work now before us contains a concentrated analysis of Brisson’s acquisitions in chemistry, as well as in natural philosophy. He begins by laying down general principles, after which appears the history of the æriform fluids, and this affords him an opportunity of expounding and exhibiting the component parts of the atmosphere. The element of water is examined in its different states, of ice, liquor, and vapour; and the simple bodies, or those not hitherto decomposed, such as caloric, azote, hydrogen, carbon, sulphur, phosphorus, and the metals, are classed and animadverted upon in succession.

Lithology comprehends the history of different kinds of earths or stones, which are only an aggregation of the former. Chalk, magnesia, barytes, alum, the sili-

ceous or vitrifiable earth, saline and non-saline stones and earths, then pass in review; after this, we come to those brilliant siliceous compositions denominated gems, or precious stones, dedicated to the purposes of luxury, but which in the eyes of the philosophic naturalist are nothing better than so many pebbles. Under this head, we learn, that there is a sure and certain mode of distinguishing the oriental from the occidental jewels, by the greater hardness, durability, and refrangibility of the former. The volcanic productions close the series.

The metals are next arranged in order, and it might have been better, perhaps, if the learned author had neglected the popular divisions into imperfect and demi-metals; expressions, the faultiness of which hath been demonstrated by modern chemistry.

After treating at considerable length on the former subject, we come to the alkalis, and their combinations with acids: fire, that universal agent, is the subject of particular examination; its nature, its mode of action, and its effects on bodies, terminate Brisson’s very useful work. The plates are calculated to exhibit the greater part of those chemical operations, which it would be difficult to comprehend by means of a simple description.

In this work, the reader is not taught to expect either new discoveries, or even new ideas, it being merely the intention of the author to concentrate physico-chemical knowledge in such a manner as to prove useful to students.

“*Vocabulaire Orthographique, &c.*—Orthographical Vocabulary, according to the Order of the Sounds; or, a Methodical Description of all the Sounds appertaining to the French Language. By C. F. J. FONTAINE, Professor of the French Language, 1 vol. 8vo.

This vocabulary contains the solution of all the difficulties that occur in respect to the different signs which paint the same sound, together with the employment of the consonants, whether simple, double, mute, or sonorous, accompanied with precise rules and alphabetical tables.

“*Nouveau Système de Lecture, &c.*—A new System of Reading, applicable to all Languages. By J. B. MAUDRU, Professor in the Normal School of the Department of the Seine, and Member of the Academical Society of Sciences at Paris: a classical work, adopted by the Government. Paris.

This work is intended for the instructor as well as the scholars. In the report of Garat to the Council of Public Inspection we are told, "that it is the production of a philosophical mind," and "that it abounds with new, profound, and practical ideas."

"Cours d'Arithmetique, &c."—A Course of Arithmetic, for the Use of the central and commercial Schools. By THEVENEAU, 1 vol. 8vo. Paris.

Professor Thevenau is already known to the public, by a celebrated work on the Elements of Mathematics. The author begins by a series of preliminary definitions, suitable to the capacity of pupils, and endeavours throughout the whole treatise to attain the necessary requisites of clearness and simplicity.

"Petite Bibliothèque des Enfans, &c."—A little Library for Children. By P. BLANCHARD, 2d edition, corrected and augmented, 2 vols. 18mo.

This collection of Tales and Stories for Children possesses the great advantage of being replete with such sentiments and inferences alone as are favourable to morality.

"Connoissances de la Mythologie, &c."—An Introduction to the Knowledge of Mythology, by question and answer. 1 vol. 12mo.

This work is in the form of a dialogue, being in express imitation of Father Pomey's "Pantheon Mythique."

"Le Manuel des Enfans, &c."—A Manual for Children; a work containing the principles of morals, grammar, history, geography, and arithmetic. By J. E. J. F. BOINVILLIERS. 2d edition augmented, 1 vol. 12mo.

This little treatise is compiled in an alphabetical order, so as to resemble an Encyclopedia.

"Premiers Elemens de la Langue Française, &c."—The first Elements of the French Language, with an Alphabetical Table, to facilitate the Purity of Pronunciation. By Citizen CAMINADE, 1 vol. 8vo. Paris.

This grammar is the production of an ingenious man, who has consulted the best French authors.

"Exposition des Principes, &c."—An Exposition of the General Principles of the French Language, for the Use of French and Foreigners. By the Citizen C. YVES. Paris. 12mo.

This grammar is valuable on account of its clearness, its brevity, and its excellent method. It also contains some new ideas on the subject of grammar; but it is better calculated for natives than foreigners, the rules and examples being too short, and too few for the latter class of readers.

"Tableaux analytiques & raisonnés de la Grammaire Française, &c."—Analytical and argumentative Tables of the French Grammar. By FELIX GALLES DE CHATEAUNEUF, 1 vol. 4to. Geneva.

The author proposes in this work to reduce the principles of grammar into analytical tables. These tables are distributed into four columns, for the divisions, subdivisions, definitions, and examples, by means of which the theory may be easily attained. This work has been submitted to, and already obtained the suffrage of three celebrated professors.

MORE RELIQUES OF ROWLEY.

RUMOURS have long been circulated, that the new edition of Chatterton is to contain many hitherto unpublished Poems; but, as yet, no specimen has been laid before the public. We are happy in being permitted to insert the following Dramatic fragment: although we have many doubts, because we have no proofs, of its genuineness. Our readers will, however, derive pleasure from the perusal, and will probably agree with us, in thinking the ballad in the first act to be the most tedious, and the battle in the second act, to be the most brilliant part of the poem. That the Correspondent who transmitted it will continue his transcript we earnestly solicit, and request he will accompany the continuation with a glossary, and with a circumstantial history of its discovery.

WORTIGERNE, A PLAYE

Hengist. Mie brodherre seemeth you thisse Brydyan kinge
Not a vilde trecherre to wythhalde the londe
Wyche whyle hisse Pykishe foenwesen menacyng
Hisse promyse made the meede of oure bysonde?

Itte reweth me to have yrearde a honde
To save hisse cowardliegemen fro mishappe.
Falle theie hynceforthe byfore the steellie bronde
Ov the bolde Pykkes: I joye gyf theie awhappye
Ne long mie vengeaunce sleepes in dulle unactions lappe.

Horfa. Inne trothe 'twere betterre gyf y leng the coste
Oure speedie shypes yette croiledde merrilie;
Daunger and toyle hadde lesse forworne our hoste
And richerre bootie inne the sacke shuld lie.
Aletubbes and corne and hammes yheded hie
Ere thisse hadde storde our winter-hame, I weene,
And Romaine gaudes devysedde daintilie
Ygladde oure wyves and daughterres wyth theire sheene,
The modherres honest pryde our darynge hadde bewreene.

These too had pleasaunce of tenerre ymet
Oure lustie younglynges on thun wittynge shore.
Hynse the coie mayde is fledde on warie fet.
Where the grimme nighbourhode of warre doth lowre,
The modherre pyghtes her in the hylsterde bowre,
Ne stondes she to the warryerres wishe confeste
Who claspes her hastie inne the daungerous howre
Fyndes in withstonden love a twyfolde zeste
Of rosier hewe the cheeke of warmer throbbe the breste.

Hengist. From Wortigerne hisse unryghte I ne brooke.
Watte saie ye, shuln we falle upoane these men
Nowe theie ygalldie wih fyghte doen lowlie looke,
For leech and frere bie tornes do wend theire ken,
And kneede theire fetherie beddes lyche nestlynge hen,
As gyf an achynge lymbe misseemde the grounde?

Horfa. Thie well are worthe itte; but the foen are ten
To one ayenst usse.

Hengist. Dearer evrie wounde
Whan is ywon the daie yatte in oure syde is founde.
Whie shuld we feare ov Brydyan honde the stroke?
Hath not oure doughtienesse yquellde their dredde?
Theire bull-oxe neckes ontooke the Romaine yoke,
Why le from oure wilder nesse the Latyans fledde,
Bie mighte of Inglyshe arme ydystauncedde.
Theire sleekie skinnies abhorre the scarrie wem,
Inne milk-warme baths theie wane theire lustichedde,
Wyth swotie oile theire sheenie lockes theye kem,
And shawe and faste lyche preeftes, ne will we shrinke fro them.

Itte merryeth me to seen em mumblynge prieres
And makynge crosses asse thie trippe to warre,
As tho the Seinkres shuld rivetten theire geeres.

Horfa. And therfor bie oure laddes theie scorned arre.

Hengist. Inne fighte theie feare theire countenaunce to marre
And skaunte the visage fro the burl dedde fiede.
Theire maydes I trowe do lothe to kisse a scarre,
And wille ne scoure a bloode-droppe fro the shielde,
Yatte wyth fyche daintie wreste the glenrie steele theie v.

Itte moveth alle mie glee to werke the wo
Ov these trymme trecherres for theire lesynge base.
Callie forthe oure soldyerres.

Horfa.

Hengist haste ne so

Blin thou thie boilynge bloodde a lyttel space
The levyn-bronde ov wrathe inne battayle brace

Butte erst the cloude of forecaste be outspredde
Yif winfomeness the raven-bannier grace
Shuln we obteyne the londe we covetedde
Or itte obteyning halde ?

Hengist. Theroffe I have ne dredde:

Horfa. Yif Wortigerne hissylfe eoure prisonerre ware,
Or bie the barbed honde of warre ysleyne,
To the gemote nill everyche Brydyan fare,
And nimblie chese a Pendragon ageyne
The slackynge happe of Brydayne to softeyne ?
Will ne the connyng nygromaunserre knowe
For his lief newew the voide trone obteyne
And will ne Arthur's boldnesse, yatte lyche lowe
Ov brennyng cornfeelde towres, ayen enspryre the foe ?

Hengist. Ne with theire kynge a craven folke maie doffe
The base bemeanure and the grovelynge thoughte.

Horfa. No neede theire feare of herte be shaken offe
Yatte myckle scathe to usse shuld be ywroughte.
Onne the farre shore oure shyppes do lien dystroughte :
Them do theie brenne forsendynge hylfe or flyghte :
Ne foode to quell oure hunger is ybroughte,
And whyle we stragglen forthe to robbe anyghte,
One two and alle shul sinke, ysleyne in unmatchte fyghte.

Hengist. Him yatte isse mightiemooste withynne the reame
The Brydyans for pendragon wone to chese :
And preestes doen daube his hayre with halie baume,
And a redde croffe with swarynge he doth sese.
Atte the gemote meseemeth not unese
These quakyng comyns with oure swerdes adawe
Miesylfe thie brodherre for theire cheefe to chese.

Horfa. Never onlesse thou don the Crystyan lawe.

Hengist. Wele wele be mine the goddes yatte gin us lond to bawe.

Horfa. Fro thilka thoughte Woden forfende me aie.
I halde mie fatherre's goddes whyle lyfe remaine.
Botte yif thou recke not ov thie natale faie,
Wherefor not wedden to the kynge Rowaine,
Whome with destre speeche he woneth entretaine ?
Odthers nor he han wilde the londe denie :
Suddeyne it shul be ours, yif he be faine
To put awaye the queene, and sikerlie
Whan by Rowene he sittes, his eyne blink ragerie:

Ungladlie he beholdes the greeynge mighte
Ov princelie Arthurre, whome he gins to fere
Into his proper stede to seen ypighte.
Our hylfe maie sheelde his hedde fro syke unwere :
His hylfe to usse wyn syker footynge here.
And whan he dies, do thou conteke the trone
With Arthurre's sylfe, he isse thie sole compere :
By then more English in this londe shul wone.

Hengist. Horfa thie rede is gode : thie conseil shul be done.

Hie thie to bidde the kynge forsake his tente,
And come to mie ; botte calle mie daughterre now :
I must make plaine to her mie newe intende. [*Horfa goeth.*]
Botte what yif Wortigerne awaie shuld gowe
Sdeigning mie profferde chylde—then shul he knowe
Yatte Hengists wrathe the doughtiest mought appalle—
Lyke woodes on fyre yatte seethe with smouldryng glowe,

Lyke floodes down-goshyng from a rockie walle,
So shul itte ragen forthe and croshe him in its falle.

(*Rowene cometh.*) Welcom e Rowene thie fatherres dearest pryde.
Let mie fonde arme ensyrke thie comelie shape.
Thie barke ov lyfe on oundes of pleasaunce glyde;
The rockes ov row myschaunce maie itte escape.

Rowene. Thanks to mie fadherre's love.

Hengist. Itte were a jape
Yif thie blew eyne ov sommer-loste ywove,
Yatte hayre ytwist like tendrils ov the grape,
Rode for wyche knobbes ov eglantine strove,
Shuld gladd e a fadherres herte ne stirre a husbonds love.
Vale ne thie lookes for druerie to the grounde,
Myne is a swote and not a soure behest;e
Soone shult thou be in wedlockes wrethe ybounde,
And claspe a leman to thie kindlyng breste.

Rowene. Syker mie fadherre redeth but in jesse;
Ne londsman hast thou here of adel stemme.

Hengist. Ov thee, mie chylde, unworthie ware the beste;
The Brydyan trone I shul beholde thee clemme,
And syrke thie lockes of golde with golden diademme.

Rowene. Is Cluthalyne the queene ne mo on lyve?

Hengist. She isse; botte maie she not the king forlesse.

Rowene. The statelie beldame from her trone to dryve
And banne asarre meseemeth pitileffe.

Hengist. Watte booteth usse her joie, or wretchednesse?

Rowene. O fare not forth to knit this bond ov fryghte;
Botte heede the biddynge ov mie keene distresse.

Hengist. Mie purpose maie not change; so halde thee dyghte.

Rowene. Wonder appales mie synse and grieve engiomes mie fryghte.
Thie onelie daughterre do not hardlie teare
From her forefatherres goddes, and natal bame,
Fro kynne, and freends, and all yatte she haldes deare,
Ymeng this folk of soen a freinde to rame,
Her lond, her sylfe, ner miseries, their game.
Mie herte shul breake. Lyke hem I can ne doo,
Yette alle oure honest wyfe theie losse to shame,
And alle oure havyoure floute.

Hengist. We scorne hem too:
By Manne, the boldest herte hath better righte to hoo.

Rowene. Wherefor the shylder ov thine arme forgo?
Whom have I lief in Brydaine? Who shul heare
Wythe softend fowle the stowning of mie wo:
Who wype with gentle honde mie fallynge teare?
I can ne speke theire tong; but I moste beare
Inne stillest sorrowe alle mie load e ov aile,
The raiment ov content withouten weare,
And to the lonelie nyghte in secrete waile,
Lyche ghoste bie haggas forbannde asarre from human traile.

Hengist. Mie chylde, take comforte.

Rowene. Fadherre, haste forgote
How moche didst love me once when I was smale—
Thie brawnie boures forlattyng wepones wite
To halde mie quakyng lymbes in tender thrale,

To dandle me on hie and plaie withalle—
 Somtime upon dhie kneen thou wuldst me pyghte
 Crie boh l from undernethe dhie aventalle,
 Or inne the horsetayle yatte dhie helmet dyghte,
 Shackle mie lyttle hondes, and mocke mie ydel flyghte.

Then wuldst thou fondle me with connynge games
 And to mie lisped prattle wende dhine eare,
 Teche me to speke grete names, not Brydyan names,
 Syche names I wyfhe mie husbond for to weare.

Hengist. Kisse me, thou movest me, mie hertis deare.

Rowene. Nilt misse Rowene? Sythen mie modherre dyde
 Saie when do I the duteous care forbear?
 Thie wantes and wyfhes have I not espyde,
 And on dhie wandrynge footsteppe wayted farre and wyde?

Han nor mie hondes dhie dailie meale ydighte,
 And on dhie restyng-stede outspredde the strowe,
 And made dhine armure sheenie for the fighthe,
 Kerchefde the swette ov barayle offe dhie browe,
 Sownded with wholesome wort the paineful blowe,
 Yfucked the ragged woundes ov cruelle warre,
 And sayde the rimes yatte stoppe the bloodde to flowe?

Hengist. Maiden, thou hast.

Rowene. Then sende me not asfarre
 Fro countrie, freendes, and thee: Thie harde intente o barre.

Hengist. I shal not leave dhec botte henceafter wone
 In Brydyan londe dhie goodnesse to repaye.

Rowene. Emptie meseeme the gaudes yatte decke a trone.
 Seeke me the man whose deedes the skald shul saye
 To astertymes, not he yatte prankes awaye
 Inne state unearnde and praisefesse oucherie.

Hengist. Mie troth is plyght: I yet most saie dhec naye.
 These seemlie teares of maiden modestie
 O blinne awhile Rowene. Ye men of song be nie.

*A Skald
 singeth.* Art thou yfled fro Dethmolds wood
 Youth ov the traylynge speare—
 I quak'de the while I thoughte you bold
 Wanhope awaytes your feare.

Theye dar'de ne face the feelde ov fyghte
 Botte soughte the hylsterde pathe
 Han ye theire craven wayes ylearn'de
 And they youre nobyl wrathe?

Thilke weren the bitterre wordes yspoke
 Reen Withelms speede to stave.
 Wyth faultrynge lyppe the faire Elgive
 The bitterre wordes did stave.

Wan as the moone her wo-whyte cheke
 Her bosome bet full hye,
 Lyche the wood-vilet bryghte with dewe
 Her teareful dark-blewe eye.

Sooth am I come, ousighthde the boye,
 Fro Dethmolds wood of wo.
 We far'de to seeke the tosked boare,
 We fonde the lukyng fo.

Haste thou yherde the battayles dinne,
 The brayinge wepones jarre,
 The huntynge hornes yatte bellowe nowe
 To drowne the shreekes of warre ?

Yherde the gray-wyngde arrowes hisse,
 The arcublasters twange,
 The shrylle javelyne whos whirrynge speede
 Strykes deepe the lethal fange ?

The dying steed yatte strugglynge stownes
 The trampeloe warryerres yelle :
 So haste thou herde the shriekes of ache
 Which rang mie trueloves knelle.

An houre ygone the ayre was styлле,
 And fyghte was loude ne mo :
 An houre ygone he shuld have come
 To quelle mie foulis wo.

Ah mote I hope he yette dothe lyve
 Bie guiltie honde unslayne
 Eene yif in eastland far awaye
 He dragges the bondmans chayne.

Ov some thinne panzers scalie maile
 He robbe the carraine feelde,
 A fetherie helme shul hyde mie face,
 A speare mie honde shul weelde,

In evrie castel-stede He seeke,
 Through evrie dongeon wynde,
 Ne prison-doore shul halde me backe
 Tille I mie Renwal fynde.

Renwal ? he isse mie brodherre, mayde,
 We foughte as seemes the brave.
 Adowne his never flinchynge syde
 Ranne manie a roddie wave.

Botte hundreds hight een him to flee
 He lyeth uponne the more.
 Ne coud I further beare his steppe
 Hyffe woundes have blédde so fore.

Hyther I came to asken hylfe
 And carrie to yon banke.
 The mayden gave a hastie kisse,
 She could not speke a thanke—

And flewe to where her Renwal lay
 To shutte hisse bleeding wound.
 She fond him pale, hisse ghastlie eyne
 Were faste lyke one aswound.

Renwal ! wyth peercynge screme she calld :
 She calde botte calde in vayne.
 Then on hisse lyfelesse corse she sonke :
 She sonke, nor rose ayayne.

Heugist. Youre lovesycke ditties synge hem not to mee ;
 The striplynges and the women conne thilke geare.
 A finewie warrefong, or a laye of glee,
 Not teare-trappes doe beseme the warryerres care.

(Rowene goeth with the Skalds.) Now hynce. The king of Brydaine draweth neare;
For herke ycorven slughornes fille the skie
With rollynge sownes of greetynge. Moche I feare
I have been rashe. The counseils of the slie
Theirefelyves aleyne han wytte to speeden deyntilie.

Wortigerne. The message thou didst sende misseemes thee, chief,
To Brydaine's king less haughtie wyse ware dewe.
Botte thatte dhie yeelded hylfe doth make dheer lief
To mie moste thankefulle herte, I schulde eschewe
To heede dhie calle.

Hengist. So torne thee backe, enmewe
Dhie sulleyynnesse ayeine : botte erste beware—

Wortigerne. This is beyonde mie patience.

Hengist. He maye chewe
The cudde ov scorne, who loathes the swerde to bare :
Ne heaves the icie sea, tho unweeres brasste in are.

Wortigerne. Am I foe—

Hengist. Peace awihyle : for thisse I sente
Yatte thou and alle dhie recreant folke shuld knowe
We will han londe. Oure time for you yspent
Oure bloodde yatte, you to spare, in fyghte didde flowe
We are not hither come—awaie to throwe.
Is toyle a feaste ; is warre a merrie-make ;
Yatte we shuld guerdonlesse oure fryngthe bestowe,
And ov the londe we savde ne hyde partake ?
Thou haste ysworne to yive—yeve then for Goddis sake.

Wortigerne. Itte was not on a relique yatte I sware.

Hengist. Is thisse youre Chrystyan saie, youre halie trouthe ?
Liefer the levyn shuld mine eyeballes fare,
And smattrynge thoner croshe me sonder routhe,
Than I be bolde to sware the worde unfouth.

Wortigerne. Miesylfe to yeelde thee gron am not unfaine :
The nobyles and the folke with thretes unsmouth
Itte to withhalde unyerne do me constraine.
Saye wilt thou golde in lieu so shult thou mo obtaine.

Hengist. The boone thou safelie never shult withholde.
Forsothe too long we lacke a steadie hame
We will han londe, or dethe—dethe dearelie folde.
Yet heare : I will forgo mie righteous grame,
Nor fro thie dome withdrawne onofurlong clame,
Yif thou the queene forsende, and wedde mie chylde.
Let Arthur saie thee nay : we shul berame
His froward spryte ; thie wanyngte mighte uphyld,
And wacheful fyrke dhie trone, as drakes ycharmed gylde.

Wortigerne. Thou dost recalle toforne mie joyinge eyne
The halle of pleasaunce yatte mie hope hadde bylt ;
Botte vainelye didde I weene yatte Cluthalyne
Longed with halie teene assoile the gylt
On humane weed bie the firste man yspylt.

Hengist. Foole maie she not be walsomelie ysperrde ?

Wortigerne. Erelong her covent-walles shuld seeme engylt
Wyth lemes of hevenlie lyghte ; the ailles be herrde
To sowne with angel-harpes, with strayinge feynktes be cherrde.

Yet huge wuld be the waiments ov her grieve
 Yif to the queene syke propofe I didde bare—
 The houbond ov her youthe ſhe haldeth liefe.
 Meſeemes ſhe doth begaze with meltyng ſtare
 Her weddyng-bedde, hynceforthe anodhers ſhare.
 Her ſlorie hayre bedreint in teares ſhe rends,
 To alle the folke ſhe loudelic telles her gare,
 Vengeaunce ſhe cries—unthankful me ſhe ſhends—
 Unethe watte thou areedit : mie hope ſo themryng ends.

Hengift. Yif thou forſlegge mie daughterre; and deſpize
 The ſykerneſſe mie hylfe ſhul lend thie trone;
 Within an houre dhie hoſte ſhul be mie prize.
 Mie ſoldyerres pant for conteke everychone.
 Lyche leaves bie bitynge blaſts of winter ſtrone,
 Youre carcaſes ſhul ſcatter alle the hethe,
 Fowles gnawe youre fleſhe, and unwceres bleche youre bone,
 Few levyn-brondes contrayne hwole foreſtes ſmethe,
 Tho few, enowe we be to winne the oaken wrethe.

Wortigerne. Faire Peece, go hyde thee inne the ocyane ownde,
 Here mayſt thou kem ne mo thie glyteraund hayre,
 Ne trayle on flowerie walkes thie golden gownde.—
 His burled heafid Warre uplyſtes in ayre,
 His lemie bronde doth thro the welkin glayre,
 Lyche midnight lowe yatte creſtes the northerne cloude,
 The feelde giees barreyne where his fleppes fare,
 Behynde his ſheelde gaunt Honger yelleth loude,
 And blew-ſpeckled Peſte his gaberdyne dothe ſhroude.

Mie clemmed herte moſte weepe in teares ov bloode.—
 Is there no waie?—But thou ſhult be contente :
 Warre thou ſhult have : dhie pryde ſhul be wythſtoode,
 And the redde curteyne ov dhie boastyng rente.—

*Rowene cometh in, and unto Hengift preſent-
 Le ſhe ſayeth.* Ah wherefor was this aungel ſemblaunt ſente
 To ſtint the greeyng angerre ov mie breſte?
 The frowninge ov mie browe ſhe hath unbent.
 Mie uncle bade me bring him dhie beheſte
 Yffe for the joies ov ſtryfe dhie liegemen ſhul be dreſte.

Hengift. Eche in his heave yron garbe be dyghte.
 Let the dred ſlughornes braie; and on the hylle
 The ſkaldes arowe to ſwelle the ſong of ſyghte.

Wortigerne. No: fro thoſe lippes ſhul fare no ſowne of ylle.
 Saye yatte mie wyſhes to dhie faderherres wyll
 Are linkt with flowerie twiſt. So dhou be fayne
 All joyes in one mie brimmed ſoule fulfyll.
 Let her to Merlyn and her kyndred playne—
 Theire mighte I ſcorne: for dhce alle evyl I darrayne.

ENDE OV THE FIRST DEEDE.

Herſa. THE breath of ſhending Cluthaline, I weene,
 Ayen this kynge of ofyer hath ybent.
 He biddes thee do dhie wyrfte.

Hengift. Then Scathe and Teene
 With giaunt-ſtalke ſhul thro his londe be ſent,

Ne brond to lyghte dheir waie save townes ybrent.
Eche shape ov harowe shul alldailie gree;
Morthur, his smeethyng hondes in gore bedrent,
Upon the breste it foukes the babe shul slee,
And with ittes modherres milk her bloodde shul stayne the lee.

Where is the herawde? Let the wretch be hente:
On his blake heavid sone mie forgie breame
Shul vente its wroth. With bytynge scorges rente
Hys harowde fleshe; his countenance mayheme;
The manne yatte dares mine aunger to upleme
Moste inne the swoughyng of its lowe forbrenne.
Long shul he ov his gybynges not have queme.
Vengeaunce I lacke—for mie poore dear Rowenne
Yscorde, betraffde, forsa'en. This enes be brave mie menne,

This enes, ye English goddess, locke down with roath.

Horfa. On alle, but ne on one we'lle wreke our wrong.
Hengist. This ov dhie warie conseil comes. In sooth
Nowe I am a cruelle fadherre; now her tong
Maie justlie playne. Her blataunt slyghtes do trrong,
Lyche ravens on the lychename, round mie hedde.
I heare, I joigne dheire lethale outhees strong.
Who thosse doth use her, I will do him dedde.
When falles the bloodie showre the cloude ov staine is fledde.

Horfa. I haste to telle the herawde yatte thie spryghte
Ne aunswere save dhie naked aulace daynes.
Hengist. No. Call him hider. Didde he hope to fryghte
The fowle of Hengist with his thretfull straynes?
This bosteful cherle the braggard Arthur traynes,
I weene.

Horfa. Ov Arthurs knyghtes he weares the liverie:
One eve tis sayde theie mingled ov their vaynes
The smeethyng rode, and swarynge amitie
And brodtherhoode eterne, the grizelie bowle didde drie.

Save hem, ther wone in Brydaines vastie londe
Ne men ov prowesse.

Hengist. Calle the boldarde here:

*Horfa goeth,
and the Herawde cometh
in and saith*

To marke his semlikeene I shul be fonde,
Yatte dares to brawle defiance inne mine eare.
Renewe the message thou art hyghte to beare.
Watte sayes the king?

No londe shul be dhie ryghte,
Name watte ov golde thou wyllte he shul not feare
To drayne his folk dhie succour to requyghte:
And this yif thou forslegge, he calles dheer to the fyghte.

Hengist. Unbashfull trecher, not a found ygone
Wythe cdher mynde he parted fro mie tente.

Herawde. E'en then maichaunce withyn his spryghte did wone
The sylfesame thoughte wych cautoullie he pente,
Fearyng his royale persone shuld be hente
And pyght in duraunce bie his foemen heere.

Hengist. Weenes he mie fowghle, lyke hisse, in faldede drete
So deepe yatte I mote seeze a guesse and seere?

Herawde. Whilome to me dhie wrathe coud threte the lyke unweere:

Yette who yatte hopes the garbe ov prayse to dyghte
On hylfelesse herawde dares his agrame wreke,
Or fynde his vantage ov thunwepend wyghte,
Yatte for the rede of publyke trouthie to speke
Myshedyng nought his foemens bowre doth seke.

Hengist. Hisse halie foreworde plyghted with a sware
Dhie kyng of lesings guiltilie doth breke.

Herawde. Didde Brydaine therefor troste him with her gare
Yatte he shuld wyllie her bane? He hadde ne ryghte to sware.

Hengist. Her bane? and have we not ywroughte her hele
To-smasht the forged fetterres ov her foen:
And nill we rothe ayen the dark-blewe flele
To sperse the hovyngie meinie of her woen,
And to the Pikkes ayen oure stryngthe oppone?

Herawde. Yatte theie or ye do cantle out our sheeres
And overcrawe the reaume mesemeth one.

Hengist. Didde he mie doughterre wedde—these thornie breeres
Shuld gree with bloomie twiste and foemen torne to feeres.

Herawde. Dyvowrce oure Chrystyane lawes doen ewbrice calle.

Hengist. Yette are youre Chrystyane kynes full ofte yseene
From wedlockes chayne theirsylves to disenthralle,
Nathlesse theire vaunted faye and pyous weene.

Herawde. Hem had ittes halie stole botte half ywreene.

Hengist. Thilke superhalie rede I maye not heare:
The honeyde tyngue, depeynkted semlikeene
Walhailes fers goddes shul scornefollie besmeare,
And gird theire sonnes with myghte syke faicours to fortcare.

Herawde. Dhie vayne imagynde goddes we do not heede.
Oure countries gare isle aye the gare ov ryghte.
And he yatte on ye winges ov stormes doth speede
His heavid heled with excessie ov lyghte
From his hie trone shul warde us with his myghte.

Hengist. The chaullenge I admytte: so shul we lerne
Wyche godde ov twaine is most the god ov fyghte.
Sone stie we downe the dale.

Herawde. Ile meete thee yerne
Athwarte the slaughter-feelde mie pathe was never derne.

Hengist. Plyghte we in hornes ov ale the sware to meete.
Yif dhou be freendlie to the lethale fraie
Thro wooddes of dedde I'le hewe micsylse a streete
To come at dhie.

Herawde. Bryng forthe thine ale, I prais.
Most willinglie I plyghte mie knyghtlie faic
To seeke dhe in the squeezedde ranks from farre.

Hengist. Rowene we nede to quasse.

Herawde. Botte put awaie
Dhie hate ov sowghle; ne neede the hond of warre
Trew freendsheps bonde to knytte shuld aie blave men debarre.

*(Rowene bring- Waite hevenlie beautie doth yroned sytte
-beere.)* On her faire browe and aungel-semlikeene:
Rode druerie wyth her wimple decketh ytte,
Not to forhele botte swoter to bewreene.

(Hengist taketh the beere meanwhile, and filleth the borne.) Ah wherefor han mie eyne this wonder seene !
 Dhie chaungefulle mynde hynceforthe I shul foryeve,
 O Wortigerne. Coude she be myne, I weene
 Mie dayes were sponne ov golde. Botte he wuld leve
 To justlie rule a reame wythe manie a wyshe moſte ſtreve.

(They drynke.) Hengist, farewell. A hondshake ere we twinne.
 Yond do we for a herſher meetynge looke,
 Botte ſonder wrathe. Yif Brydaines gare do winne
 Mie belaccoyle shul Hengist alſo brooke.

Hengiſt. Who art thou ? for dhie wordis ſtraungelie tooke
 Mie augere priſonere, and do turne mie ſowle,
(Herawde ſtroweth back his eventalle.) Lyche connyng rimes wythinne a charmed booke,
 Wherwythe a ſeer the unweeres dothe controwlle.
 Arthurre.

I am content mie laborynge breſte unſwolle.

Dhie prowefſe I eſteyme. Yif I am ſleyne
 Before the welked funne from heven dothe ſtie,
 And theie I leade do not theire ſhippes atteyne,
 Wilt thou beholde this maiden pitouſlie,
 Fro lawleſſe loſte and honde ov ragerie
 Forſend her weepyng charmes ?

Arthurre. Yatte do I ſware.

Hengiſt goeth forth with Arthurre, and cometh back anon. Thou haſt mie thonk ov herte : now thider hie.
 The mightie wayne of happe dothe upwarde fare,
 Erthe grones, the ſoikes demvere, and goblynes ſayle in are.

Rowene. Yif Brydaine winnes I ſhul be wyrfſe than woode.—
 Ile drowne mieſylfe and quail the are I drewe.—
 Meſeemes to ſele the celeneſs ov the floode :
 The water-neekes in theire tyghte armes enmewe,
 Shroude myne yſtrongled corſe ynne lentyldewe,
 And baye mie derheſong with a griefſie yelle.
 The moone ſhul ſpredde his ſheene ov paleſt hewe
 Uponne the billowes ov mie watrie celle,
 And byttoures boomyng loude, and otterres blete mie knelle.

One halfynge mo mie deareſt father yeelde,
 Perchaunce the laſte yatte we ſhul aie conſtraine.—
 No neede was there to bydde yon knyghte to ſheelde
 Dhie doughterres chaſtenesſ ; for I am not fayne
 To lyve a ſounde, yif dhyne be not the gayne
 Ov this dayes battayle. Ah ! how coudeſt thou weene
 I hadde ſo poore a ſowghle aſſe to remayne
 A lyving ſlave, wher wyth the morrowe's ſheene
 I ſhuld have donde a crowne and wanderde forth a queene :

Thou doſt not wyſhe itte.

Hengiſt. Maiden blin dhie teare.

Anon tornes backe to dhyne yfaden cheek
 The flyttinge rode ybandde and quent ov feare.
 Wyth newes of vyctorye I ſhul dhe ſeeke.
(Horſa cometh inne.) For wele I trowe the Engliſh ſhul contecke
 This mightie daye ayenſt their meinie ſoen,
 Wych pennes hem evermo inne ſhappes low creeke,
 Or on the hylle ov powre doth hem entrone,
 And bootie, londes, and hame, beſtowe on every chone.

Horfa, the die is caſte : tyde lyfe tyde dethe
We fyghte the Brydyanes.

Horfa. Yatte ſhuld come to paſſe
I well did wote, when inne the mees benethe
I ſawe hem ſtillie trong to heare the maſſe.

Hengiſt. We'lle halde a maſſe ov wepens on the graſſe.

Horfa. I have made fytte our menne. Thee they awayte.
Be notte the laſte.

Hengiſt. As theie the hylle forlaſſe
Hyte hem downtomble craggys ov myghtye weyte;
So ſhul the ſcythed waynes unethe our folke abaye.

Horfa. See ſee a ſtreme ov Brydyanes fylles the vale,
And poures inne ſparklynge ſurquedrie ylong.

Hengiſt. Wyth ſtrakes ov ſwerdes wele reckon up their tale.
Go calle the ſkaldes to braye the battayle ſong.
Mayde, here remayne thou wyth the halie trong,
Whyles we do tende benethe the buſie fyghte.
Melongs to dyve the ſea of wounds ymong.
Unperegalle to daie ſhul be oure myghte.
Calle here mie merrie frendes, I moſte inhaunce their ſpryghte.

(The Skaldes
ſtande beſyde

Hengiſt, whyle
certayne troopes
paſſen bye.)

Sythence oure natale Saxen iles we lacke,
And covetous ov renome Brydayne haunte
Fro perylle payne and fyghte we torne not backe
Ethe do we ſcorne for battayle onelie paunte.
We hadde achevde ov ſpacyous ſhyres the graunte,
And weende to reere the comelie hames ov reſte:
Theſe trechers now their plyghted gyfte recaunte
Watte theie bie unryghte from oure graſpe do wreſte
Wynne we ayen bye force and twyfolde be poſſeſte.

Your toyles youre travayles I have ever borne:
Mie wrothe and mie unyeeldyng boſome ſhare.
Backe to oure londſmenne ſhameſollie to torne
Wythoute the meede for wyche we forth didde fare—
Certes the tyngue ov ſcorne ſhuld us biſmare,
And modhers deep-beſhamde dheire ſons foryete.—
Aſſe onn a clevis brymme ye fyghte your gare
Flee and a falle down ſmattryng rockes doth threte
Wynne and the lond aboute ſhul crouche benethe your ſeete.

I marke the lowe ov daryng lyfte youre beſte,
And ghaſte Diſmaie to your playne doth wende.
The gaudie trappynges ov the foemen's veſte
Are well to plonder evylle to defende.
Lo where theyre ſheenie rankes doen ſhyverynge trende—
There lette us repe the harveſt ov the ſwerde,
There to the bathe ov bloodde the trechours ſende.
Ov goſhyng gore the well-hedes be unſperde
And thro the ſcared ſkyen the wepens thoner herde.

Lyche harmleſſe lemes yatte blizze atte harveſt-tyde
And ore the ſheenie welkin flickerynge ſtraie;
Syk idlie ſhul the foemens anlace glyde
Bye nerveleſſe Brydyan hondes ytaughte to plaie.
Lyche dynne ov mountayne-ſtreme oure glayves ſhul braie;
Dartes evyl-wyngde amydde their rankes ſhul fare,
Meinie as raynedroppes inne a ſtormie daie;
Lyche the brode ſunné yatte welkes in mildewde are,
Oure ſpeedes ſhul boden dethe, ydyghte in bloodie glare.

Now flye we walsome to the playne benethe,
 Lyche strage of hayle fro swartie thoner cloude.
 Falle theye lyche foreflewes and fallyng blethe,
 And dethes merke nyghte their dimmed eyne besfroude.
 Byforne the wickergate theire sowghles shul croude ;
 Their paineful passage thiverye blastes constrayne :
 Delyghted clembe the are oure spyrghties proude,
 Wher Wodens sheenie halles hem entretayne.
 Onn foldyerres.

*Soldyerres pass-
 en on, and Hen-
 gist wiib hem.
 Rowene kneel-
 ynge.*

Leade us onn to wynne or falle we're fayne.

*Eke, the cheefe
 Skald.*

Bende from Walhalle, ye goddess ov warrie stowre,
 And throwe your sheeldes byforne mie fadherres breste.
 Speede his swyfte javelynes with youre added powre,
 Wyth dauntynynesse becrowne his noddynge creste.

Woden, for us this daye ov perylle wreste,
 Leeft dñie firste altares on this shore ybilt
 Bie the vylde fete ov Chrystyanes be downpreste.
 Their partyng lives bethridde the gorie hilt.
 Inne smethynge puddles swymme oure foemens bloodde yspilt.

*The Skaldes
 synge.*

Whan the thonercloude unrolles
 Sone ytte decketh hydes ov londe,
 Dethe withynne the hollowe strolles
 Levynbrondes emblaze hys honde.

So the hofte ov warre doth spredde—
 See ytte trongs the gleemyng meede—
 Tewkes inne the ranks doth tredde
 Whets his launce and blowes his glede.

Sone the wolfe shul fynde his foode
 Lo he lyckes his hungerd jawes,
 Sone the raven hoppes in bloode
 Ore the lychename sone he cawes.

Rowene. Watte dreriment shul syrke theire meetyng shocke.
 Wher is myne ene ? Him do I see ne mo—

Skald. Stoopyng to shoulde onn yatte heave rocke—
 Lo smeethynge-swyste ytte downe the hylle doth go
 Rolles and ycroshen hath a Brydyan fo.

Rowene. Wye doth mie herte wyth soddeyne pitie yerne
 For hys poore singe happe and mylte alle fo
 Whan I the falle ov hunderdes shul discern
 Wyth wecker dole ? See ther who glemeth inne the ferne
 Ydyghte in plumie casque and amelde sheelde,
 Arthurre ?

Skald. The sylve, our foemens boisteful queme :
 Lyche the pavone ymeng the fowles asfelde
 He pranks inne gorgeous pageauntie fopreme.

Rowene. And wher is Wortigerne ?

Skald. His wayne doth beme
 Ore the yscythedde charrettes embossite yond.
 Hys mylkewhyte steedes doen champe the bytte for breme
 Shake theire proude neckes yernynge to be unbond
 And snoffe the comynge warre and pawe the brayinge grond.

Rowene. The snowie federres, targes layde with golde,
 And brassie trappynge yatte our foen bedyghte,

Doen sparkle inne the daie so maniefolde,
 Lyche owndes ov roughlie lakes bie moonie nyghte,
 Or welkin whan wyth lemes ov wintrie lyghte
 The starres ywrapped never lose their sheene
 Botte thro theire lowie gytes do flame mo bryghte,
 Lesse pranke mo sowghle the Inglysh do bewrene.

Skald. Echone as slowe he strydes his wepens doth beseene,
 And dernelie bie hys hylsterde blade dothe sware
 To weelde ytte braglie, lette hym lyve or dye.
 Darke ynne theire yren mailles theie grymlie fare,
 Lyche a blacke stormecloude sailynge thro the skye,
 Ymeng whos shadowie mountaynes Deuses lye,
 Who mo and mo yttes swarthie skyrtes unfurle
 Dyngynge the see benethe in mokie dye,
 Wyth swellynge rore the yren billowes curle,
 And flappe theire thonderynge wynges and fierie levyns hurle.

Rowene. Fondlie mie sowghle uponne the glome doth loure
 Ov helmes with footie horsehayre man'de so fyne :
 And yif perchaunce the shiftynge harlboltes poure
 Their tyde ov bryghtnesse on the dazed eyne
 Swole shodders thro mie pantyng bosom flyen :
 Lyche fyshe theie seeme yatte in the sholes do plac
 And now and then their sylver bellies shyne
 Optorned sudden to the sunnie raye.
 Ah me how nere theie come !

Skald. Brethren your slughornes swaye,

*The Skaldes
 yng.*

Woden, kynge ov sloughterre, heare,
 Stie adowne dhie yren trone,
 Staynerre ov the roddie speare,
 Nowe ymeng this offsprynge wone.

Woden, rore dhie loudest yelle,
 Lyfte dhie sheelde yatte glomes the daie ;
 Rownde yttes brymme the Daungeres dwelle,
 Nethe yttes hollowe ynnys Dyfmaie.

With dhie hondes the fetterres brafte
 Yatte the houndes ov helle do holde :
 Hydder, hydder, hyghte hem haste
 Sone dher foode shul strowe the wolde.

Herke theire dynnynge caves theie quyghte
 And the barke ov harowe baie !
 Joygne the outhes, sonnes ov fyghte,
 Wylde and wyde the warre-whoop braie.

Rowene. Ah me, O save ! Ghafte feare doth lappe mie hedde.

Skald. Syke-whan the twylyghte ov the goddes is nie
 Shul be the grone ov kynde yshryghte for dredde.

Rowene. The hylle doth rocke ; pale mistes beswymme mine cie ;
 Mie swevende synse forgoeth ; I thynke to die.

Skald. Syke ever bee oure rore ov onfet, mayde.

Rowene. And all at once yhorlen boltes didde flie
 And forthe dydde brafte meynthe skie-uplemynge blayde
 And with farre-dynnynge strakes han mie poore goste yquayde.

*The Skaldes
 yng.*

Wyth a woofe ov twartyng dartes
 Battayle palles the sythand are ;
 Erthe ytromplede backward startes
 Goblynes thro the shadowe glare.

Nethe

Nethe a rooffe ov rofhyng fperes,
Twene the walles of joygned fheeldes,
Tewkes fhape ov harowe peres,
Hie a torchie glede he weeldes.

His the maille yatte fheenes afarre,
His the bloodie ftompe yatte waves,
He yatte calles the maydes ov warre,
And thembollen burlic braves.

Syfterres fkygge the fkye pleyne,
Ore the tyde ov warfare lore,
Dyppe the nette yatte takes the fleyne,
Drente youre hondes in fmeethyng gore.

Ore the ftorme ov battayle broode,
Chefyng tenne ov Brydyan ftom,
Chefyng one ov Inglyfh bloode,
Onelie fo we wyne ov them.

Rowene. Wher is mie fadherre ? I do miffe his fyghte.

Skald. Thro woodes ov foen his pathe ov dethe he hewes,
And to the hyllocke he doth wend aryghte,
Where he the champyones pryde pryncce Arthurre vewes,
Ov Brydyanes deftett inne the warlyche thewes.

Rowene. They meete : their fwerdis ftrakes do kindle fyre—
The fallyng ov the brave mie bofom rewes—
The warre aboute doth hofte hem to admyre.

Skald. Lych threfhers fwyfte theie fmyte ; fheeldes grone ; mailles rente ;
helmes fhyre.

*The Skaldes
fyng.*

Nowe the funne ov fyghte is ferfe
Cloudes ov arrowes mylte awaye
Sloughterre fro hys fcythedde herfe
Doth inne bloodde hys lymbes embayce.

Sheeldes yointedde helmes yntwayne
To the fwayand falchones ryng.
Shyverde armure paes the playne :
Farre the fteelie culpones fpryng.

Souke the draughte of nobyl woode.
Cutte and flafhe and hewe and hacke.
Shul the eyarne myffe hys foode,
Or her feette the wolfyn lacke ?

Hys whos wearie fheeld ys ftoopyng
Twarte hys throte with yren dethe.
Hym whos wearie knee ys droopyng
Reve wyth fcorneful tredde ov brethe.

Skald. The fcythed waynes do trouble in the ferne
And on the playne on wheelles ov thoner flye.

Rowene. Wyth clemmyng dofte the fweltrynge feelde is derne.

Skald. They feere yatte Arthurre bie dhie fader dye,
And forth to waxe the hidous meifley hye.

Rowene. Attene the Brydyanes twynne ; attene theie powre
Amydde oure bandes ; and rattle mightilie.

Skald. O Lokke ! the Inglyfh torne—

Rowene. Ah fatale ftowre !

Skald. Attene forwelkes the wrethe ov flow-yfoughten glowre.

Rowene.

Rowene. A fireme ov burl'd heavids twartes the fraie;
Ne myghte ov honde, but presse doth fireve aleyne,
And Arthurre is yrolled far awaie.

Skald. Thie fader tornes: the Inglysh flie ameyne.

Rowene. Syker mie fadher dothe ne flie. O peyne!
So so I dydde not aske hym backe. Forlesse
Walhalle, ye goddes, and hylfe our craven treyne.
Herthe, O looke downe inne routhie on mie distresse
And rouze dhie Wodens woode to storme amydde the presse.

*The Skaldes
sing.*

Woden kyng ov sloughters heare,
Stie adowne dhie sheenie trone,
Staynerre ov the roddie speare,
Heare dhie dolyng offspring mone.

Woden heede dhie childrens yelle,
Lyfte dhie sheelde yatte glomes the daye,
Rownde yttes brymme the Daungeres dwelle
Nethe yttes hollowe ynnys Dismaye.

Woden, ha! hys recers neye
Nornies leade his wayne abrode.
Hoarse the yren axles breye
Nethe the footsteppes ov the gode.

Woden thro the brennand are
Last dhie steedes wyth snakie thong.
Levyn-breded manes theie flare
Starres their hoofs-tredde rolles ylong.

Dethe upclemes the carre behynd.
Feere and Harowe whyrle the wheyles,
Swyfter than the stormie wynd,
Swyfter than the thoner-keyles.

To the battayle-feeld he wendes,
Swartie unweeres streke his waie,
See the troubled welkin rendes,
See he myngles inne the fraie.

Skald. Oure flying band dhie fadherre onelie jynde
To leade hem backe to wyne this mightie daie;
Lemynghe dheire shame to teche hys nobyl mynde.
We yette shul, gayne.

Rowene. Ayen ayen O saie
Yatte word ov joye! The teeres do fynde a waie
To overflowe fro mie delyghted herte.
For Hengist kynde her usage doth unsaie:
Elsewhere the world doth wane, and theye ov olde
Hadde prowre fowghles than are onlyve to daie—
Hys deedes beforen hys faders shul be tolde
And fro the lyche renome hys grandfones shul wythholde.

*The Skaldes
sing.*

Rerve the cuppes ov skulles ameyne,
Freer draughtes ov carnage spylle,
The bowles wyth bloodde of Brydyanes steyne,
Father Woden, drynke dhie fylle.

Walkyres ope dhie pallase-dore,
Sowghies ov strevers thider tronge.
Skaldes belowe their prayles yore;
Bragger, yond their prayse prolonge.

Brydyshe wemens, fatherre, yeve
 Theye shul spangle dhie aboden :
 Eche shul hyde hem inn hys greve
 Woden, sheeldes of Brydyanes, Woden.

Lette the Chrystyane goddes avaunce
 Seylynge inne embattelde hostes,
 Seynktes maie couche the airie launce,
 Theires the feeble arme ov gostes.

Woden, snatche the charmed roode
 Woden, Chrystyane banneres, Woden.
 Father Woden, Chrystyane bloode,
 Woden, Chrystyane vyctymmes, Woden.

Lette theire aungelles hove in are
 Sweep the skyen with swerdes ov flame,
 Sone theie pale the ydel glare
 Sone theie shrynke atte Wodens name.

Woden, snatche the charmed roode
 Wooden, Chrystyane banneres, Woden.
 Father Woden, Chrystyane bloode
 Woden, Chrystyane vyctymmes, Woden.

Skald. See see the waynes do sterle on the stones,
 And meynie tomblen ferefullie adowne,
 The lyve fleshe rendeth fro the ryders bones,
 And lymbes to-torne doe quyverre on the growne,
 The squeezed helmes doe pynche the owners crowne,
 He grynne theie ugfomelie with knytted jawe,
 Hys yelle ov wo the hurle maie ne drowne.

*Rowene syt-
 seib drowne
 bydyng ber
 face.*

Ah hyde the ghastlie syghte : ytte dothe adawe
 Mie freezyng fowghle : sharpe pangas mie bleethynge bosom gnawe.

Skald. The carre ov Wortigerne doth roshe ameyne
 Along the slope, and strevers fence ytte rounde :
 Horla hath hent a recer bie the reyne
 And in hys gutte ymade a myghtie wounde ;
 With bulkie throbbs the gore doth welle arounde
 Emporpelynge alle his mylkwhyte flank so fayre ;
 Lyche as the evenyng sonne on snowie grounde
 Dothe stayne the hylles aboute wyth roddie clayre,
 Or lemes ov northerne sheene yatte blushe the moonlyghte ayre.

Joye ! joye ! the wayne doth blinne : the strevers flee ;
 Thie fadher cometh ! Wortigerne is owre !
 Hys pycked band the bolder Saxens flee.
 New Brydyanes fro the nighbar battle powre
 To save theire kyng, and spare ther thretend glowre :
 One hand doth grype and tugge the kynglie wayne
 While thother never-raftyng strakes doth showre.

Rowene. I weene they sone shul wrench the trone in twayne.

Skald. We haile the blest forebode. Hurrah. The kyng is slayne.

The redcrosse flagges do bate their swannie wynges.
 The foemen twynne, and scamper as theye maye ;
 More than one runnard the kervde sheelde downflynges

Rowene. Arthur the lurger meynie leades awaye.

Skald.

Skald. Why haste yon Inglysh felawes fro the fraye?
Wyles Horfa hyghtes the remnaunt down the lethe
Asle yif he grudgde one Brydone not to slaye.

Rowene. Yatte hylle dothe steale our fyghte.

Skald. The wood benethe
Shul lend these runawayes a welecome stede to brethe.

The Skaldes Hush your song : tys foughte the fyghte.
syng. Thank the maydes yatte waylde the ded :
Greener torfe dhyne altares dyghte,
Herthé, wher dhie foemen blad.

An Inglisb. The kyng drawes nigh.

Rowene. Who Wortigerne ? On lyve ?

Inglisb. He isse the prisnere ov dhie fathers arme.
Not wyth lesse locke than bravure dydde we stryve.
So safe the Brydyanes wened their hoste from harme
Yatte sone as woxe the styrré ov battaile warme
Dheyé sent queene Cluthalyne wyth wache and warde
Here inne the towne to hyde from warrie larme.

Another Inglisb. Dhem thought harde neede ov men our absence garde ;
Prowe weren we albe few and han the dame ysperrde.

ENDE OV THE SYCONDE DEEDE.

N. B. We have in this Supplement been disappointed in the receipt from Spain and America of our usual accounts of the progress of Literature in those countries, but we have in consequence adopted some arrangements by which similar disappointments will be prevented in future, while the worth and importance of these articles will be considerably increased.

END OF VOL. X.

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